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CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEROIC RESISTANCE!



NEWS ITEM: Chinese Liberation Armies this week rolled into Kwantung Province; thrust toward Chiton, 165 miles south; captured Kanchow, capital of Kiangsi Province and Hengshin in Hunan Province; and entered the deepsea port of Foochow. Meanwhile, Kuomintang spokesmen said the U. S. Department's White Paper acted to underestimating Chiang Kai-shek's ability

Lumpkin Case Postponed

New Union Body Spurs Campaign For Negro Rights

BUFFALO.—The trial of Frank Lumpkin, Negro steelworker who was brutally beaten by police two weeks ago, was postponed until September 22. The case will be tried before a jury at the City Court House. Meanwhile, the protest movement which sprang up immediately following the clubbing of Lumpkin has expanded considerably. Members from 10 different trade unions in the Buffalo area met last Thursday night at 311 William St., and formed the "Trade Union Council for Negro Rights." The Council, set up to fight discrimination and police brutality against the Negro Community in Buffalo, includes representatives from locals at Westinghouse, Republic Steel, Symington Gould, American Brass, Bethlehem Steel, the Ford plant, and other plants.

The first job of the Council, as announced by its chairman, Henry Ellis, was the assembling of petitions protesting the assault on Frank Lumpkin. More than 1,000 signatures have already been secured, Ellis stated.

THE TREMENDOUS INDIGNATION stirred by the Lumpkin incident has already netted gains. Stung by powerful public criticism, officials of the Crystal Beach pleasure boat, the SS Canadiana, from which Negro people had been barred, quickly pulled in their horns and junked their policy of discriminating against Negro "stags." A special committee set up to check whether the company would honor its pledge against such discrimination, widely publicized in newspaper ads, reported that Negroes no longer were being barred.

In an obvious move to strengthen their unsupported charges against Lumpkin, Buffalo police last week served a summons upon a young white Buffalo University student. The police will contend that the youth had created a disturbance following the barring of Negroes from the SS Canadiana and that Lumpkin had been injured as a result of his interference with the police's attempts to deal with the youth.

Oddly enough, however, it took the police a full week to get around to serving a summons on the one supposedly responsible for the entire episode. Worried by the weakness of their case against Lumpkin, the police are using every means to bolster it. Trial of the student was postponed until Sept. 2.

At the trial on Monday, Sept. 1, the courtroom was filled with friends and other sympathetic spectators, both Negro and white.

ALPers Defy Goons; Give Out Leaflets

TARRYTOWN.—In the face of threats from right-wing goons in United Auto Workers local 664 and collaboration on the part of local police, members of the American Labor Party successfully distributed leaflets before a large auto plant here Thursday.

Several weeks previously, the goons had molested and assaulted distributors. Police had stood by then and refused to arrest those guilty. Prior to Thursday's distribution, the ALP, through notices published in all the local papers, urged Tarrytowners to come out and see for themselves just who was inciting to riot.

In response, what seemed like the entire police force of North Tarrytown showed up. The police seized placards carried by the ALP-ers under the pretext that they were prohibited in other than strike situations.

The leaflets, which demanded the expansion, more efficient administration, and prompter payment of unemployment insurance benefits, were completely given out. ALP leaders announced their intention, despite all provocation and police interference, to continue handing out leaflets at the plant gates.

UE Pickets Job Office

ROME.—Members of Local 331, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO staged a demonstration in front of the Rome office of the State Employment Service last week in protest against the "termination of 52-20 for veterans and red tape delays in Albany in the payment of unemployed benefits."

Harold Buck, president of UE Local 331, stated that the demonstration was being conducted by the Electrical Workers Union on a statewide basis in every area where unemployment has become a major community problem.

The demonstrators carried signs with slogans calling for increased unemployment benefits, the reenactment of 52-20, and action by the state to halt delays in the payment of unemployment insurance. A leaflet stating the UE's program to curtail growing unemployment was passed out to people entering the employment office.

Mr. Buck pointed out that "Rome has been cited by the U. S. Department of Commerce as one of the hardest hit communities in the country. The City of Rome needs immediate relief in the form of State and Federal aid to launch a public works program that will give our unemployed jobs, and at the same time build the houses, schools, hospitals and playgrounds that Rome needs so badly.

The demonstration took place for several hours. An official delegation from the UE then called upon Mr. Donald Finley, manager of the Rome office of the New York State Unemployment Service, to acquaint him with the UE's program and the purpose of the demonstration.

High Court Orders Feiner Case Review

SYRACUSE.—In what may be the turning point in the six-month-old civil rights fight around the Feiner case, a high-ranking jurist last Tuesday ordered a hearing on the case before the state's highest court.

Judge Edmund H. Lewis of the Court of Appeals in his ruling declared: "There is a question of law that ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals."

He added: "In my opinion there is a reasonable doubt whether the judgment or conviction should stand."

The conviction Judge Lewis referred to was made against Irving Feiner for participating in the campaign to free the "Trenton Six."

Feiner, a young war veteran and college student, was sentenced to a 30-day jail term for "disorderly conduct" when he spoke from a sound truck at an American Labor Party rally.

A tremendous protest movement developed throughout the state against Feiner's conviction and subsequent expulsion from the University of Syracuse.

According to local observers, Judge Lewis' ruling was greatly influenced by strong public indignation against the police who, by attempting to frustrate activity in behalf of the Trenton Six, revealed a strong anti-Negro attitude.

This latest development is expected to spur the campaign aiming at unconditional freedom for Feiner. It is also a setback to the Syracuse police, which of late has repeatedly trampled on civil rights, particularly those of the Negro people.

The case is expected to be heard sometime in September.



"The Three-Armed Bandit"

By Russ Depasquale

BUFFALO.—They've flipped a slug into the "three-armed bandit" (President Truman's steel fact-finding board). The gears and wheels are spinning crazily. Everyone watches anxiously, awaiting a decision granting steelworkers their much-needed 30-cent hourly wage boost.

Unfortunately what most likely will show up in the game are three lemons. The fact is that the steel workers can no more rely on the fact-finding board for a wage hike than they would on a "fixed" slot machine. The board, like the slot machine, is rigged to favor its owner—the steel companies.



★

OF LATE, Philip Murray has been ranting and fuming against the big steel firms. But his outbursts run counter to the path which the International Board of the steel union has been following in the last few months.

Crucial to the success of the wage campaign is the swift involvement of the rank-and-file. But far from doing this, Murray has made the whole thing his baby. That Murray's hogging the show rankles the workers no end is evident from the beefs arising in one district after the other.

In answer to the workers' demand for participation, the district directors and paid-staffers hand them petitions reading: "We, the undersigned, support Phil Murray and his fight against the steel companies." (Bold face mine—R.D.)

Since when is this Murray's fight alone? It is this paternalistic attitude which is gradually losing for the union leadership the faith of the membership. Flouting the direct orders of Murray's representatives, steel workers have on their own initiative held increasing work stoppages in shop after shop. They're not waiting for official approval, which, experience has taught them, often never comes.

★

OF COURSE, Murray doesn't badly oppose rank-and-file action. He's too wise for that. On the record he's wholly in favor of it. Recently, in fact, he called together some 300 staff representatives, putting on a phony show of bawling them out.

But just as one swallow doesn't spell the arrival of spring, neither does one public tongue-lashing by Murray add up to an official policy. Every minute of every hour of every day, Murray's subordinates frown upon, discourage and oppose rank-and-file initiative and activity. What happens right in the shops day after day is what counts.

Nevertheless, steel workers have it in their power to win that essential wage boost. The key to victory is a grass-roots drive. In the last analysis, it is the militancy of the steel workers, their solidarity, which will wring concessions from the steel companies.

Steel union leaders should hear from the membership. Once the steel workers make it plain to the leadership that they resent and will oppose being treated as step-children, they will have traveled more than half way toward that 30 cents wage boost.

Unions Join Mass Picket Line In Support of Bell Strikers

BUFFALO.—In one of the greatest and most inspiring demonstrations of solidarity ever witnessed in the Buffalo area, more than 7,500 workers from almost every CIO local in the area picketed the Bell Aircraft plant last Friday, the day the company announced it would attempt to resume production.

The demonstration was called in answer to strikebreaking injunctions handed down two weeks ago against strikers at three plants: the National Carborundum Co. of Niagara Falls, the Richardson Boat Co., and Bell Aircraft. Previously, representatives from 200 CIO locals in the area had met and laid plans for assisting UAW local 501, which is conducting the strike against Bell.

The vast turnout of workers completely upset the company's plan to resume production with scab labor. The police, unable to cope with the tremendous outpouring of pickets, soon gave up their attempts to enforce the injunction stipulating the number of pickets permissible and the distance separating them.

So congested did traffic become that it required more than a half-hour for a car-load of scabs to make its way through the pickets. In fact, many of the scabs gave up and went home. President Larry Bell, head of the company, waited in his car for more than an hour, then he too finally gave up and walked into the plant.

Leaders of striking UAW Local 501 estimated that only a few hundred out of the 3,000 workers normally employed at Bell returned to work.

Westinghouse's Local 1581, of the CIO United Electrical Workers, alone furnished about sixty carloads of pickets. Workers marched carrying signs from hundreds of different locals.

President Bell ruefully blamed the vast sea of pickets for the company's inability to resume more than a "modest production."

Says UE to Sign T-H Affidavit

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 18 (FP).—The CIO United Electrical Workers will probably comply with the non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley law in "a couple of months," President Albert J. Fitzgerald said here Aug. 16.

Addressing a membership meeting of Local 310, Fitzgerald warned: "The members of the union who think that all problems will be solved by taking this oath will be badly fooled."

Right-Wing Blocks Anti-Jimcrow Action

SYRACUSE.—Right wing leaders of UE Local 320, in GE Electronics Park here, last week tabled a resolution calling for action to stop discrimination against Negro workers, and prevent wholesale layoff of Negro workers.

The resolution was submitted to the executive board of the local union, after it had been ruled out of order by the right-wing union president at a membership meeting the previous week.

When the resolutoin was read at the membership meeting, attended by 700 workers, it was warmly applauded. The president of the local stated that it was out of order at that time, but that he agreed with the spirit of the proposal.

However, when the motion came before the executive board, right-wing leaders adopted the position that they did not know of any discrimination, and that a program against it might lead to "race riots." They did not dare take that position at the membership meeting, nor did they dare to vote against the resolution. They tabled it in order to delay action.

Rank and file GE workers are determined to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the executive board, and that action is taken.

★

TEXT of the resolution follows:

Whereas: It is essential to the preservation of our hard-won gains to promote unity among all GE workers in the face of renewed company attacks, and

Whereas: the General Electric Comapny has for many years maintained a discriminatory policy in hiring, upgrading, laying off and rehiring of Negro workers, and

Whereas: As a result of this policy, qualified Negro women and men wrokers have not been afforded equal opportunity with their fellow white workers; and further, the General Electric Company is using this policy of discrimination against Negro workers to split and weaken the union when unity is most necessary to us, therefore, be it

Resolved: that Local 320 Executive Board go on record as opposed to GE's policy of discrimination against Negro workers, and be it fustfier

Resolved: that Local 320 initiate and promote a campaign to prevent GE from continuing its policy of forcing Negro workers out of the plant.



Mrs. Beverly Andrews, American Labor Party candidate for Supervisor in Syracuse's 15th Ward, who last week denounced police for halting sale of the Upstate Worker by two Syracuse University students.

ALP, NAACP Rap KKK Film

ELMIRA.—An American Labor Party delegation in a visit to the Horseheads Theater last Friday night, protested against the management's plans to show "The Birth of a Nation."

The group demanded that the film, which reeks with anti-Negro insults, not be shown. "Birth of a Nation," they charged, "glorifies the Ku Klux Klan, is a detriment to the community, and presents a false picture of the Reconstruction period."

The theater management, claiming that "the picture is brought out with no intention of harming any race, color, or creed," expressed its determination to show the film.

In addition to the ALP, the Elmira Chapter of the NAACP, on August 3, had also lodged a protest with theater owners against the film. Nevertheless, not only was the film shown, but it was held over for three days.

BRIDGEPORT.—Leaders of the Bridgeport Chapter of the NAACP have arranged a meeting with the officers of the GE local of UE in regard to layoffs of Negro workers of GE. It is hoped that delegations will be organized to visit General Electric and other shops

Charles Doyle Gets Maximum Jail Sentence

BUFFALO.—Charles Doyle, former national vice-president of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, last Monday was given a maximum sentence of one year in prison for coming home to his family from a union meeting in Canada.

Federal Judge John Knight added a fine of $500.

Doyle, who has lived in this country since boyhood, had official permission from US authorities to cross the border into Canada to attend a meeting of his union's executive board. In his pocket was an official re-entry permit.

While in Canada, however, the Immigration authorities forbade him to return to the land where he had an American family and had lived for 24 years. Doyle, nevertheless, returned and gave himself up to the immigration men.

Strong indications are that Doyle was wanted out of the way because of his militant union leadership. At his trial, Doyle's attorney charged officials of a large company, against whom Doyle was leading strike preparations, wanted him out of the country.

ALP Condemns Police Censor

SYRACUSE.—Mrs. Beverly Andrews, Labor Party candidate for supervisor in the 15th Ward and well-known Negro leader, denounced last week's action of Syracuse police, who stoped two Syracuse University students from selling the Upstate Worker in a housing project and took them into custody.

Challenging the right of the police to interfere with the sale of the paper, Mrs. Andrews declared: "The American Labor Party will challenge the Mayor and the police in the coming weeks as our canvassers go out on Sundays to sell our literature and distribute our campaign material."

Translating her words into action, ALP canvassers last week sold copies of the Guardian in the same housing project where the two students had been prevented from doing so.

In addition, as a result of the numerous protests received by the police last week, unintimidated Upstate Worker canvassers also were not interfered with when they returned to the housing project and sold their newspapers.

Mrs. Andrews' statement to the local press and radio stations follows:

"Two canvassers for the Communist Party were not permitted to canvass with their paper, the Uptate Worker last Sunday in the Pioneer Homes, by the police. This was done on the grounds that the paper's headline, in the words of Officer Harrington as reported in the local press, was "inflammatory and inciting to race riot. . . ."

As in the case of Irving Feiner the police department reveals their crass anti-Negro bias and attempt to excuse every violaton of the law by their anti-Negro, anti-Communist attitude. The police department has taken upon itself the responsibility to censor newspapers in Syracuse.

A check of the Upstate Worker reveals that the headline that the police department objected to referred to a case of police brutality in Buffalo—a Negro steelworker was beaten by a lynch-minded cop. It is natural for one lynch-minded cop to come to the defense of another but we are not going to allow this policeman or any other to censor the news for us and conceal from the people the important news.

This attempted denial of free press must not go unchallenged. I call on all the people, especially the Negro people, to protest this action. I call upon all political parties to demand that this campaign of intimidation and harassment of the Negro community be stopped.

The American Labor Party will challenge the mayor and the police in the coming weeks as our canvassers go out on Sundays to sell our literature and distribute our campaign material."

Glove Workers Stop Strike-Busting Move

GLOVERSVILLE.—A militant turnout early last Monday morning of 850 leather workers, locked out of 18 shops for the past six weeks, stymied efforts of employers to launch a back-to-work movement.

At 6 a.m., the entire membership of local 202, (CIO) Fur and Leather Workers, gathered around all eighteen shops. The demonstration proved too much for the employers, none of whom went ahead with his plans to re-open shop.

Following the demonstration, the workers poured into the main street in a spontaneous parade celebrating their victory. They were cheered on by other workers, particularly glove-makers whose conditions of work hinge on the success of the leather workers struggle, who leaned from windows, waving and cheering.

The turnout occurred after the Fulton County Tanners Assoc., spokesman for the employers, set afoot rumors that the shops would be re-opened Monday, and that all wishing to work would be welcomed. This new tactic was adopted after the employers' failure to starve the workers into returning to work under the old, unsatisfactory conditions.

At a packed membership meeting on Friday, August 12, the workers unanimously voted not to return until the employers talked turkey. The meeting also authorized local 202's 40-man policy committee to take any action necessary to meet the new situation. The locked-out workers are demanding a 25-cents hourly wage increase and grieveance adjustments.

ALP Announces Election Slate

SYRACUSE.—The American Labor Party announced last week that it will run ten candidates in the fall municipal elections.

Heading the slate as candidate for mayor is Sidney H. Greenberg, lawyer and outstanding in the struggle for civil rights, particularly those of the Negro people.

For councilmen-at-large, George Bouchard, president of the local union of the Packinghouse Workers, CIO, and Larry L. Little, World War II veteran and instructor at Syracuse University..

For councilmen: Third District—Larry hPillips; survivor of the retreat from Bataan; Fourth district—Elliott Payne, former vice-president of the Remington-Rand local of the UE-CIO.

For commissioner of education—Mrs. Lillian E. Reiner, member of League of Women Voters, the NAACP, and other organizations.

For supervisor, Ninth ward—Irving Rosenthal, World War II veteran.

For supervisor, 15th ward—Mrs. Beverly Andrews, prominent Negro leader and member of the NAACP.

For supervisor, 16th ward—Fay H. Marvin, former union official and director of the ALP campaign.

For supervisor, 18th ward—Fredyum Hendrickson, ALP committee vice-chairman, chemical engineer and World War II veteran.

A Postman's View Of Yale & Towne

STAMFORD.—Workers and stockholders each received a letter recently from Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

The workers' letter, from Calvert Carey, president, heralded the operation of the factory on a Monday through Thursday schedule and indicated there will be a thorough reorganization (speedup) of the Stamford plant. ". . . Only a profitable plant can continue to provide employment," the letter stated. ". . . Any laying down on the job by anybody is a threat to your paycheck and your job . . . All of us must join in the fight. . . ."

The stockholders' letter contained the 241st consecutive dividend—25 cents per share. Yale & Towne has paid dividends uninterruptedly since 1899.

Farm Front

By GEORGE COOK

Wheat Quotas

ALPINE.—The Russians call it "travopolve" farming, which Lem Harris tells me means "grass rest." It is the system of alternating grain and grass crops. On our great plains region it would tremendously increase our pasture land and hay yield, lessen the ravages of drought, restore the fertility of the land without lessening the total grain yield.

It is not applied there because the broad acres lend themselves to giant machines and soil mining profitable to the big operators. If a dust bowl develops it merely blows away the little fellow staked to the land; the corporations put their money into something else.



Geo. Cook

But "travopolve" has for years been practiced on the hillsides of New York with the result that our wheat yield is two to five times that of Kansas and the Dakotas. Our fields are small, steep, stony, hemed about by hedges. We cannot use giant machines, but the farmer who grows grain gets grain.

Our state imports grain for our huge cow and chicken population, but many of our farmers sell grain locally and find it less exacting and almost as profitable as milking cows. It is these small grain growers who are hit by the recent order for crop reduction on wheat.

This year the grain has been selling for about $1.70 per bushel, with government buying supporting the price at $2.10. A stop has to be put to this, say Congress and Secretary of Agriculture Brannan. Grow less wheat and there will be no surplus of milk, eggs, even bread.

Last year there were eight acres of wheat on my little farm, this year ten acres. A few weeks the men came to my house for this information. Yesterday I got a notice in the mail as to how much wheat I can plant this fall if I wish to sell any of it. Three Acres!

New York State should be buying more wheat from the blighted areas of the west next year.

Mid-Hudson Delegation Visits Medina--Protests Heresy Trial

A delegation of fifteen people, representing farm, labor and Negro organizations in Westchester, Dutchess, Sullivan, Ulster and Putnam counties, visited the Federal Courthouse in Foley Square last Tuesday morning to protest Judge Medina's continued imprisonment of Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green.

Judge Medina refused to see the delegation, headed by Pasquale Barile, president of UE Local 428 and chairman of the Westchester County ALP. Prior to the visit, the delegation had written Medina requesting an appointment with him; but Medina, who rarely acknowledges messages in behalf of the twelve Communist defendants, replied that he would not "discuss the merits of the case" with them. He advised the delegation not to attempt seeing him.

In a message transmitted to Medina, the delegation expressed its "dismayal" over his refusal to see them. They charged the imprisonment of Winston, Hall and Gates as being "tantamount to presumption of guilt."

Among those on the delegation were Harry Offenartz, of Croton, former research director in the War Department and now a local manufacturer; also William Maloney, vice-chairman of the New Rochelle NAALP.

The Worker

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On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, and as the picture on this page suggests, can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

• • •

THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

Some teams, of course, need help more than others. But they all could use strengthening. The Phils, for example, have been forced to go along with a second baseman who as of Sunday was batting .205. The Cubs regularly field a shortstop who is hitting .228. They have an outfielder acquired in a trade this year also hitting that figure. They've used as a regular center-fielder a man hitting .222. The Pirates have been struggling along with a second baseman hitting .218 and a third baseman rapping .219. The Reds go with a .220 hitting second sacker. The Tigers are currently playing a .114 hitter and .211 hitter in their infield. The A's Monday night fielded an outfielder hitting .178. The Browns have used three men at shortstop and they are hitting .236, .214 and .122. The White Cox go with a .231 hitting outfielder and a third baseman 10 points better. The Nats have played an outfielder hitting .216.

• • •

NEVER MIND the names. You'll find them all in the Sunday statistics if you're curious. This isn't a rap against any particular ballplayers. Some are over the hill, some may improve. The point is these clubs are forced to use such pathetic hitters this year and four years after the signing of Robinson refuse to even try to strengthen by tending democracy to their ballclubs.

In one way it almost seems too bad it's a powerful club like the Red Sox, a flag contender as it stands, that adds another prospective star by the simple expedient of ending the infamous color line. For there are teams so desperately needing reinforcement that they are as much as 34 games behind the leaders and they unbalance the league and detract from the interest.

But if the Red Sox got the good sense, belated though it be, to overcome their own old white supremacy hesitation and help themselves, all we can say is more power to the Red Sox, at bat, in the field and at the box office!

And what say the good fans of Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, DETROIT

This Was the Tiger's Answer to Query On Jimcrow Three Years Ago

Last week we recalled the answer given to a Daily Worker questionnaire on hiring Negro players by Frank McKinney, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He claimed the Pirates didn't discriminate and scouts were instructed to sign all qualified players regardless of color. That answer was in November, 1946.

Today, mainly for the benefit of Michigan readers but for all democratic-minded sports fans as well, we reprint the answer we received from the Detroit Tigers in October, 1946. True, the answer came from George Trautman, who is no longer with Detroit, having moved into a post as minor league executive.

But Trautman was presumably expressing Detroit policy. His post is now occupied by William G. Evans, as vice president and general manager. President of the club is Walter O. Briggs, auto magnate, and son Walter O. Briggs Jr. is vice president.

Here is Trautman's reply to the Daily Worker questionaire:

Detroit Baseball Club,
Oct. 28, 1946.

Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo
Sports Editors, Daily Worker
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication addressed to Mr. Briggs, it is only fair to say that the Detroit Club, like all other major league clubs, has no rules or regulations which prohibit including of Negro players on the Detroit Club.

The Detroit Club will continue its policy of attempting to put the best qualified players available on the field as player representatives of the city of Detroit.

Discrimination as to race, color or creed has never been a part of the prevailing policy.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN,
Executive Vice-President.

THERE IT IS. And the record speaks. Detroit still has a lily white organization right down through its lowest farm affiliate. Can a city with over 160,000 Negroes as part of its population truly qualify as "representative of the city be truly "represented on the field" when it does not hire a single Negro player, even for a tryout with a farm team?

What's the answer in 1949, Mr. Briggs?

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

By Bill Wolf

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedly outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats; and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horsecollared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting base-hits regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run. Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit volumn. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 tries. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat had been minimized by some segments of the press.

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEROIC RESISTANCE!



NEWS ITEM: Chinese Liberation Armies this week rolled into Kwantung Province; thrust toward Canton, 165 miles south; captured Kanchow, capital of Kiangsi Province and Hengshan in Hunan Province; and entered the escape port of Foochow. Meanwhile, Kuomintang spokesmen said the U. S. Department's White Paper erred in undestimating Chiang Kai-shek's ability

6,000 Signatures Pledged to Put Hood on Ballot

BOSTON.—Volunteer canvassers were set this week to begin a whirlwind campaign to obtain 6,000 signatures on nominating petitions placing the name of Otis A. Hood, candidate for School Committee, on the Boston ballot. Though only 2,200 signatures are required by law, Daniel B. Schirmer, Boston City Secretary of the Communist Party, announced that the extra signatures will be obtained "to insure that the political hacks don't try, by fraudulent methods, to keep Hood off the ballot."

Hood, chairman of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, is a former candidate for School Committee, having polled 27,000 votes in 1945. He is a former teacher in the Boston public school system.

Schirmer declared that Hood's candidacy "is an important challenge to the School St.—State St. alliance which has brought Boston's schools from first position in the nation to a position of disgrace." He cited the fact that only 70 of 244 Boston school buildings meet the prescribed safety standards.

In addition to pledging new and improved buildings, Hood's program insists on an end to discrimination because of race or religion in the hiring of teachers, an education in democracy for school children, hot school lunches for all children, and improved conditions for teachers. Noting that the Boston school system has not a single Negro prinicpal, Hood has pledged to work for the immediate appointment of a Negro to that post.



OTIS HOOD

Protest Jailings

BOSTON—A New England delegation of 23 members left for New York last week to protest to Federal Judge Harold Madina against his illegal jailing of Communist defendants Henry Winston, Gus Hall, and Gil Green. The delegates were armed with thousands of petition signatures demanding release of the three men.

The judge, intent on railroading a conviction against the Communists, has jailed them for the duration of the trial.

Send A Greeting
to
The New England Worker
First Anniversary Edition
Labor Day
Individual Greetings: 50 cents
Club Greetings: $10, $5 & $2.50

YPM Opens 'Bond Drive' For Peace

BOSTON.—It takes big money to send delegates to the Continental Congress for World Peace, to be held in Mexico City beginning September 5. But financial problems aren't stopping the Young Progressives of Massachusetts from speaking up for peace. Taking a cue from fiscal policies of the warmakers, YPM has floated a bond issue to finance expenses of its delegates.

YPM members were busily engaged last week in the sale of peace bonds, as the organization proclaimed August 7 to September 24 "Opportunity Bond Drive." Bonds, complete with serial numbers, watermarks, and pictures of the dove of peace, were on sale for fifty cents each.

A YPM statement declared that "the opportunity we speak of is yours. This is your opportunity to do your bit to win the peace." In addition to sending delegates to Mexico City, money raised by the bonds will finance YPM's continued Peace Campaign and a Welcome Home Rally for the delegates.

Names of all Peace Bond subscribers will be entered on a scroll to be presented to the Mexico City Congress. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the scroll. Bonds can be purchased by forwarding the money to Young Progressives, 7 Broad Street, Boston.

EVERYBODY'S COMING TO THE
ANNUAL PICNIC
of the
UNITED LABOR PRESS COMMITTEE
AT CAMP ARARAT, on VOSE POND
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Sponsors: The New England Worker and the foreign language progressive press
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KEEP THE LABOR PRESS FIGHTING!
ROUTES BY CAR—From Boston—Route 20 to Waltham, then 117 to Maynard. From FITCHBURG—to Leominster, then 117. From HAVERHILL, LAWRENCE, and LOWELL—Route 110, then 27 to Maynard. From PEABODY, SALEM, and LYNN—Route 128 to Lexington, then 2-A to Concord, then 62 to Maynard. From WORCESTER—Route 20, then 117 to Maynard. From BROCKTON—Route 27 direct.

Workers Win Strike At Morse Twist Drill

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—More than 450 workers at the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Co. returned to work last Monday after a successful one-week strike by Local 277, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO). Though terms of the agreement between the union and company officials were not made public at time of publication, it was understood that workers had won both issues over which the strike had been called. The agreement was ratified unanimously by a local meeting.

Joseph O'Brien, Local secretary fired because of his militancy, had been re-hired; unarbitrated piece-work rate cuts, imposed by the bosses, had been withdrawn.

Workers had authorized the strike by a vote of 3377 to 25 after a group of piece-work workers had been locked out for refusing to accept rate cuts which violated the union contract. Workers held solid until the company backed down.

The company had cut the rates of a small group of relatively high-paid workers just before the plant's vacation. The cut, based on findings of time-study "efficicency experts," in some cases amounted to 50 percent. The cut, arbitrarily imposed, was a flat violation of the contract.

Union officials and rank and file workers realized that a cut for these few workers would establish a precedent under which the company could slash rates for every piece-work worker in the plant. A general membership meeting was called on company time, at which members authorized the officers to take any action necessary to protect the wages, hours, and working conditions of all members.

The company, trying to intimidate its workers, countered by firing O'Brien on the pretext that he had left his department while preparing for the meeting. In addition one of the slashed piece-work workers was fired for "taking too much time on the job."

★

LOCAL OFFICERS, including O'Brien, told a noon-hour membership meeting that the company was attempting to smash the union and to begin a picnic of rate and wage cutting. Militant workers responded with a strike mood. The company hastily agreed to re-hire the fired piece-work worker, but stalled on O'Brien's re-hiring and the wage cut.

It took strike action to convince the bosses. The company union-busting campaign had come just as the union was preparing to make wage demands under the contract's wage reopening. Company efforts to put the union on the defsensive backfired. Workers, in a fighting mood, are set to support pay raise demands.

BOSTON PORT SUPPORTS CSU STRIKE

BOSTON.—Boston's rank and file seamen, in a special membership meeting of the Boston Port, National Maritime Union (CIO), last week voted full support to the courageous strike of the Canadian Seamens Union. After spirited discussion on the international significance of the Canadian strike, unemployed port members scraped up $22.75 for strike relief.

The Canadian strike has been supported by maritime workers throughout the world. The recent longshore strike in Britain began when dock hands refused to unload scab cargo from Canadian ships.

The Boston seamen elected a committee to board ships in Boston harbor to collect donations for the Canadian strikers. However, port members voted to request permission from the NMU's national office before boarding the ships. Several seamen expressed strong doubts that NMU chief Joe Curran, who has not supported the canadian seamen, would permit the collection.

JOBLESS WORKERS FREED IN NASHUA

NASHUA, N.H. — The police case against five unemployed New Hampshire workers arrested for distributing leaflets in this city was hastily dropped last week. The men, who passed out handbills calling a meeting of the Nashua Unemployment Council, had been jailed for a night.

Cops claimed that the workers had violated a city ordinance forbidding distribution of handibills. The workers had argued that passing out leaflets and organizing unemployed workers was their constitutional right.

The workers were represented by Attorney Abraham Welanko, prominent in the state's Progressive Party. Welanko cited a well-known Supreme Court decision upholding the right to distribute printed matter. City officials begged lamely that they hadn't heard of the decision, and the case was dropped.

Peace Committee Calls Unionists

BOSTON.—Frank O'Connor, chairman of the New England Trade Union Committee for Jobs and Peace, announced last week that the committee had called an August 22 meeting of trade unionists at the Boston City Club to map a fighting campaign on the committee's peace program.

Sixty-two New England trade union leaders have signed their names to the committee's program, which includes opposition to the European arms program, support of a Works Project Bill, the revival of 52-20 benefits for veterans, promotion of east-west trade, and an American-Soviet Pact of Peace and Friendship.

Among the signors are O'Connor, international representative, UFWA-CIO; John E. Mitchell, Business Agent, Local 11, UPWA-CIO; Adrian LeBlanc, business agent, Local 286, UERMWA-CIO; Alexander Cockburn, president Local 201 GE Retired Workers;

SHIP WORKERS HOLD WORK STOPPAGE

QUINCY, Mass.—Five thousand shipyard workers at Bethlehem Steel's Fore River yards last week backed up a union demand for pay raises with a militant forty-five minute work stoppage. The men, members of the CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, met briefly with union officials to review deadlocked contract negotiations.

Workers then paraded past the company's building in an impressive demonstration for their contract demands. The militant tone of the rank and file workers indicated that conservative national leaders of the union were being pressured into a real fight for the wage increase.

KILBURN WORKERS STRIKE HEAVY BLOW AT SPEEDUP

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Card room and spinning room workers at the Kilburn Mill last week showed company bosses the fighting temper of New England's textile workers and struck a heavy blow in the battle against speedup and wage cuts. At a special meeting called by the local's executive board, attended by almost all workers in both departments, the workers voted overwhelmingly to reject any proposals for higher work loads or lower pay. Workers indicated that speedup would be turned down regardless of any "if" or "maybes" attached by the bosses.

Kilburn officials had earlier announced that the card room and spinning room were to shut down. Some time after the news appeared in the local press, department bosses began putting out feelers towards calling meetings of workers in the two affected departments.

It was clear that bosses planned to ask the workers to take on higher work loads, a wage cut, or both, if this "would keep the departments open."

Presumably bosses intended to close down the two departments anyway. But, if workers had agreed to take on work loads and pay cuts "to keep the department open," bosses would have used this as a club against workers in other departments, all threatened with layoffs.

The TWUA-CIO Local's executive board, hearing of the company feelers, rebuked Kilburn for illegally working behind the union's back and called the meeting themselves.

The workers' topheavy vote showed Kilburn bosses that selling speedup to militant textile workers isn't an easy job. New Bedford workers refusing to "take it" any longer, are ready to fight.

Communist Party
On the Air!
Sunday—1:30 P.M.
Station WSAR
1480 kilocycles

N.E. Worker One Year Old

The Worker of September 4 is something very special. First, as always, the Labor Day edition will be packed with special articles and features addressed to all workers. Articles on the native roots of the Communist Party in the USA, on working-class leaders Ruthenberg and Foster, on 30 years of struggle for Negro liberation . . .

In addition, the Labor Day edition marks the first anniversary of the New England edition. Special articles on the New England scene, on the past and the coming year, will be included.

The New England Worker asks, and must have, your support. Help build Worker circulation! Greet the New England Worker on its first birthday, Labor Day.

State School Board Turns Down Un-American Query

HARTFORD.—The State Board of Education has refused to send to the House Committee on Un-American Activities lists of textbooks and supplementary reading materials used in the teachers colleges of Connecticut.

In a letter to Rep. John S. Wood, chairman of the committee, Education Commissioner Engleman said the Connecticut state board "questions the activities of your committee on four counts:

1—Our schools must be free to search for the truth, and when found, to teach it.

2—Control of free public education must continue to be, as it has been the right and responsibility of the states and local communities.

3—Any attempt at "thought control" by any agency must be vigorously opposed.

4—Academic freedom is a sacred tradition of American education and must be preserved."

Conn. CRC Plans to Picket Foley Square on Jailings

BRIDGEPORT.—The Civil Rights Congress of Connecticut will conduct a mass picket line at Foley Square to demand the release of Winston, Green and Hall, it was announced by Dan Howard, state chairman. The picket line planned for Friday, August 19, at 11 a.m. after the Worker goes to press, is expected to include leading trade unionists, veterans, representatives of the Negro people, housewives and unemployed. A turnout of over 100 pickets is expected.

In addition to the picket line it is planned to have a delegation of Connecticut veterans see Judge Medina and demand the release of the three Communist leaders. It is also expected that a delegation of Negroes will try to see Judge Medina to make similar demands.

Meanwhile, from all over the state telegrams and letters are being sent to Judge Medina. The Communist Party is printing dozens of posters containing the pictures of Winston, Green and Hall which will be placed all over the state urging Connecticut citizens to protest the imprisonment of the three and demanding that the indictments be thrown out.

At the same time the Communist Party of Connecticut is holding shopgate meetings speaking out to the workers in the shops on the trials. The Communist Party of New Britain held a large shopgate meeting at Landers Frary and Clark, a big UE shop in New Britain. A similar meeting was held at Royal typewriter in Hartford.

On Thursday, Aug. 25, Peggy Dennis will speak at a shopgate meet at the big GE plant in Bridgeport and she will also speak at Winchester in New Haven on Friday, Aug. 26.

On Saturday, Aug. 27, a "Smash the Indictments" banquet will be held at the Fairfield Workers Hall, 720 Kings Highway, Fairfield. The wives of the 12 will speak at the banquet, proceeds from which will go toward the trial. All Worker readers are urged to attend the banquet.

Mike Russo

Bridgeport Now Home Base for Chamber of Commerce

AMONG SEVERAL other questionable attributes, Bridgeport now has the dubious distinction of being the home base of the new head of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Herman W. Steinkraus, newly-elected president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and head of the Bridgeport Brass Co., has made a name for himself in Bridgeport. Indeed, he can count among his friends the leading citizens of the community—especially bankers and industrialists. This is not to say that "civic-minded" Mr. Steinkraus is without friends in less influential circles. Not having lost the "common touch" he is on very intimate terms with such stalwart "fighters" for "Socialism" as Mayor McLevy and a number of trade union leaders, especially of the right-wing company-minded variety.



It cannot be said that Mr. Steinkraus suffers from a lack of initiative and imagination. Was it not he who suggested that Bridgeport organize the Barnum Festival when 25,000 people were without jobs in the city? It's difficult to imagine what particular quality of the "great showman" Mr. Steinkraus finds alluring, unless it is Barnum's scorn for the people whom he regarded as "suckers."

But it's going to take more than all the showmanship, deceit and trickery of which Barnum was capable for Mr. Steinkraus to convince the rank and file of labor, and particularly workers of the Bridgeport Brass Co., that, in spite of the razzle-dazzle, Mr. Steinkraus represents anything but an institution to whom profits are sacrosanct. The kernel of Mr. Steinkraus' philosophy, concealed in a shell of double-talk and meaningless jargon, is that government should be the concern of the rich, in the interest of the rich, as indeed our government is. And workers should be thankful that they are allowed the privilege of being exploited!

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EVEN IF HE donned the costume of a ring master, the new head of the Chamber of Commerce could not hide the fact that he is identified—body and soul—with the worst exploiters and oppressors of the working class of our country.

"Strikes are an obosolete weapon" . . . "they will have to go," he said recently at a meeting of the Northeastern States Trade and Commercial Association at Yale University.

"Strikes are a device of a past era. . . ." "No small group, for power reasons, should keep a whole community out of employment."

"We have often heard the idea that labor must preserve the right to strike," he said. "What is more important, however, is that it preserve the right to work."

Here you have, in plain language, the aims of Mr. Steinkraus and the bankers and the bosses from whom he speaks. Hitler, too, thought that strikes were an obsolete weapon.

The workers and the vast majority of the people in our country have only one weapon—the right to speak, assemble, organize and strike. Without these rights, labor and the people would be completely helpless, as were the German workers under Hitler. The ruling class, fearful of the great strength of labor, is determined to render it completely helpless, thus depriving the democratic forces of the nation of the most reliable and effective guardian of our democratic institutions, which are seriously imperilled today. Without the right to strike, which already has been seriously restricted, the workers would be completely at the mercy of the ruthless capitalists who would then squeeze out of them every drop of blood to satisfy their craving for profits.

Mourn Death Of Communist

The State Committee of the Communist Party mourns the death of Charles Smith, 86, of Cos Cob, Conn., long-time member of the Stamford Communist Party. Smith, who died recently, was the oldest member of the Party in the state. Up until the time he died he was a regular subscriber and reader of the Daily Worker and Worker and his correspondence appeared frequently in the letter columns of the Daily Worker.

Even after he reached the age of 80 Smitty, as he was called, was the best leaflet distributor in the Stamford section. He often gave out thousands of leaflets in house to house distributions on Stamford's hilly west side, as well as at the Yale & Towne shop gates.

Smith was born in England in 1863. In 1899 he served in the British armed forces in the Boer war, in which British imperialism tried to put down the independence movement of the people of South Africa. This served as a real education for Smith on the nature of imperialism and, from that time on, he denounced British imperialism wherever he went. Later, he came to America and became an American citizen.

The State Committee pointed out the great love and devotion of Smith to the Party and the working class movement and urged Connecticut Communists to emulate his outstanding work.

Ghetto Sign 'Quietly' Removed

MIDDLEFIELD. — The sign "For Christians Only," which touched off a bitter controversy at Lake Beseck, has been "quietly removed" following a stormy community meeting that ended in tacit agreement. Is the agreement now to have the Lake Beseck area restricted "For Christians Only" without the necessity of a sign?

One Year Under Indictment

The "12" Are fighting Your Battle for Peace, Civil Rights and Socialism

ATTEND THE

Smash the Indictment Banquet

SAT., AUG. 27, 1949, at 8 p. m.

FULL COURSE DINNER

(Outdoors)

Speakers:

THE WIVES OF THE "12"

ENTERTAINMENT — DANCING

Fairfield Workers' Home

720 FAIRFIELD HIGHWAY

Fairfield, Connecticut

New Britain Vets Act for 52-20

NEW BRITAIN—In a unique and dramatic demonstration, New Britain veterans demanded the extension of 52-20 last week. Led by a truck bearing a mock coffin signifying the death of 52-20, the demonstration ended with an outdoor rally on Center St. attended by some 200 veterans. The parade and demonstration chaired by Stanley Michalowski, were sponsored by a New Britain Committee to extend 52-20 benefits.

The parade was started despite the refusal of Police Chief William C. Hart to grant a permit for it. After the trucks bearing the mock coffin and signs started, the police attempted to force them off the roads on the grounds that advertising was illegal on trucks. Police threatened participants with arrest.

New Britain vets were also bitter toward Mayor Henry J. Gwiazda who, when approached by the Committee, stated he was against extension 52-20 because it would make "bums" out of the veterans, despite the fact that some 7,000 new Britain workers, including many vets, are unemployed and can find no jobs.

Rev. Dudley Burr, chairman of the Peoples' Party of Connecticut, accused the New Britain police department of violating free speech, by prohibiting the use of trucks to advertise the veteran's meeting. Burr stated that it was an "outrageous situation when veterans who fought for the right of free speech throughout the world are denied free speech in their home town."

Scovil Worker Asks About Truman Aid For Jobless Areas

"Will the designation by the President of Waterbury as an area to receive special attention in government buying because of high unemployment help me get a job? Asks an unemployed Scovill worker, in a letter to the New England Worker.

There can only be one answer. Hopes should not be raised too high over the announcement of these plans to "alleviate unemployment." Thus far there are no specific concrete plans. There is reason to believe that whatever aid is advanced will be of a token nature and have no substantial effect in providing jobs for the more than 100,000 unemployed in Connecticut. Although the President designated Waterbury and Bridgeport as the two Connecticut areas to be given aid, there are thousands of unemployed in Bristol, New Britain, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, Norwalk and other cities.

It is becoming obvious that this is a tactic to keep alive the illusion, rapidly disappearing in the minds of the workers, that the Truman Administration will solve the problems of the people. The Administration also fears the organization of the unemployed who will not tolerate a duplication of their eperiences of the do-nothing Hoover starvation administration.

Truman's betrayal of his election promises should convince every worker that the only effective guarantee of assistance, jobs, unemployment insurance and other aids, must be based on their own strength of organization and their alliance with the unions and the Negro people.

The organization of the unemployed and the employed with a real program could compel the Truman Administration to stop the expenditure of billions of dollars for arms and war and bring about the creation of millions of jobs by spending these billions for houses, schools and a health program.

The workers want jobs for peace, not jobs for death. Employment based on tanks, planes and arms can only bring billions for the corporations and tragedy to the American workers, as it did to the German workers.

News, suggestions, letters from workers, material for the Connecticut page the Worker should be sent to: Jack Goldring, Connecticut Editor, 840 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

PP Nominates Election Slate

BRIDGEPORT.—Fred Blycher, member of the Executive Board of GE Local 203, UE, former business agent, has been nominated as the candidate of the Peoples' Party for Mayor of Bridgeport. Other candidates nominated at the convention held last week, include Oliver Arsenault, for seven years president of the GE local and former member of the Bridgeport Board of Education; Minni Cedarholm, well-known for her many years as an AFL organizer and active in many civic affairs; Clyde Trudeau, World War II veteran; Max Kaufman, active in veteran's affairs and shop steward in Columbia UE Local 237; and Florence Silver, young housewife and mother of three children.

The Peoples' Party plans to put on an intensive campaign for the election of these and other candidates, around the issues of jobs, peace, housing and an end to evictions in Yellow Mill and Marina Villages.

NORWALK.—Members of Local 283, United Rubber Workers, CIO, voted 350 to 5 to strike on Sept. 29 if a settlement is not reached on pay scales. The company has "asked" the union to accept a wage reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, and as the picture on this page suggests, can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

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THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

Some teams, of course, need help more than others. But they all could use strengthening. The Phils, for example, have been forced to go along with a second baseman who as of Sunday was batting .205. The Cubs regularly field a shortstop who is hitting .228. They have an outfielder acquired in a trade this year also hitting that figure. They've used as a regular center-fielder a man hitting .222. The Pirates have been struggling along with a second baseman hitting .218 and a third baseman rapping .219. The Reds go with a .220 hitting second sacker. The Tigers are currently playing a .114 hitter and .211 hitter in their infield. The A's Monday night fielded an outfielder hitting .178. The Browns have used three men at shortstop and they are hitting .236, .214 and .122. The White Cox go with a .231 hitting outfielder and a third baseman 10 points better. The Nats have played an outfielder hitting .216.

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NEVER MIND the names. You'll find them all in the Sunday statistics if you're curious. This isn't a rap against any particular ballplayers. Some are over the hill, some may improve. The point is these clubs are forced to use such pathetic hitters this year and four years after the signing of Robinson refuse to even try to strengthen by tending democracy to their ballclubs.

In one way it almost seems too bad it's a powerful club like the Red Sox, a flag contender as it stands, that adds another prospective star by the simple expedient of ending the infamous color line. For there are teams so desperately needing reinforcement that they are as much as 34 games behind the leaders and they unbalance the league and detract from the interest.

But if the Red Sox got the good sense, belated though it be, to overcome their own old white supremacy hesitation and help themselves, all we can say is more power to the Red Sox, at bat, in the field and at the box office!

And what say the good fans of Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, DETROIT

This Was the Tiger's Answer to Query On Jimcrow Three Years Ago

Last week we recalled the answer given to a Daily Worker questionnaire on hiring Negro players by Frank McKinney, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He claimed the Pirates didn't discriminate and scouts were instructed to sign all qualified players regardless of color. That answer was in November, 1946.

Today, mainly for the benefit of Michigan readers but for all democratic-minded sports fans as well, we reprint the answer we received from the Detroit Tigers in October, 1946. True, the answer came from George Trautman, who is no longer with Detroit, having moved into a post as minor league executive.

But Trautman was presumably expressing Detroit policy. His post is now occupied by William G. Evans, as vice president and general manager. President of the club is Walter O. Briggs, auto magnate, and son Walter O. Briggs Jr. is vice president.

Here is Trautman's reply to the Daily Worker questionaire:

Detroit Baseball Club,
Oct. 28, 1946.

Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo
Sports Editors, Daily Worker
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication addressed to Mr. Briggs, it is only fair to say that the Detroit Club, like all other major league clubs, has no rules or regulations which prohibit including of Negro players on the Detroit Club.

The Detroit Club will continue its policy of attempting to put the best qualified players available on the field as player representatives of the city of Detroit.

Discrimination as to race, color or creed has never been a part of the prevailing policy.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN,
Executive Vice-President.

THERE IT IS. And the record speaks. Detroit still has a lily white organization right down through its lowest farm affiliate. Can a city with over 160,000 Negroes as part of its population truly qualify as "representative of the city be truly "represented on the field" when it does not hire a single Negro player, even for a tryout with a farm team?

What's the answer in 1949, Mr. Briggs?

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

By Bill Wolf

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedly outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats, and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horsecollared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting base-hits regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run. Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit volumn. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 trics. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat had been minimized by some segments of the press.

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Have You Seconded Ben Gold's Motion?

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEROIC RESISTANCE!



NEWS ITEM: Chinese Liberation Armies this week rolled into Kwantung Province; thrust toward Canton, 165 miles south; captured Kanchow, capital of Kiangsi Province and Hengshan in Hunan Province; and entered the escape port of Foochow. Meanwhile, Kuomintang spokesmen said the U. S. Department's White Paper erred in underestimating Chiang Kai-shek's ability

Klan Tosses Dynamite at Negro Minister's Homes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The homes of two Negro ministers were bombed and 18 persons narrowly escaped death here last weekend as the Klan rode again against the Negro people. This is part of a campaign of the Klan and Dixiecrats to force the Negroes of Birmingham to live in swamps, dirty industrial areas, and railroad track slum areas.

Last March Negro homes in this same area were bombed. Last week a cache of dynamite was found ready for explosion at a Negro home.

The bombs last March failed to frighten the Negro residents from their homes. City police, instead of finding the guilty bombers, centered their attention on doing what the bombs failed to do. They tried to drive the Negroes from their homes in the Smithfield area.

The latest attempt is being led ironically enough by City Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene Connor. He was one of the leading organizers of the Dixiecrats last summer. His ordinance, passed unanimously by the city commission, would make it a misdemeanor for Negroes to live in "white zoned" areas. The Smithfield area has been "zoned" for whites only, though such zoning laws have been ruled unconstitutional by federal courts.

The homes bombed last night were those of the Rev. Milton Curry and the Rev. E. B. DeYampert. The bombs fell between the two homes and narrowly missed the houses which were occupied by the families at the time.

The Negroes who escaped death said they were more angry than frightened. A Negro newspaper, the Birmingham World said defiantly: 'Our City Fathers seem not to be concerned about bringing to justice the person or persons who bombed three homes the night of March 24, 1949. The fact that Negro citizens are bottled in the slums . . . does not seem to arouse them."

Other acts of violence against the Negro people included the following:

BEATEN BY KLUXERS, WOMAN DISABLED PERMANENTLY

ALAMO, Ga.—A Negro woman, Mrs. Mamie White, was taken from her home by masked Klansmen and beaten. As a result of the brutal ordeal she suffered permanent injuries. The beating took place July 12, but news of it did not come out then because the Negro community was terrorized and intimidated to "keep quiet."

60-YEAR OLD MAN FORCED TO LEAP FROM HIGH BRIDGE

SALISBURY, N.C.—A 60-year-old Negro, Alex Brown was forced by gun-point by three white men to get in their car. They drove him to a steel bridge, and there, still threatening to shoot him, they forced the elderly man to jump from a great height.

ALLWHITE JURY SENTENCES YOUTH TO DEATH FOR "RAPE"

HOPE, Ark.—Under a heavy atmosphere of Klan hysteria a young Negro was "legally" lynched by an all-white jury after ten minutes of "deliberation." The Negro youth, Herman Maxwell, 21, was not even permitted to be present when the jury gave its verdict. The prosecuter had announced before the trial that he would call for the death sentence. The jury in ten minutes granted his request. the all-white group may just as well have been a lynch posse who strung him up or shot him.

The 21year old youth who will die was accused of "rape."

ANOTHER NEGRO KILLED ON MALLARD MURDER SCENE

LYONS, Ga.—A Negro turpentine worker was shot down and killed by a white man Sunday, Lyons was the scene of mob violence last year when Robert Mallard was shot down from ambush on a lonely road near the city. Three white men have been arrested two as material witnesses, and one for the actual slaying. All charged with murder in the Mallard slaying were acquitted on charges against them were dropped.

NAVY VET RETURNED TO PRISON FOR LIFE

MEMPHIS.—Another victim has been claimed by the red hysteria. This time in Mississippi.

About 18 years ago, Stein Williams, then a young Negro of 14, was sentenced to life imprisonment as accomplice to a murder in which he had no part. Stein's father was lynched by a mob for the alleged murder of a sheriff's son.

In the early part of the war, using the proof of innocence, a local lawyer was able to get Williams released from Parchman Prison on "indefinite suspension."

Williams enlisted in the Navy and served 14 months overseas.

After returning to Memphis he held three different jobs satisfactorily until one day in June when he was arrested at work and sent back to Parchman to serve the rest of the life sentence.

The reason given for his reinternment was that the Chicago authorities had wired Mississippi that Williams was involved in Communist activities. And such action was violation of "indefinite suspension" of sentence.

SHERIFF KILLS PRISONER "TRYING TO ESCAPE"

SPARTA, Ga.—A Negro prisoner was fatally shot here today by Police Chief Moody Pardue. A coroner's jury ruled the shooting "justified." Pardue claimed the prisoner tried to escape. What really happened will never be known because the prisoner is dead.

Robeson, DuBois Only Negroes in New 'Who's Who'



ROBESON DuBOIS

NEW YORK.—The 1945 definitive, biographical encyclopedia of the English-speaking "Who's Who," which has just been issued by the MacMillan Company here in America, is reported to contain the names of only two American Negroes, Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

This is the original "Who's Who" first published in England in 1848 and the model for other more recent imitations such as "Who's Who in America," etc. This conservative publication, in its 3,000 pages covering the world, admits comparatively few Americans.

Paul Robeson's name has been included in this encyclopedia for several years back. Dr. DuBois' name appears there for the first time in the present edition. They are, respectively, chairman and vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

Rent Gougers Open Up on Negro Tenants

MIAMI, Fla.—Max Goodman, president of the Miami, Miami Beach Tenant League accused landlords here of gouging Negro tenants. He cited a case of a Negro woman who lived with her daughter, whose husband had deserted her and her and her four small her children. Their rent collector told her that the house they lived in had been sold, but he had a vacant house he would rent her for a "fee" of $125 and $5.50 a week.

In on the deal was her corner grocery man who told the woman that she could give him her $83 welfare check if she promised to pay the balance later. He promised to give her groceries on credit.

The woman and her daughter moved in, and two weeks ago the collector appeared again and told the woman the place had been sold out but offered to find her another for a $50 "fee." She described the place as "not fit for hogs."

Goodman predicted rents in Negro slum areas would shoot upward when controls are lifted.

THE TAMPA RENT control office has received 60 to 100 protests a day about increases in rent averaging 50 to 60 percent.

Most of the increases were in low-cost housing where rents before decontrol ranged from $30 to $50 a month. Those evicted from these units because they can not afford to pay the higher rents cannot find anything satisfactory.

Many of those who called the rent office about their evictions said they had orders to move "in one or two days if they cannot meet the higher rentals." About 125 of those notified to move in the past month were servicemen.

Rent controls were ended Friday for St. Augustine, Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach and Atlantic Beach.

Retailers Report Slump in Sales

The depression in the South continued to widen as unemployed increased sharply and store sales declined in several southern cities.

Miami and Tampa showed "substantial" unemployment increases for the month of June, according to a report by the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security. The same report said manufacturing employment failed to rise anywhere in the South Atlantic area.

The report was gloomy about employment possibilities. It said that more employment declines are expected in Birmingham, Tulsa and Louisville.

In Birmingham unemployment between June 15 and July 15 increased by 1,000. Negro workers especially have been laid off and are crowding private and public employment agencies looking for work.

The Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta said store sales for that city were down 13 percent as compared to last year's sales. In Birmingham, Jacksonville, Miami and Nashville similar declines were reported.

Up and Down Dixie

Better Bus Service Promised Delegation

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—About 80 Negro and white residents of Wheatley Courts, Camp Cushing, and vicinity marched on the City Hall here to demand better bus service, better streets and improved drainage. The delegation was headed by Rev. V. M. Bailey, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. The group, representing about 4,000 residents, was one of the largest delegations ever to appear before the City Council. The march on the City Hall climaxed a struggle for civic improvements that has been going on for several years.

The delegation was promised better bus service within two months.

Telephone Workers Stick to CIO Union

ATLANTA, Ga.—Southern Bell Telephone employes have voted overwhelmingly in favor of continued representation by the Communication Workers of America, CIO. The vote was 6 to 1 in favor of the union. States affected are Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Kentucky. About 45,000 Southern Bell employes were eligible to vote.

Injunction Threatened by Masonite Bosses

LAUREL, Miss.—Authorities at the Masonite Corp., where 3,000 Negro and white employes have been on strike for four months, are trying to use the courts now to break the strike. They have asked for a court injunction against mass picketing. The offer would also restrain the pickets from "interfering" with the switch tracks adjacent to the plant. Wages and seniority are among the issues still unsettled. The Negro and white workers have held firm in spite of all kinds of company "tricks" to break them up.

Texas Workers Hit Nomination of Tom Clark

HOUSTON, Tex.—The executive board of Local 75, FTA-CIO, unanimously informed Sen. Pat McCarran of the Senate Judiciary Committee of their opposition to Tom Clark's nomination for Supreme Court Justice.

On behalf of 600 Negro and Mexican-American unionists, the board pointed to Clark's record of "failing to prosecute violation of civil rights, including numerous lynchings of Negroes . . . failure to prosecute KKK outbursts . . . mass deportations carried on against trade union officials and others . . . prosecution of minority political groups on the sole basis of their beliefs."

Birmingham Citizens Want Negro Cops

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Committee to Secure Negro Policemen for Birmingham was recently organized here. The Negro community and many whites are giving this committee full support. Birmingham is notorious for police brutality against the Negro people.

In 1948, 14 Negroes were reported killed by the city's police. Many others were beaten and brutalized.

Rank and File Kluxers Played for Suckers

Besides being an instrument of hate and a divider of people, the Klan is a racket in which a few Klan bosses get new homes and personal riches and the rank and filers are really taken for "a ride."

In Birmingham—or Jefferson County—there are some 6,500 Klansmen. Each member pays $10 to join. That gives the Klan bosses, who are complete dictators, some $65,000 to play around with.

In return for this $10 the Klansman gets a password and ceremony—but no sheet. This extra must also be paid for, and here again the Klansman is "taken in."

Another big pool of money for the Klan boss to play around with is the 50 cents per month a member pays for dues. In Jefferson County this amounts to $39,000 a year—no small profit.

The rank and file Klansmen would be interested in knowing just who gets this money. Testimony before a congressional committee by Klan leaders themselves proves the Klan is a racket and its money, fleeced from the rank and file, goes for personal enrichment of a few Klan bosses.

C. Anderson Wright, a former Kleagle testified before a congressional committee that since the Klan's reincarnation it had taken in $1,250,000. It also came out at the investigation that "the Klan" had bought a home for $25,000 and "presented it to the Imperial Wizard."

It was disclosed, in the book KKK, a story of the Klan, by C. Winfield Jones, (a book endorsed by the Klan), that "Klan officials ostensibly had regular salaries but it is alleged they took what profits they pleased."

The book reveals that one Klan boss, the full dictator that he was, copyrighted the Klan's name, charter, ritual and constitution. This legally made all these his own property. When the Klan got rid of him it had to buy all this back at a handsome price. It paid him $90,000. The man or "intermediary" who arranged the "sale" got a cool $40,000.

State School Board Turns Down Un-American Query

HARTFORD.—The State Board of Education has refused to send to the House Committee on Un-American Activities lists of textbooks and supplementary reading materials used in the teachers colleges of Connecticut.

In a letter to Rep. John S. Wood, chairman of the committee, Education Commissioner Engleman said the Connecticut state board "questions the activities of your committee on four counts:

1—Our schools must be free to search for the truth, and when found, to teach it.

2—Control of free public education must continue to be, as it has been the right and responsibility of the states and local communities.

3—Any attempt at "thought control" by any agency must be vigorously opposed.

4—Academic freedom is a sacred tradition of American education and must be preserved."

Mourn Death Of Communist

The State Committee of the Communist Party mourns the death of Charles Smith, 86, of Cos Cob, Conn., long-time member of the Stamford Communist Party. Smith, who died recently, was the oldest member of the Party in the state. Up until the time he died he was a regular subscriber and reader of the Daily Worker and Worker and his correspondence appeared frequently in the letter columns of the Daily Worker.

Even after he reached the age of 80 Smitty, as he was called, was the best leaflet distributor in the Stamford section. He often gave out thousands of leaflets in house to house distributions on Stamford's hilly west side, as well as at the Yale & Towne shop gates.

Smith was born in England in 1863. In 1899 he served in the British armed forces in the Boer war, in which British imperialism tried to put down the independence movement of the people of South Africa. This served as a real education for Smith on the nature of imperialism and, from that time on, he denounced British imperialism wherever he went. Later, he came to America and became an American citizen.

The State Committee pointed out the great love and devotion of Smith to the Party and the working class movement and urged Connecticut Communists to emulate his outstanding work.

Ghetto Sign 'Quietly' Removed

MIDDLEFIELD. — The sign "For Christians Only," which touched off a bitter controversy at Lake Beseck, has been "quietly removed" following a stormy community meeting that ended in tacit agreement. Is the agreement now to have the Lake Beseck area restricted "For Christians Only" without the necessity of a sign?

Protest Jailings

BOSTON—A New England delegation of 23 members left for New York last week to protest to Federal Judge Harold Medina against his illegal jailing of Communist defendants Henry Winston, Gus Hall, and Gil Green. The delegates were armed with thousands of petition signatures demanding release of the three men.

The judge, intent on railroading a conviction against the Communists, has jailed them for the duration of the trial.

Conn. CRC Plans to Picket Foley Square on Jailings

BRIDGEPORT.—The Civil Rights Congress of Connecticut will conduct a mass picket line at Foley Square to demand the release of Winston, Green and Hall, it was announced by Dan Howard, state chairman. The picket line planned for Friday, August 19, at 11 a.m. after the Worker goes to press, is expected to include leading trade unionists, veterans, representatives of the Negro people, housewives and unemployed. A turnout of over 100 pickets is expected.

In addition to the picket line it is planned to have a delegation of Connecticut veterans see Judge Medina and demand the release of the three Communist leaders. It is also expected that a delegation of Negroes will try to see Judge Medina to make similar demands.

Meanwhile, from all over the state telegrams and letters are being sent to Judge Medina. The Communist Party is printing dozens of posters containing the pictures of Winston, Green and Hall which will be placed all over the state urging Connecticut citizens to protest the imprisonment of the three and demanding that the indictments be thrown out.

At the same time the Communist Party of Connecticut is holding shopgate meetings speaking out to the workers in the shops on the trials. The Communist Party of New Britain held a large shopgate meeting at Landers Frary and Clark, a big UE shop in New Britain. A similar meeting was held at Royal typewriter in Hartford.

On Thursday, Aug. 25, Peggy Dennis will speak at a shopgate meet at the big GE plant in Bridgeport and she will also speak at Winchester in New Haven on Friday, Aug. 26.

On Saturday, Aug. 27, a "Smash the Indictments" banquet will be held at the Fairfield Workers Hall, 720 Kings Highway, Fairfield. The wives of the 12 will speak at the banquet, proceeds from which will go toward the trial. All Worker readers are urged to attend the banquet.

Mike Russo

Bridgeport Now Home Base for Chamber of Commerce



AMONG SEVERAL other questionable attributes, Bridgeport now has the dubious distinction of being the home base of the new head of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Herman W. Steinkraus, newly-elected president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and head of the Bridgeport Brass Co., has made a name for himself in Bridgeport. Indeed, he can count among his friends the leading citizens of the community—especially bankers and industrialists. This is not to say that "civic-minded" Mr. Steinkraus is without friends in less influential circles. Not having lost the "common touch" he is on very intimate terms with such stalwart "fighters" for "Socialism" as Mayor McLevy and a number of trade union leaders, especially of the right-wing company-minded variety.

It cannot be said that Mr. Steinkraus suffers from a lack of initiative and imagination. Was it not he who suggested that Bridgeport organize the Barnum Festival when 25,000 people were without jobs in the city? It's difficult to imagine what particular quality of the "great showman" Mr. Steinkraus finds alluring, unless it is Barnum's scorn for the people whom he regarded as "suckers."

But it's going to take more than all the showmanship, deceit and trickery of which Barnum was capable for Mr. Steinkraus to convince the rank and file of labor, and particularly workers of the Bridgeport Brass Co., that, in spite of the razzle-dazzle, Mr. Steinkraus represents anything but an institution to whom profits are sacrosanct. The kernel of Mr. Steinkraus' philosophy, concealed in a shell of double-talk and meaningless jargon, is that government should be the concern of the rich, in the interest of the rich, as indeed our government is. And workers should be thankful that they are allowed the privilege of being exploited!

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EVEN IF HE donned the costume of a ring master, the new head of the Chamber of Commerce could not hide the fact that he is identified—body and soul—with the worst exploiters and oppressors of the working class of our country.

"Strikes are an obsolete weapon" . . . "they will have to go," he said recently at a meeting of the Northeastern States Trade and Commercial Association at Yale University.

"Strikes are a device of a past era. . . ." "No small group, for power reasons, should keep a whole community out of employment."

"We have often heard the idea that labor must preserve the right to strike," he said. "What is more important, however, is that it preserve the right to work."

Here you have, in plain language, the aims of Mr. Steinkraus and the bankers and the bosses from whom he speaks. Hitler, too, thought that strikes were an obsolete weapon.

The workers and the vast majority of the people in our country have only one weapon—the right to speak, assemble, organize and strike. Without these rights, labor and the people would be completely helpless, as were the German workers under Hitler. The ruling class, fearful of the great strength of labor, is determined to render it completely helpless, thus depriving the democratic forces of the nation of the most reliable and effective guardian of our democratic institutions, which are seriously imperilled today. Without the right to strike, which already has been seriously restricted, the workers would be completely at the mercy of the ruthless capitalists who would then squeeze out of them every drop of blood to satisfy their craving for profits.

New Britain Vets Act for 52-20

NEW BRITAIN—In a unique and dramatic demonstration, New Britain veterans demanded the extension of 52-20 last week. Led by a truck bearing a mock coffin signifying the death of 52-20, the demonstration ended with an outdoor rally on Center St. attended by some 200 veterans. The parade and demonstration chaired by Stanley Michalowski, were sponsored by a New Britain Committee to extend 52-20 benefits.

The parade was started despite the refusal of Police Chief William C. Hart to grant a permit for it. After the trucks bearing the mock coffin and signs started, the police attempted to force them off the roads on the grounds that advertising was illegal on trucks. Police threatened participants with arrest.

New Britain vets were also bitter toward Mayor Henry J. Gwiazda who, when approached by the Committee, stated he was against extension 52-20 because it would make "bums" out of the veterans, despite the fact that some 7,000 new Britain workers, including many vets, are unemployed and can find no jobs.

Rev. Dudley Burr, chairman of the Peoples' Party of Connecticut, accused the New Britain police department of violating free speech, by prohibiting the use of trucks to advertise the veteran's meeting. Burr stated that it was an "outrageous situation when veterans who fought for the right of free speech throughout the world are denied free speech in their home town."

Scovil Worker Asks About Truman Aid For Jobless Areas

"Will the designation by the President of Waterbury as an area to receive special attention in government buying because of high unemployment help me get a job? Asks an unemployed Scovill worker, in a letter to the New England Worker.

There can only be one answer. Hopes should not be raised too high over the announcement of these plans to "alleviate unemployment." Thus far there are no specific concrete plans. There is reason to believe that whatever aid is advanced will be of a token nature and have no substantial effect in providing jobs for the more than 100,000 unemployed in Connecticut. Although the President designated Waterbury and Bridgeport as the two Connecticut areas to be given aid, there are thousands of unemployed in Bristol, New Britain, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, Norwalk and other cities.

It is becoming obvious that this is a tactic to keep alive the illusion, rapidly disappearing in the minds of the workers, that the Truman Administration will solve the problems of the people. The Administration also fears the organization of the unemployed who will not tolerate a duplication of their experiences of the do-nothing Hoover starvation administration.

Truman's betrayal of his election promises should convince every worker that the only effective guarantee of assistance, jobs, unemployment insurance and other aids, must be based on their own strength of organization and their alliance with the unions and the Negro people.

The organization of the unemployed and the employed with a real program could compel the Truman Administration to stop the expenditure of billions of dollars for arms and war and bring about the creation of millions of jobs by spending these billions for houses, schools and a health program.

The workers want jobs for peace, not jobs for death. Employment based on tanks, planes and arms can only bring billions for the corporations and tragedy to the American workers, as it did to the German workers.

News, suggestions, letters from workers, material for the Connecticut page the Worker should be sent to: Jack Goldberg, Connecticut Editor, 240 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

PP Nominates Election Slate

BRIDGEPORT.—Fred Blycher, member of the Executive Board of GE Local 203, UE, former business agent, has been nominated as the candidate of the Peoples' Party for Mayor of Bridgeport. Other candidates nominated at the convention held last week, include Oliver Arsenault, for seven years president of the GE local and former member of the Bridgeport Board of Education; Minni Cedarholm, well-known for her many years as an AFL organizer and active in many civic affairs; Clyde Trudeau, World War II veteran; Max Kaufman, active in veteran's affairs and shop steward in Columbia UE Local 237; and Florence Silver, young housewife and mother of three children.

The Peoples' Party plans to put on an intensive campaign for the election of these and other candidates, around the issues of jobs, peace, housing and an end to evictions in Yellow Mill and Marina Villages.

NORWALK.—Members of Local 283, United Rubber Workers, CIO, voted 250 to 5 to strike on Sept. 20 if a settlement is not reached by that date. The company has asked the union to accept a wage reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told, "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, and as the picture on this page suggests, can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

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THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

Some teams, of course, need help more than others. But they all could use strengthening. The Phils, for example, have been forced to go along with a second baseman who as of Sunday was batting .205. The Cubs regularly field a shortstop who is hitting .228. They have an outfielder acquired in a trade this year also hitting that figure. They've used as a regular center-fielder a man hitting .222. The Pirates have been struggling along with a second baseman hitting .218 and a third baseman rapping .219. The Reds go with a .220 hitting second sacker. The Tigers are currently playing a .114 hitter and .211 hitter in their infield. The A's Monday night fielded an outfielder hitting .178. The Browns have used three men at shortstop and they are hitting .236, .214 and .122. The White Cox go with a .231 hitting outfielder and a third baseman 10 points better. The Nats have played an outfielder hitting .216.

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NEVER MIND the names. You'll find them all in the Sunday statistics if you're curious. This isn't a rap against any particular ballplayers. Some are over the hill, some may improve. The point is these clubs are forced to use such pathetic hitters this year and four years after the signing of Robinson refuse to even try to strengthen by tending democracy to their ballclubs.

In one way it almost seems too bad it's a powerful club like the Red Sox, a flag contender as it stands, that adds another prospective star by the simple expedient of ending the infamous color line. For there are teams so desperately needing reinforcement that they are as much as 34 games behind the leaders and they unbalance the league and detract from the interest.

But if the Red Sox got the good sense, belated though it be, to overcome their own old white supremacy hesitation and help themselves, all we can say is more power to the Red Sox, at bat, in the field and at the box office!

And what say the good fans of Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, DETROIT

This Was the Tiger's Answer to Query On Jimcrow Three Years Ago

Last week we recalled the answer given to a Daily Worker questionnaire on hiring Negro players by Frank McKinney, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He claimed the Pirates didn't discriminate and scouts were instructed to sign all qualified players regardless of color. That answer was in November, 1946.

Today, mainly for the benefit of Michigan readers but for all democratic-minded sports fans as well, we reprint the answer we reecived from the Detroit Tigers in October, 1946. True, the answer came from George Trautman, who is no longer with Detroit, having moved into a post as minor league executive.

But Trautman was presumably expressing Detroit policy. His post is now occupied by William G. Evans, as vice president and general manager. President of the club is Walter O. Briggs, auto magnate, and son Walter O. Briggs Jr. is vice president.

Here is Trautman's reply to the Daily Worker questionaire:

Detroit Baseball Club,
Oct. 28, 1946.

Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo
Sports Editors, Daily Worker
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication addressed to Mr. Briggs, it is only fair to say that the Detroit Club, like all other major league clubs, has no rules or regulations which prohibit including of Negro players on the Detroit Club.

The Detroit Club will continue its policy of attempting to put the best qualified players available on the field as player representatives of the city of Detroit.

Discrimination as to race, color or creed has never been a part of the prevailing policy.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN,
Executive Vice-President.

THERE IT IS. And the record speaks. Detroit still has a lily white organization right down through its lowest farm affiliate. Can a city with over 160,000 Negroes as part of its population truly qualify as "representative of the city be truly "represented on the field" when it does not hire a single Negro player, even for a tryout with a farm team?

What's the answer in 1949, Mr. Briggs?

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

By Bill Wolf

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedly outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats; and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horsecollared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting base-hits regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run. Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit volumn. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 trics. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat had been minimized by some segments of the press.

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

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'Cold War' Graft Kept on Ice

—See Page 3

CAREY UE CLIQUE DESERTS JOBLESS

Westinghouse Unemployed Are Denied Union Rights

MANSFIELD, O.—Unemployed workers, 5,500 of whom have been dropped by Westinghouse since the peak of production, are finding the doors of their local union closed to them. In violation of the national constitution of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, the leadership of Local 711 has denied the right to vote or participate in meetings to the laid-off unionists.

The union's national constitution provides that unemployed shall have full rights of membership through the payment of 10 cents a month dues.

But the head of the Westinghouse local, Joe Hawkins, has decreed otherwise.

Hawkins is one of the chief lieutenants of James B. Carey, national CIO secretary, who is working feverishly in Ohio to prepare for a withdrawal move from UE with the split union

(Continued on Page 2-A)

The Fight Grows For Civil Rights

ONE of the most dramatic and growing struggles in the fight to prevent J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI from extinguishing the rights of Americans to think and speak is being waged in Cleveland.

The case is that involving the suspended postal workers, most of them Negroes, who had the manhood to object to discrimination as practiced by authority of Harry S. Truman.

Out of this struggle has come one of the widest united fronts in recent history of the city.

The Negro community has led in this achievement. The leadership has spoken the sentiment of all by dropping any other differences to join in this common cause.

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THE SPLENDID INDIGNATION meeting at St. James Church brought responses from other organizations and individuals. There was a telegram from Paul Robeson, a speech by the representative of the Jewish Community Council.

Even Sen. Taft, who is foresighted when it comes to election campaigns, saw fit to send a representative. There was no rejection of this support, but Charles Lucas, secretary of the NAACP, properly warned that Taft would have to attack the "loyalty" oath far more vigorously than he supported FEPC.

Shortly after the meeting, Congressman Stephen M. Young, a Truman supporter, denounced the suspensions as "a disgrace."

The right wing leadership of the Cleveland CIO Council, which previously had rejected a proposal by progressives to support the postal workers, had a change of heart and adopted a resolution of protest against the actions by the government.

Thought control has been hit a resounding blow in the solar plexus.

The need is to follow through with stiff uppercuts.

Not an organization or individual in Ohio should be silent.



Have You Seconded Ben Gold's Motion?

—See Page 5

KRCHMAREK HAS EDITORS IN PANIC

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland daily newspapers, frustrated in their attempt to intimidate registered voters into withdrawing their names on petitions nominating Anthony Krchmarek for the School Board, are pressuring the Board of Elections to have the petitions declared insufficient.

Reporters from the Cleveland Press embarked on a telephone campaign of threats to petition signers, but the response was not what had been hoped for.

Signers were asked such questions as: "Are you a Communist? Don't you know this may get you in trouble?"

Ray Miller, clerk of the Board of Elections, said that according to law a signer could not withdraw his name. This can be done only in the case of a referendum petition, he explained.

"It does not apply to the School Board," he said.

Meanwhile, the Krchmarek campaign committee revealed that it has an additional 1,000 signatures to submit to the Board in the event the petitions are declared insufficient.

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KRCHMAREK FILED approximately 6,000 signatures, far more than two years ago. He was given his place on the ballet without question then, but the Board this year has been subjected to tremendous pressure.

The Krchmarek campaign has frightened the newspapers who are supporting the four incumbents, Norma F. Wulff, Charles A. Mooney, Carl F. Schuler and Alfred A. Benesch.

They are well aware of the nearly 70,000 votes Krchmarek received two years ago and the fact that public disgust with the School Board has been mounting since that time.

The newspaper slate is "lily white." It has been customary in the past to include a Negro on this slate, but the gain of reactionary thinking on the Board has been such that this important section of the Cleveland population was ignored by the tight little clique controlling the educational system.

Another blow to the newspapers was the filing of petitions by Ralph W. Findley, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Krchmarek and Findley thus become the only two of the six candidates who are pledged to root out the discrimination that exists in the schools.

One newspaper columnist had boasted while the General Assembly was in session in Columbus that "legislation will be passed to take care of Krchmarek."

He has reference to the "loyalty" legislation which first proposed to set up a police force and later amended to bar virtually all progressives, including the Communists, from holding elective or appointive public office.

But a people 's lobby, meeting in Columbus on three different occasions, was able to exert sufficient pressure to have the meaure killed in the rules committee of the Senate.

Talk Transit Strike

CLEVELAND, O.—Trainmen on the Shaker Heights rapid transit system were considering a strike vote after an arbitration board handed down a decision which denies any wage increases.

Grandstaff in Youngstown School Race

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Elmer R. Grandstaff, well known figure in the CIO steel workers' union and a leader of the Progressive Party, has announced his candidacy for the Mahoning County Board of Education.

A veteran, he served overseas with the army. He is 28 years old, married and a resident of Ward 5.

Grandstaff was born and raised in Youngstown. He was graduated from South High School and attended Youngstown college. Before the war he was employed by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. in Campbell. Since the war he has worked for Republic Steel and has been a shop steward and a delegate to the CIO Industrial Union Council.

High points of his program in the campaign for election to the School Board are:

- **Free hot lunches for needy school children.**
- **Combat juvenile delinquency by keeping schools open in the evening as recreation centers under trained counsellers.**
- **Hiring of teachers according to ability without discrimination.**
- **Equal opportunities for all children at all of Youngstown's recreational facilities.**

Lincoln Switches

COLUBUS, O.—Murray D. Lincoln, Ohio Farm Bureau leader mentioned as a possble Democratic candidate against Senator Robert A. Taft, has announced that he might seek the Republican nomination instead. His declaration is expected to cause many labor leaders and liberals to withdraw their support.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.

Watch Indians —Krchmarek

CLEVELAND, O.—The four members of the Cleveland Board of Education seeking reelection should spend the period of the campaign watching the Cleveland Indians and educate themselves against discrimination.

This was the suggestion put forward by Anthony Krchmarek, independent candidate for the Board and chairman of the Communist Party of Cleveland.

"Bill Veeck of the Indians is to be congratulated for adding Luke Easter to the team. It was a timely answer to the bigots who had been stirring up a campaign against Larry Doby.

"This fine baseball team has done far more to combat discrimination than the entire school board which has sustained Jimcrow practices time and time again," Krchmarek said.

"This has special application to Mrs. Norma F. Wulff who, instead of concerning herself with the schools, has joined with the clique trying to sell Cleveland voters the transit charter amendment—a scheme that is certain to raise fares including those for school children."

BOSTON PORT SUPPORTS CSU STRIKE

BOSTON.—Boston's rank and file seamen, in a special membership meeting of the Boston Port, National Maritime Union (CIO), last week voted full support to the courageous strike of the Canadian Seamens Union. After spirited discussion on the international significance of the Canadian strike, unemployed port members scraped up $22.75 for strike relief.

The Canadian strike has been supported by maritime workers throughout the world. The recent longshore strike in Britain began when dock hands refused to unload scab cargo from Canadian ships.

The School Board Lineup

Anthony Krchmarek

Machinist . . . veteran of many of labor's struggles in Ohio . . . former Ohio leader of the International Workers' Order . . . witness for the defense in the trial of the national Communist leaders in New York . . . received nearly 70,000 votes for School Board two years ago.

PROGRAM: End of discrimination against all minorities in school system, higher pay for teachers, increased playground facilities, repeal of the infamous "loyalty" oath adopted by the present board, hot lunches at schools with no payment from children of unemployed, lower carfare for students, separation of church and state in the administration of schools.

Ralph W. Findley

President of the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

PROGRAM: Not fully developed as yet. The only Negro candidate. Is expected to campaign against the existing discrimination in the school system. Also is reported to be opposed to the "loyalty" oath.

Norma F. Wulff Carl F. Schuler Charles A. Mooney Alfred A. Benesch

The "lily white" ticket headed by the local daily newspapers.

Immediately enacted the "loyalty" oath after the proposal was made by Msgr. Sheean.

Conduct much of the vital business of the board in star chamber sessions.

Have repeatedly rejected requests from the NAACP to end the practice of discrimination against Negro children in the annual tour by the Safety Council to Washington, D. C.

Completely in the vest pocket of reactionary business interests.

Display arrogance to citizens' delegations who appear before the board.

Consider the interest on bankers' bonds of primary importance and reject raising of teachers' salaries to an adequate level.

Who Incites Violence?

To the Editor:

I see that in the July issue of our local union paper Brother Brickhill has taken off after the Communists. Some fellows in the local thought it was pretty funny because they remembered just a few years back when George was called the "red" candidate (unsuccessful) for local president.

I didn't think it was so funny. Not when George suggests that "communists" be thrown into ladles of hot metal by their fellow workers "then we can make them into bullets and shoot them at Russia."

Strikes me that Brickhill is calling for "force and violence" if anybody ever did.

There is plenty that could be said about George's career in the union. I hope that one of your writers will take time to answer this Republican who sounds like a Dixiecrat stirring up a lynch mob.

Brickhill had a lot to say, too, about us Negro workers. Some of us wonder how many and how good jobs in his department are held by Negroes.

A Mason Gang Worker.

Failures Increase

CLEVELAND, O. — Seventeen "new liquidation or adjustment" cases, a new way of describing bankruptcy, have been filed here with the Cleveland Association of Credit Men in July. This is more than for the entire year of 1944.

Opium Preferred to Ideas

CLEVELAND, O.—If you are of foreign birth and have the idea that the government ought to do something about unemployment the chances are that the federal government will do its utmost to deport you as "dangerous."

But if you were involved in such a trivial matter as selling opium then the case can be vastly different.

For example, Leon Callow of Niles, father of eight children, is being hounded by immigration officials because he was a leader of the unemployed movement in the past but not last depression. Callow is a steel worker.

But consider Arsenio Rosario, who served a sentence in the Milan, Michigan, federal reformatory.

Rosario at present is a butler in the home of a wealthy corporation executive, Ralph M. Coe, president of the Cleveland City Forge Co. He is from Manila.

When immigration officials made a few passes at Rosario, who was convicted of selling opium way back in 1934, some influential citizens went to work in his behalf.

Prominent Clevelanders have interceded in his behalf, and the government is reported to be bending a sympathetic ear.

These include a former U. S. Senator, Robert J. Bulkley, and a Democratic Congressman, Stephen M. Young.

Neither Bulkley nor Young have expressed the slightest concern for Leon Callow or a whole number of other foreign-born Ohioans whose deportation is sought because they wanted to improve the conditions of working people.

But an opium salesman, a butler for the rich, gets immediate support.

Opium seems to be more welcome than ideas.

Second Annual Nationality Food Festival

YOUNGSTOWN -:- SUNDAY, AUGUST 21

THORNHILL ROAD PICNIC GROUNDS, OFF HOBBARD ROAD

Present Four-Point Program For Cincinnati's Unemployed

CINCINNATI, O.—More than 100 persons packed a meeting of the City Council here to demand that municipal authorities take immediate action on the growing job and relief problem in Cincinnati.

Although an attempt was made to limit the entire presentation to fifteen minutes, speaker after speaker from three organizations, the Internationl Fur and Leather Union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, both CIO, and the Workers' Club, arose to demand that the Council take emergency action.

After pointing out that the growing unemployment in the city was being minimized by the Cincinnati authorities to cover up their inaction, the trade union spokesmen presented a detailed program which was highlighted by these four demands:

- **A works project program for the unemployed at union wage scales.**
- **Enactment of a city fair employment practices ordinance.**
- **Increase of relief standards by 50 per cent.**
- **Memorialization of Congress to end the trade embargo against Eastern Europe.**

A number of Negro workers from the closed down American Oak tannery told of the job discrimination faced by them and demanded immediate action by the Council to end job discrimination.

Emmet C. Brown, representing the Workers' Club, accused the Department of Welfare of adopting a policy that "leads to the slow starvation of families forced to accept relief."

HE CITED figures to show that a six-year-old child is allowed only 34 cents a day for food and an adult only 50 cents per day. He pointed out that in addition to this that families are forced to use this meager food money to clothe themselves because there are no clothing allotments.

"We must have an immediate and substantial increase in relief," Brown declared.

Charles P. Taft, brother of United States Senator Robert A. Taft, spoke for the Charterite majority. He toook the floor to answer the questions and proposals made by representatives of the people's organizations.

Taft's talk was directed toward "proving" that the unemployment situation wasn't critical because it wasn't as "serious as it was in 1938."

He disclaimed city responsibility for full employment, although he proposed a two-year $19,000,000 bond program for city projects to provide additional jobs.

The demand was raised during the Council session for a special meeting of the municipal legislative body in the form of open hearings on unemployment by the sole Negro Councilman, Jesse D. Locker.

Councilman Locker, however, declined to put this in the form of a motion for immediate action.

SPOKESMEN for the organiaztions represented at the meeting declared afterward that the fight for jobs and adequate relief was just beginning in Cincinnati.

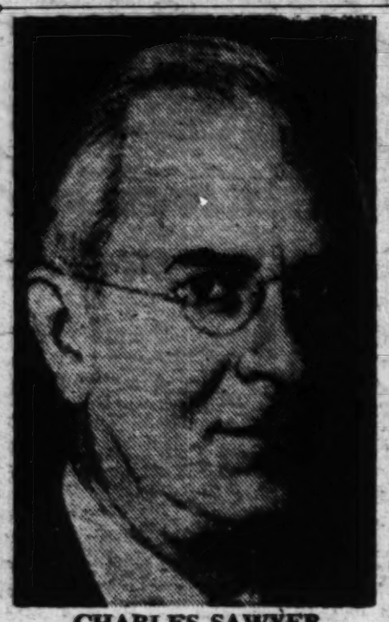
"Although a $19,000,000 city projects program will help," declared Phil Parr, manager of Local 214 of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, "it is only a drop in the bucket and must not be fianaced out of the pockets of the working people.

"The corporation profiteers of Cincinnati should bear the cost of sustaining at decent standards those they have discharged from their factories.

"We will continue the fight for the full program presented to City Council and renew our efforts to secure an emergency meeting where public hearings will expose the full extent of unemployment and suffering in our city."

Sawyer Told Of Job Crisis By UE Leaders

CLEVELAND, O.—The facts on the tremendous growth of unemployment in the Cleveland area were presented to Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer by a delegation from the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.



CHARLES SAWYER

Led by Joe Kres, District 7 vice-president, and Hy Lumer, district membership activities director, the delegation included representatives from the Reliance Electric, General Electric and White Sewing Machine locals, and from Amalgamated Local 735.

Secretary Sawyer received a detailed picture of production cuts and layoffs in UE shops in Cleveland. Delegates also discussed with him the UE program to combat unemployment.

"Secretary Sawyer expressed the views that the economy is fundamentally sound," Kres reported, "and declared that the only thing that needs to be done is to 'stimulate business', persumably by giving money to the corporations.

"These views were sharply challenged by our delegation which pointed out that the accumulation of unsold products could not be sold without raising purchasing power."

Sawyer's visit, widely publicized as an unemployment and business survey, went unnoticed here by the right wing leadership of the Cleveland CIO Council.

Brewery Officials Join CIO Raiders

AKRON, O.—The CIO Brewery Workers Union leadership in Ohio is the latest to join the cannibalistic raiding ventures initiated by Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and Philip Murray of the Steel Workers.

The activity by the Brewery Union officials came as a distinct shock to its own membership which has had to fight off a whole series of raids in the past by the Teamsters Union.

Scene of the raid was the Quaker Oats plant here where 800 workers are represented in a contract between the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers.

Common Pleas Judge Claude Emmons granted a temporary injunction restraining the Brewery Workers from bargaining collectively with the company.

The raiding attempt is certain to have repercussions in the Brewery union where union solidarity has been strong since the founding of the organization.

Initiative for the raid is reported to have come from top CIO officials.

Bankers' Gravy

CLEVELAND, O. — Interest on the proposed loan from the RFC for the Cleveland transit system will amount to $888,000 a year, Louis Hahn, county director of the Progressive Party, declared in calling for an all-out campaign against the rapid transit charter amendment which is expected to raise fares in Cleveland.

OHIO EDISON TO VOTE ON STRIKE

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — Fifteen hundred workers are expected to take a strike vote as negotiations collapsed between the Ohio Edison Co. and the Utility Workers of America, CIO.

The two largest cities that would be affected are Youngstown and Akron.

As the union walked out form a company meeting where little progress had been made for two months, figures were released showing that the earnings of the Ohio Edison had increased 3.8 percent for the 12-month period ending in June as compared with the previous year.

The Ohio Edison is a subsidy of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., one of the most powerful utility holding companies in the United States.

Lausche Economy

COLUMBUS, O.—An economy move by the administration of Governor Lausche will bring the layoff of 300 persons in the Welfare Department. The cuts are in social administration and aid for the aged at a time when problems in those divsions are becoming more acute.

First Step Won in Hopkins Case

TOLEDO, O. — Public pressure won a big victory in saving for the time being a Negro navy veteran from being returned to a Mississippi community where a lynching is in prospect for him.

Governor Frank J. Lausche, yielding to thousands of letters, petitions telegrams and resolutions, has recalled his extradition warrant for Curtiss Hopkins, 31, who has been held in jail here since May.

Hopkins was framed up on the traditional "rape" charge and fled to Ohio to protect his life from Dixicrat mob action.

But the danger has not yet passed. Mississippi authorities are continuing to press the extradition request. The first request was technically invalid because it was rubber stamped by the governor of the southern state instead of bearing a handwritten signature.

The signature technicality was only a minor part of the protest that embraced wide circles in Toledo.

Main point at issue was that Hopkins, like any other Negro, could not expect a fair trial where the rope, the torch and the gun are used by lawless mobs against the Negro people.

CHURCH LEADERS, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Toledo Civil Rights Committee, the Progressive Party, the Elks, the Communist Party and many other organizations were active in behalf of Hopkins.

Hopkins was represented by two lawyers, Clarence Smith and Jesse Heslip of Toledo.

John W. Peck, executive assistant to Governor Lausche, wrote a letter to the presiding judge of the court of appeals in Toledo notifying him of the withdrawal of the extradition order.

But for the time being Hopkins remained in prison.

An Indiana judge, Norval Harris of Sullivan, wrote a personal letter to Governor Lausche urging the withdrawal of the papers.

Judge Harris became interested in the case when he spoke here under the auspices of the Toledo Civil Rights Committee against the trial of the national leaders of the Community Party.

"The fight or the freedom of Hopkins must be continued until there is not the slightest doubt that he will be a free man," Joe Sokol, chairman of the Toledo Communist Party, declared. "The action by the governor represents a splendid victory that must be pushed to completion in every sense."

Carey UE Clique Deserts Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

to be left at the mercy of the corporations.

Practically all of the disruptive propaganda against the UE leadership—propaganda that proposes to substitute redbaiting for wage increases—is mailed from Hawkins local office.

Unemployed Westinghouse workers frequently visit the office of Amalgamated Local 758 to secure assistance on their problems.

There is no activity whatsoever in behalf of the unemployed by the Westinghouse leaders. On the contrary, the denial of union rights is part of a planned scheme to get rid of the "embarrassment" caused by the men and women turned out in the street by the giant corporation.

Still another abuse sponsored by the Hawkins' faction is the failure to secure a seniority system.

The UE national contract contains certain general seniority provisions, but this question is handled primarily through local supplements.

Hawkins and his associates have never negotiated a local seniority supplement.

Consequently, the Westinghouse corporation can do pretty much as it desires when it comes to layoffs.

Mansfield, a light industry city, is one of the worst hit centers in Ohio on unemployment. Corporation heads blandly predict that they do not expect to do any substantial amount of rehiring.

The vast pool of unemployed labor is greeted with satisfaction by the industrial owners who expect to use this reserve in driving down the living standards of those fortunate to hold on to their jobs.

Auto Workers Fight Plant Provocations

DETROIT.—Ten thousand Chrysler workers are idle this week on what they term "a protest vacation" resulting from the corporation's firing of two union men. The workers held a mass rally Tuesday morning at which several thousand were present and authorized their union leaders to take an immediate strike vote.

At the Hudson Plant, 10,000 quit work when the company cut down the working force in a section of the plant and demanded the same production with less workers.

At the Briggs Mack Plant on the afternoon shift last Tuesday a number of stock handlers walked out in Department 64 because they claimed a dangerous health hazard existed on the line. Similar events of workers fighting back at management's contract violations, speedup, and disregard of safety conditions, is becoming a daily occurrence here.

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IN THE DRIVE for production the auto companies use the excuse that a new model is on the line and has to be adjusted, so there is bound to be difficulties. The toll of workers lives and mounting list of injuries because of management's attitude was revealed at one of the latest reports of the Michigan State Department of Labor.

In May of this year when the new models began to roll, 447 workers in auto plants were reported injured badly enough to be eligible for compensation. Of that number 350 had hernia injuries of the most common kind among production workers.

In June 475 workers were injured in auto plants so seriously that the companies paid compensation without a fight, and of that number 351 had hernia injuries, fiev workers in June suffered fatal injuries in auto plants. At the Chrysler plant last Tuesday the UAWCIO flying squadron asked the workers to go to a union meeting instead of going to work.

The case of the two workers fired at Chrysler which saw 10,000 workers coming out in protest came about when a probationary torch solderer was put on a lower classification job. He objected and asked for his union committeeman to file a grievance. Instead of getting a committeeman, the foreman brought the plant protection police who manhandled the employee resulting in his having to be taken to the hospital.

As the union committeeman protested to the building superintendent, the committeeman was then fired.

This is only one in a series of firings recently of workers fighting speedup and dangerous working conditions. The compan has even gone so far in the metal shop at Chrysler Kercheval as to draw lines in front of the time clock, and any worker who steps over that line before the time set to ring out his time card is given 3 days off.

UAW leaders resumed wage negotiations with the corporation for an increase covering 76,000 workers. Strike votes have been authorized in all Chrysler plants throughout the country.

200 U. S. Youth At World Festival; Stress Peace Theme

BUDAPEST.—A great assembly of 15,000 young people from 70 different nations opened the 2nd World Youth and Student Festival last Sunday. Among them were 200 young Americans. The festival is sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. After the festival, the WDFY's Second World Youth Congress will convene.

The American delegates have adopted the theme: "The youth of the United States work for a better life, for freedom and peace." Around this theme they will present to the Festival a stage production highlighting American history in the songs, folk sayings and dances of the people.

The Festival, a tremendous world cultural exchange, will demonstrate the folk art of all nations, as well as concerts and competitions in music, ballet, art and drama, with some of the world's most noted performers participating.

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MAJOR EVENT will be the Tenth World University Games, featuring 22 different sports, competed in by prize-winning athletes from many countries. Many Olympic stars are taking part in the games which will include, for the first time, teams from the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia and Korea. (For additional information on these games, see the Magazine Section.)

The world youth festival opened with the ending of a dramatic relay race for peace. The race, sponsored in France by the paper Ce Soir, was divided into three parts; one going through the Eastern countries; the second coming from Scandinavia and the third from western Europe. All converged on Budapest where, in the UTE Stadium where opening ceremonies were held Sunday afternoon, the race ended and 1,000 peace doves were released to symbolize the longing of the peoples for peace.

After the opening ceremony, the finest parks and public squares of Budapest were made available for demonstrations of folk singing, dancing, etc.

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THE SCOPE of the festival is indicated by the fact that 10,000 young Hungarian workers are participating; more than 1,200 youth are included in the French delegation; 40 from Indonesia, 200 from Denmark, and so on.

Greeting the delegates in the opening ceremonies were Guy de Boyssen, president of the WFDY, Joseph Grohman, president of the International Union of Students.

On the occasion of the Festival, the Mayor of Budapest issued a four-language poster greeting the foreign visitors. It declares that the workers of Budapest are fighting together with the progressive forces of the world and the freedom-loving fighting youth of the peoples, led by the Soviet Union, for the defense of peace, freedom, democracy and the widening of culture in order to assure a more beautiful and happy life to their people and to the whole of man-

Foreign Briefs

MOSCOW CALLS TITO GOV'T FOE OF USSR

MOSCOW.—Moscow papers assailed the Yugoslav government of Marshal Tito as "an enemy and opponent of the Soviet Union." Izvestia said a Soviet note branding the Belgrade regime as an enemy had "unmasked the Tito clique as double-dealers and cheaters of the Yugoslav people."

CZECH SLAVS PROTEST PIRINSKY MISTREATMENT

PRAGUE.—The Czechoslovak Slav Committee cabled a protest to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark against the imprisonment, pending deportation, of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

SPAAK HEADS 'COUNCIL OF EUROPE'

STRASBOURG, France.—Paul Henri Spaak, former premier of Belgium, was named president of the assembly of the Council of Europe. The organization was formed under the leadership of Winston Churchill to fight democracy in Europe.

HAWIIAN LONGSHOREMEN DEFY GOV'T INTIMIDATION

HONOLULU.—The territorial government of Hawaii took over the entire strike-bound waterfront industry. Officials of the striking International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union said that maintenance of sympathy walkouts and observance of dockers' picket lines would hold the solid strike front.

BRITISH ESTABLISH MARTIAL LAW IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG.—Rulers of this British crown colony invoked the same martial law used against Malayan guerillas to terrorize Hong Kong residents. A state of emergency decree came as reports mounted of the flight of Kuomintang officials from Canton and continued Liberation Army advances on all fronts in China.

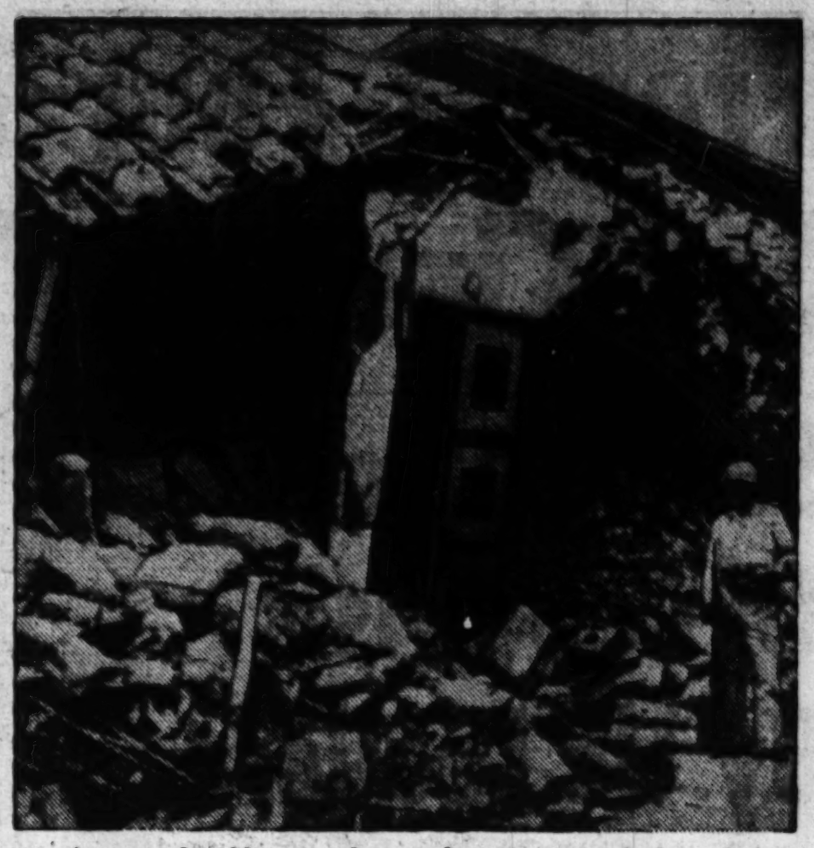
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An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Clark Would Disbar Communists' Lawyers

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The ink was hardly dry on the Senate Judiciary Committee's stamp of approval of Attorney General Tom Clark for a Supreme Court seat when Clark announced that he favored the disbarrment of Communist lawyers and loyalty oath tests for all lawyers, even those practicing before the Supreme Court.

In an article in Look Magazine, Clark set the standards by which he would act as a Supreme Court Judge and bore out all the criticism leveled against him when the judiciary committee heard the testimony of scores of opponents to President Truman's appointee.

Clark said he had ordered a Department of Justice investigation of the procedure to be followed to prevent Communist lawyers, and non-Communist lawyers who defend Communists, from practicing before the courts.

The question in his mind was whether direct court action, and direct action by bar associations, would be better than legislative steps to accomplish the same purpose, or not.

Displaying his utter disregard for civil rights, Clark explained, with tongue in cheek, that "the question of the Communist lawyer involves a question of civil rights. . . . But every lawyer is obliged to support the Constitution, and so may not advocate overthrow of the government by force."

To his mind, therefore, a Communist, or any other opponent of his, has no civil rights, and will be so judged by him if he ever reaches the Supreme Court.

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CLARK'S NOMINATION has been resting in the Senate since August 12 when it was approved by the Senate committee. Before bringing the nomination to the Senate floor for debate Administration leaders have been attempting to butter-up to Republican Senators Homer Ferguson (Mich) and Forrest Donnell (Mo), both of whom voted against Clark in committee.

In his magazine article, Clark praised himself and the Justice Department for instituting the nation-wide witchhunt against Communist and foreign born non-citizens whom he has been attempting to deport for political beliefs. But he urged Congress to pass tougher laws to make it easier for the Justice Department to develop its witchhunt.

"Thousands of hard-working Justice employees work intensively day and night to keep up with the pressure against subversive activities," Clark wrote. "We will maintain that pressure, though, due processes of law until the Communist menace is ended."

Judiciary Committee members, however, did not believe witnesses who came before them to document the charges that Clark was carrying out a witchhunt against everyone he thought was a Communist. "He belies that everyone who doesn't hold the same views he has is a Communist," was the general statement made by many of the dozen organization spokesmen who testified against Clark.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS also did not believe that Clark had violated the law by ordering extensive wiretapping. But William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress National Director, read Federal Bureau of Investigation reports introduced at the trial of Judith Coplon two months ago to reveal that unlawful wiretapping was a common practice among Clark's lieutenants.

Churchmen Call D. C. Rally to Defeat Arms Bill

Three prominent religious leaders have joined in issuing a call for an emergency People's Hearing on President Truman's arms program, to be held in Washington the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Aug. 24, at the Willard Hotel.

Initiators of the call to the conference were Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a member of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, who has just returned from the recent meeting of the Council in England; the Rev. Prof. Halford E. Luccock of Yale Divinity School; and the Rev. John B. Thompson Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Called to help mobilize public sentiment for the defeat of the Truman arms program, the conference will bring to Washington prominent church, educational, Negro and cultural leaders from many cities and states to plan for the final defeat of the arms program and the presentation to the American people of a program of peaceful alternatives to our present cold war policy.

Invitations to the conference, which were sent to several hundred prominent Americans.

Ford-Chrysler Union Team May Swing One-Two Strike Punch

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—For the first time in history the CIO auto workers union may launch joint strikes this month against the Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp. Chrysler workers this week are starting to take strike votes as negotiations between the union and the company are hopelessly deadlocked through company's deliberate refusal to grant wage increases and pensions.

Ford workers in Michigan have already piled up the phenomenal vote of 7 to 1 for a strike; while in the company's other plants throughout the nation the ratio was 10 to one.

At the Chrysler plant in California 967 voted yes for strike, 91 voted no, out of approximately 1,200 eligible voters. At Dodge Chrysler, where 30,000 are employed, the union has ordered a strike vote.

DeSoto, Plymouth and Chrysler Highland Park plants are expected to take strike votes this coming week. Chrysler employs a total of 76,000 workers.

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THE UAW-CIO International Executive Board this week authorized a Ford strike with the date and time to be set by the union's four top officers, President Reuther, Vice Presidents Gosser and Livingstone and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

According to the State Labor Mediation Board, which conducted the strike vote of 80,000 Michigan Ford workers, the strike must be called within 30 days or the strike vote becomes invalid.

That puts the union on the deadline of striking the plant before Sept. 13, or a new vote has to be taken of Michigan workers.

Despite six weeks of bargaining on the new contract, wage increases, pensions, etc., with the company refusing to grant a single concession, Reuther still talks about "exhausting every reasonable effort" before any strike date is set.

This was his line when the strike vote was announced of 83 percent out of the 84 percent who voted, casting their votes for strike.

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ONE OF THE greatest factors for the majority for strike was the company's statements that it wanted on 18-month freeze on the present contract and a 12-month freeze on wages.

Also, the workers knew that the company's negotiators had demanded a 40 percent cut in the number of committeemen, reducing the present seniority setup to a company dominated and controlled operation, maintaining and tightening the speedup stimulating company security clause.

The demand each year for 5c an hour additional for Foundry workers, the majority of whom are Negroes, has been quietly shelved by the Reuther-dominated bargaining committee, as well as fighting for the elimination of company security.

Feeling for joint pre-strike activity-committees is now being talked of widely in Ford and Chrysler plants here, but still no move on top of the union has been made to cement this fighting alliance of Ford and Chrysler workers for the obvious strikes in both plants that lie ahead.

A nationwide strike of Ford workers will involve 115,000 in 46 plants in 25 states. Chrysler if struck will see 76,000 out in nine plants, for a total of 191,000 auto workers.

Chrysler's Bias Alibi Falls Flat

DETROIT.—Young Progressives fighting Chrysler Corp. discrimination against Negroes in hiring got a long letter from the corporation which failed to give any assurance that "token" hiring would be replayed by a policy of democratic hiring.

Only 50 Negroes were among 5,000 workers hired in recent weeks, declared Lee Cain, chairman of Dodge Local 3 Fair Practices Committee.

The Dodge local is demanding city and state fair employment practices laws.

"A city FEPC law can and should be passed in two weeks," declared the Rev. Charles A. Hill, who is leading the fight for such laws as candidate for city council.

The council took less than two weeks to rush through a proposed charter amendment to establish a witch-hunt among city employes to be directed by police, the Rev. Hill pointed out.

In his letter to Young Progressives, the Chrysler Corp. director of personnel, V. E. Blue, said:

"I have found no evidence in any plant where Negroes are not being entered on the payroll," and added that the corporation "endeavers to employ people of all nationalities, creeds, and races."

Young Progressives pointed out that this was nothing more than a description of the policy of "token" hiring against which they are fighting, and demanded that the corporation cease refusing work to applicants because they are Negroes.

Gov. Williams promised the Young Progressives to investigate discrimination at the Chrysler Corp. and "take appropriate steps."



Strike scenes like the above showing Ford workers shown receiving special edition of The Worker during the Spring strike, may again soon be seen. Of 80,000 Michigan Ford workers recently voting on the strike call, the vote was seven to one for a strike. In six weeks of negotiations, the company has refused to grant a single concession.

Walkout Sparks Packard Negro Upgrading Drive

DETROIT.—The grievance which precipitated a one-day walkout last Tuesday at the Packard Motor Car Co. was based on speedup and the demand for upgrading of Negro workers. On the chipping job in the foundry, in order to speed up production, the foreman was insisting that chippers do their job without the casting having first been run through the tumbler.

The tumbler cleans off all burnt sand and core from the casting. At that time seven or eight workers refused to do the job until the casting had been run through the tumbler. The workers said this would cause a hazardous health condition, what with the sand and fumes being knocked out on their faces.

They were threatened with firing. The union bargaining committee settled this issue with the company, agreeing to drop charges against the workers and agreeing to resume running the castings through the tumblers, as had been the procedure before.

On Aug. 3 the foreman involved, named Brown, resumed the same thing. When the workers again remonstrated he threatened and provoked them. The workers involved were Negro. He fired one worker, named Green, claiming Green struck him.

The workers have seven witnesses to prove that no blow was struck. It was learned that the foreman went to first aid and sought to get the nurse to sign a slip that he had been there for treatment on Aug. 3, when he had not. This of course was done to "prove" his contention that a worker struck him.

This happened on the midnight shift and immediately the foundry walked out. The next morning, foundry workers had token picket lines in front of some of the gates of the entire plant. Some workers unkowingly went into the plant. But the whole plant was struck by the leadership at nine a.m.

At a huge mass meeting held right afterwards near the plant, President Ralph Urban proposed going to work the next day, but continuing negotiations, with a special membership meeting to be held Sun. Aug. 14 at which a strike vote would be taken.

This strike vote would be taken if the fired worker was not returned to his job with back pay. Urban said that if the company forced a strike, it would not be confined only to this grievance, but on numerous grievances, which had been piling up since the last strike at Packard.

These grievances are centered around the upgrading of workers, largely Negro, in metal finishing and polishing.

A struggle has been initiated in various departments within the last month against discrimination, in failure to upgrade Negro workers and to hire Negro women workers.

Militantcy is growing among the Negro and white progressive rank and filers. The company may get a big surprise as a result of the strike vote.





An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Chevy Worker Killed; Company Rushes to Punch His Time Card

DETROIT. — John Edwards, hammerman at the Chevrolet Forge plant, little realized when he left home three weeks ago to start work that that would be his last trip to the plant.

John, in the course of the day, touched a machine and met his death from electrocution, because, as the union said, faulty wiring had made the machine a death-dealing instrument.

Workers reported to the union what was considered the ultimate point in company "efficiency."

As soon as someone shouted out that John Edwards was dead as he lay alongside the machine that electrocuted him, a company stooge went to the time clock and rung out Edwards' card showing that he worked the day of his death, five and seven-tenth hours and not a minute more.

That's the new type of efficiency prevailing in the auto plants. The same type of speed of course does not prevail when it comes to paying compensation to a dead man's widow and dependents.

John Edwards was a good worker for the General Motors Corp. Chevrolet Forge plant, but when he stopped work, that's when the company stopped paying him.

UNIONIST SCORNS YELLOW DOG AFFIDAVIT AT PACKARD LOCAL

WARREN, O.—A letter from a member of the executive board of the Packard local, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, is drawing favorable comment from the rank and file whose local leadership has embraced the Taft-Hartley Act in violation of the position of the national union. The letter was written by John Beskid and sent to Sid Sayers, president of Local 717. It follows:

"As a condition for remaining as a member of the Local 717 executive board, I have been asked to sign a so-called non-Communist affidavit. This I flatly refuse to do.

"To begin with, such affidavits are an outright violation of the UE constitution which guarantees equal rights to all UE members regardless of their political beliefs.

"Our union must unite in its ranks workers of all nationalities, races, creeds, and political beliefs. It is the employers who resort to redbating and cries of 'communism' in order to break our unity and set us to fighting among ourselves. Those in the leadership of the local who play this game are only aiding the company in its efforts to destroy the union.

"We have a tough fight ahead. Layoffs are increasing. Speedup is steadily getting worse. GM is becoming more arrogant every day. We need the help and backing of every member of the local to fight against these things.

"But the people who are making an issue of the signing of affidavits are the very same people who failed to fight on grievances, on speed-up, on seniority, or on unemployment. There is nothing surprising about this. These people are playing the company's game right down the line and the affidavits are part of it.

"While the affidavits are seemingly directed only against Communists, they are actually a device for getting rid of all opposition to the present leadership and its company union policies. They are intended to get rid of anyone who insists on a militant fight for the interests of the Packard workers.

"It is not accidental that the affidavits are aimed against the Communists, because they are the best and most consistent fighters for the membership. The charge that Communists are plotters and conspirators working against the interests of the working people and our country is a damnable lie emanating from the mouths of Big Business and Wall Street.



HALL

"Communists did an outstanding job in helping to build the CIO. Here in Warren, everyone knows the kind of job Gus Hall did in organizing the steel plants against the toughest kind of resistance from the steel corporations.

"That's why the employers hate their guts. And that's why Gus Hall and ten other Communist Party leaders are on trial in New York right now. They know that if they can cripple the Communist Party, they can then split and weaken the whole labor movement and render the workers helpless.

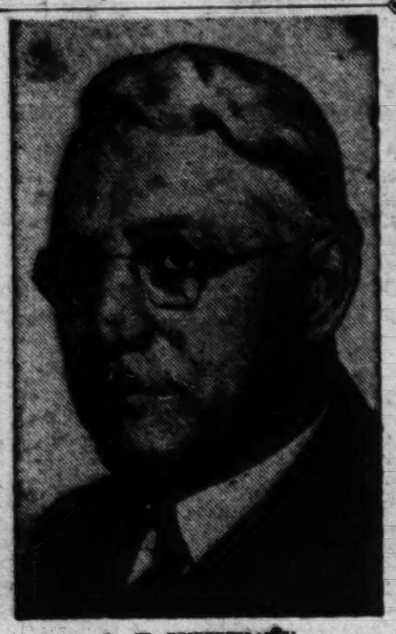
"My record in Local 717 speaks for itself. No one can charge me with having done one single thing against the interests of this union. No one can deny that I have a record of working at all times to build the local and to improve the conditions of the workers in my shop.

"That's why the members elected me to the executive board. It is on the basis of my record as a union member and officer that I should be judged and not on the basis of my personal political beliefs.

"Big Business is making an all-out attack against organized labor—against our wages and working conditions. They are doing it through Taft-Hartley, through witch-hunting trials, through loyalty purges, through the Mundt-Ferguson police state bill, and every other fascist device they can find. They are using the phoney issues of loyalty oaths and affidavits to divert workers from their real problems, which Big Business is responsible for in the first place.

"To give into these attacks of the employers against us, to fail to fight them, will lead only to the loss of every gain we have won and to the destruction of our union. The local leadership would do better to spend their time fighting for the jobs and working conditions of our members than to lead them down a false trail with phony issues cooked up by the company.

"That is why I refuse to sign any yellow dog affidavit which would deny me my right to my own political beliefs. I intend to continue to fight against such thought control, and I call on every sincere member of the local to join in this fight to preserve our standards and our union."



A. F. WHITNEY

Contrast of Two Estates

CLEVELAND, O.—Workers in this city particularly those belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, recently compared the estates of two prominent men.

Associate Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, noted liberal, left an estate of around $2,000. Usually, a high court justice is expected to have piled up a goodly amount of cash.

A. F. Whitney, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, left an estate valued at more than $150,000. The labor leader "who looked like a banker" had a luxurious home on the West Side with his own private zoo in the back.

Baptists Back Barnett Bill

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Baptist Association has endorsed the Barnett Bill, HR 3908, which would ban the dissemination of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro propaganda through the mails and through other channels of commerce.

The legislation is sponsored by the American Jewish Labor Council and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

Dr. D. R. Sharpe, executive secretary of the Baptist Association, wrote Congressman Barrett that the bill was aimed at an evil that "not only weakens our democracy but corrupts our whole life."

Wooster Dog Does Better Than Relief

WOOSTER, O.—An eight-year-old dog here named Trixie has a court guaranteed food allowance that is higher than that for most people on relief in Ohio.

Trixie was left $1,000 by her owner, George Searight. A probate judge ruled that the inheritance was tax free and Trixie would get an allowance of 75 cents per day for food.

In a number of Ohio cities the food allowance for single men is 50 cents per day.

Oppose Clark

COLUMBUS, O.—The Progressive Party of Columbus has called upon its entire membership to protest the confirmation of Tom Clark as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by the Senate.

The Massachusetts Ballot Proposal

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

Many of our readers have asked The Ohio Edition of The Worker to state its position on the Massachusetts ballot proposal which probably will go before the voters as a constitutional admendment in the November election.

One of the usual questions is: "It looks good but aren't the Republicans behind it?"

To begin with, it should be understood what this change would do.

It eliminates straight ticket voting. The candidates would be grouped by office and the party designation would be after each name instead of at the top of the column.

The Republicans have promoted this ballot change because they hope it will aid United States Senator Robert A. Taft in next year's election. The governor is at the top of the ballot in the form now used, and because the GOP does not see the possibility of putting up a popular gubernatorial nominee its leaders calculate that most of the straight tickets would be marked in the Democratic column.

This is the same kind of ballot juggling that led a Republican controlled legislature to separate the presidential ballot from the rest of the ticket. It was fear of Roosevelt and his influence that caused this change to be made.

Ironically, by the time the change in the presidential ballot had taken place Roosevelt was dead. The Republicans, cocky over the prospect of Dewey winning and sweeping other candidates in with him, began to regret this legislative action.

Now the Republicans are trying another device through the Massachusetts ballot.

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THEY FOUND little popular support in the collection of signatures. Republican ward and precinct workers could not do the job and the promoters of the ballot change were forced to offer circulators 15 cents for each name secured. Much of the hiring was done through the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

Undoubtedly, telephone books and city directories were a considerable help to the circulators who were not acting out of political conviction.

The Democrats will oppose the Massachusetts ballot.

That auxiliary of the Democratic party which has a voice but no vote—the top leadership of the CIO—has opposed the new ballot, too.

But what stand should be taken by progressives?

First of all, straight ticket voting generally is not viewed as helpful to the development of independent political action. Traditionally, the political bosses desire the straight ticket.

The Massachusetts ballot, despite the motives of the Taft forces, does promote independent voting, but it is independent only within the framework of the two major parties. It is still virtually an impossibility for an independent party to get on the ballot by name in Ohio.

Secondly, what difference does it make to the working class when the choice at the polls may be between a Taft and a Mayor Burke, a Lausche or a Bricker?

The bi-partisan coalition in Ohio has swindled the voters year in and year out in state elections.

The real ballot reform needed in our state is one that will permit independent parties to gain a place on the ballot. The farce of the last presidential election where Wallace's name and that of the Progressive Party were not on the ballot while the voter had to mark the names of 24 electors must not be repeated.

NOT A CAPITALIST IN A CARLOAD HEADING FOR

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Negro War Vet Whittles Down Frameup of '12'

—See Page 3

HUGE GRAFT OF 'COLD WAR' DEALS KEPT ON ICE

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What the German Elections Show

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Thought Control Law Is Voided

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Have You Seconded Ben Gold's Motion?

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEROIC RESISTANCE!



NEWS ITEM: Chinese Liberation Armies this week rolled into Kwantung Province; thrust toward Canton, 165 miles south; captured Kanchow, capital of Kiangsi Province and Hengshan in Hunan Province; and entered the escape port of Foochow. Meanwhile, Kuomintang spokesmen said the U. S. Department's White Paper erred in understimating Chiang Kai-shek's ability

Relief, Jobless Figures Rise

The spectre of chronic unemployment is rising for hundreds of thousands of families in Pennsylvania, as it is for millions throughout the land. Capitalist spokesmen are trying to conceal this free-enterprise skeleton of permanent unemployment behind a barrage of war hysteria and "anti-Communism," but the permanent joblessness that faces so many in this State can no longer be hidden, even by official statistics. The most ominous official figure is not the grim, statewide jobless total itself—413,000 as of July 1, but that this represents "almost a 50 percent increase" over the 1948 mid-year total. (State Labor Market Letter, Vol. IV, No. 8.) This grave trend toward chronic unemployment for hundreds of thousands is even more marked in industrial centers. The Philadelphia report for mid-July shows a 60 percent increase in unemployment over last year—from 74,000 to 124,000.

The same rising trend is shown in the relief rolls. They were on Aug. 1, 354,838 for the State, an increase of 7,000 the past seven weeks, precisely the season when relief rolls have declined in prvious years due to farm work and other seasonal jobs.

THE OFFICIAL totals are estimated to be from 10 to 20 percent under the actual number of unemployed. Furthermore, they do not count the hundreds of thousands working part time, and short weeks.

But the huge percentage of increases in the number of totally unemployed is considered an accurate reflection of the growing economic crisis.

This increase of 50 to 60 per cent in Pennsylvania's unemployed should be considered in the light of the illusion that capitalist spokesmen are carefully fostering—that the jobless "will be back to work soon," and that there is no need for emergency action.

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THESE ILLUSIONS help to keep the unemployed from organizing their huge numbers now. The huge percentage increase this year over last actually means that a vast and growing number of Pennsylvanians are unlikely to get their old job back, or any job, unless they are able to exert their huge collective strength through organization. Unorganized, the unemployed face even a worse future than workers do in an unorganized shop.

The Communist Party has a program to unite the unemployed. And this is one major reasen the Communist leaders are on trial in New York—to try to keep them from giving leadership to the burning needs of jobless workers.

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MEANWHILE, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is opening a virtual war against families on relief. The Joint State Government Commission last week started an "investigation" into relief rolls, authorized by the last state legislature.

The Pennsylvania Worker has repeatedly warned that relief funds are being exhausted, and will not last until the next legislative session.

There is a growing danger that the "investigating" Commission will recommend lowering the already inadequate relief grants, and also force many unemployed off the relief rolls.

Commission chairman Baker Boyer, (R.) Ephrata, can be asked to hear interested organizations on the need for more, not less state funds.

31,000 Phila. Negroes Jobless

'If You're Not White, They Won't Hire You'

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—At 1823 N. Bouvier St., in the heart of the highly populated Negro community in North Philadelphia, a seasoned automobile mechanic, unemployed since last winter, declared: "If you're not white, you're not worth a damn." He was discussing his problems, as a Negro in finding work. He told The Pennsylvania Worker that despite his 20 years experience in working on automobiles, no auto dealer in Philadelphia would hire him—because he is a Negro.

He was one of 17 persons interviewed on the 1800 block North Bouvier St., a street picked at random in The Pennsylvania Worker's attempt to examine the specific job problems of the Negro people in the current economic crisis.

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HIS EXPERIENCE, we found, summed up what more than 31,000 unemployed Negroes in Philadelphia, 25 percent of the total number of jobless here, confront in their attempt to stay alive—the inability to find a decent job at decent pay rates because of Jimcrow.

The mechanic, whom we shall call John, spoke bitterly about his inability to get work in his trade, despite his experience. Few automobile dealers, especially the big ones like Thornton-Fuller, Wolfington's or Wilkie Buick will hire a Negro mechanic, he said.

"If you're not white, you're not worth a damn. I've got my car down the street filled with every kind of tool needed to fix a car. I can do any kind of work as a mechanic, but when I apply for a job they usually say they're filled up. Sometimes I get hired during the rush at inspection time, but as soon as some white men come around for a job, they find some excuse to get rid of me and hire them."

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BOUVIER ST. 1800 North, is located in the 47th Ward of the Fourth Congressional District. It is a small, narrow thoroughfare, lined with three-story, neatly painted, well kept, red brick homes. We found there, as in most Negro neighborhoods, an undue proportion of adults on the street. This was about 9:45 a.m. when most grown-ups are at work.

This in itself highlighted to us the brutal Jimcrow system in hiring which forces potentially productive and creative human beings to wile away their time, on front porch steps or on street corners when they could be and want to be at work. It reveals the enormous waste of capitalist society during crisis periods, which afflicts the Negro people more than any other ground.

We knocked on 22 doors, on the east side of the street. Seven persons said that the breadwinner or breadwinners in the family were out of work. At five doors there was no answer. The rest, one or more persons in the family were working.

Those who were working had little to say. They merely reported the fact and were reluctant to go into detail. On the other hand, those out of work, like the auto mechanic were voluble.

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AT 1843 N. BOUVIER ST., Judge Hill, 50, a veteran of World War I, told us he has been out of work since Jan. 26 when he was laid off from Publickers Distillery plant. Both his wife and daughter, who had worked previously, the daughter at SKF, are also unable to find work today.

"I've been answering all kinds of ads," he declared, "but I can't get work anywhere. At some places they won't even take your application anymore, like at Budd's where I was today."

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THERE ARE literally hundreds of Bouvier streets in Philadelphia. Among them they make up some **31,000 totally unemployed Negroes in the city. The number is growing larger every week. And it does not include the thousands of Negroes forced to take jobs at wages as low $15 to $20 weekly.**

It is apparent that only a special campaign, such as has been launched in New York's Harlem, can begin to deal with the needs of these doubly oppressed people—oppressed as all workers are by the crisis of capitalism, and specially oppressed because they are Negroes.

A Fighting Program For the Unemployed

THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKER advances the following program to meet the needs of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers in Pennsylvania.

- An immediate special session of the legislature to enact an emergency unemployment program.
- An immediate 25 to 30 cents wage increase in all industry.
- Thirty-hour work week with no reduction in weekly take-home pay.
- Community councils or coordinating bodies for joint action of labor, the unemployed and all progressive community forces for defense of the interests of the unemployed.
- Sharp curtailment of speedup.
- Protect job rights of Negro workers. Stop heavier layoffs and virtual exclusion of Negro workers from industries. Fight for consistent upgrading. All rehiring must include Negro workers. Open up all plants to employment of Negro workers. Fight for a State FEPC Law.
- Unemployment compensation benefits of at least $35 per week for 52 weeks.
- Emergency welfare appropriations by state and local governments to adequately take care of the needs of the unemployed.
- Large scale federal, state and local housing and slum clearance program, a vast public works, health, hospital and educational program at prevailing trade union rates.
- Increase corporate taxes and taxes on excess profits and large income groups and remove taxes from the workers.
- Guaranteed work week and guaranteed annual wage, no overtime work while there are workers without jobs.
- Stop the "Cold War." Open trade with the Soviet Union, China and the new democracies.

Progressives Ask Jobless Action In Petition Drive Windup

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party is winding up its petition campaign for 15,000 signatures to put its local slate on the Nov. 8 ballot, with an appeal to get all petitions in by this week-end. The local office, 1215 Walnut, is being kept open all day Sunday, the final deadline. A notary, it was announced will be on hand to notarize the petitions.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Party, which got many of its signatures at booths near the State Unemployment offices, pushed ahead its campaign to meet the growing unemployment crisis.

Progressive Party leaders headed a delegation that had an appointment to discuss emergency unemployment measures here last Tuesday with William Chesnut, State Secretary of Labor and Industry.

A special session of the legislature is needed immediately, Mrs. Lillian Narins, West Philadelphia Progressive Party councilmanic candidate, declared to enact a program of public works, increase relief and unemployment compensation payments, freeze rents, stop evictions.

Paper Warns 'No Faith in Board'

INDIANA HARBOR: Reflecting the uneasiness of the membership and some leaders of the steel union about the Fact-Finding Board, the latest issue of **Labor Sentinel**, published by Local 1010, Inland Steel, headlines its main story:

"Union Set For Trouble as Board Sifts Dispute"
"Workers Warned All Not So Rosy;
Strike Here Still Threatens."

The story points to the arrogance of the steel companies, enumerates some of the difficulties, and goes on to say:

"As of right now—considering the attitude of the companies involved—The Sentinel does not consider itself too far out on a limb in predicting a steel strike

'Liberalized' Rent Control A Bonanza For Landlords

PITTSBURGH.—How is rent control so recently "liberalized" working out? How are the tenant workers in the steel capital of America making out under the new "Give the landlord a break" bonanza? It was these questions that prompted this correspondent to make a trip down to the "Office of Rent Control" in the Victory Building, Pittsburgh.

There, we could see ample verification for the "avalanche" of landlord applications for rent increases that have descended on the Board. Twenty minutes before the office opened, 11 protesting tenants were already in line.

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ONE NEGRO TENANT, Lloyd Reynolds of Hillman St. in Pittsburgh's Ghetto (the Hill) was especially bitter. "Six months ago a fire broke out in the house I rent," he explained.

"The fire chief said it was because of poor wiring. The firemen chopped a hole in the roof to put out the fire. Now, the Rent Board has OK'd a jump in my rent of 10 bucks a month because of a "repair" to the roof!"

Another Negro, Bill Robinson, of 1530 Clark St., was equally incensed.

"The guy I rent from told me he could rent out the house I'm in and get $8 a week for each room," he declared. "I'm paying $40 a month now for the rat hole, but he wants to get $40 a week."

ANOTHER TENANT WAS in to learn why the OPA board refused to make a $48 reimbursement to the tenant of rental overcharges officially determined by the board. "Why I've got your own order here directing the landlord to return to me the difference between what he collected and the ceiling you set!" he expostulated. The amount involved was "too small" to warrant OPA action, he was informed.

"But you can get your own lawyer and sue."

A Fast Growing Family

Morgan Men Run PTC and Phila.

PHILADELPHIA.—The City of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Transportation Company are first cousins—not even once or twice removed.

The City is directly represented on PTC's Board of Directors. Mayor Samuel himself and four other stalwarts of the GOP city machine, including two Councilmen, are PTC directors.

In addition, GOP Edward Hopkinson, Jr., partner of the Morgan-dominated banking house, Drexel and Co., has his claws firmly fastened on both the City, as chairman of the City Planning Commission, and on the transit monopoly, as chairman of PTC's Executive Committee.

The GOP's "little brother" in Philadelphia, the Democratic Party, is also represented on PTC's Exec. in the person of Albert Greenfield, real estate and banking magnate. Greenfield and Hopkinson together directed PTC's reorganization in 1940.

• • •

The presence on PTC's ruling body of City politicians does not mean that the City runs PTC. It would be more accurate to say that PTC runs the City.

Actually, the top banking circles of Philadelphia, heavily dominated by men connected with the financial House of Morgan, run both the City government AND the transit system.

Of the 21 PTC directors, five are career politicians. Thirteen are all directors of one or another of the most powerful banks in the City of Philadelphia.

The bankers ruling PTC have never been seriously challenged, by either Democrat or Republican, in all their many years of legal robbery of the City itself.

Here are some of the gifts, or plunder, which the City has handed over to PTC:

• • •

FRANCHISES: Primary source of profit to PTC, from which all its profits stem, is its franchises, or its right to run its transit system on (or under or above) city-owned streets.

These franchises the city donated free, back in the 1800's, mostly, it is alleged, on the basis of political pull and bribery. It gave franchises to 60-odd companies, which were later (1902) combined to form PRT and subsequently (1940) PTC.

These ancient franchises hold good for 999 years. PTC, to this day, pays not a cent of tribute to the people of Philadelphia for the use of publicly-owned streets.

Not only that. Through favored bonds held in PTC today, those early traction companies (called PTC underliers) still rate first in PTC's distribution of profits.

As for the bankers: the same banks (Drexel and Co., Land Title, Pennsylvania Company, PSFS, etc.) which supply PTC with directors also supply directors for these underlying companies which skim off the cream of PTC profits.

Many of these favored underlier companies, it should be remembered, never had any value whatsoever other than the City-donated franchise. They've been pulling in profit on nothing for 47 years.

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FINANCING: Because the transit monopoly "couldn't afford it," the City financed, built and leased over to the transportation company the Frankford El, Bustleton surface line, Broad St. Subway, concourses, and the Ridge Ave. spur. Total city investment for these lines: $152,871,200.

The City, therefore, has invested more than triple the amount of money invested in Philadelphia transportation by private capital. For, as we showed in a previous article, private capital has "risked" a total of only $50,000,000 in all the years of public transportation in this city.

The City gets about 1½ percent return on its transportation investment. The private investmen of $50,000,000, on the other hand, had tripled by 1934, when PRT reorganization began; by 1940, when reorganization into PTC was completed, the same private interests were guaranteed continuing profits on this capital which had already been paid back three times over.

The GOP City machine and its Democratic sidekick have thus been generous indeed to the banking magnates who rule PTC. Only by scotching the two major parties and building their own Progressive Party, can the people of Philadelphia direct such generosity from the bankers to themselves.

Brinton Strike Settled, Workers Out 13 Weeks

PHILADELPHIA.—Two hundred workers at the H. Brinton Knitting Machine Co., 3700 Kensington Ave., members of Local 155, CIO Electrical Workers, returned to work this past week after their 13-week strike was settled for a 3½ cent package increase.

According to local officials, the negotiating committee neither rejected nor approved the settlement, but left the final decision up to the membership.

The company, which during the strike had refused to pay vacation money, reversed its stand on that issue at the settlement, and agreed at the same time not to discriminate against any of the strikers.

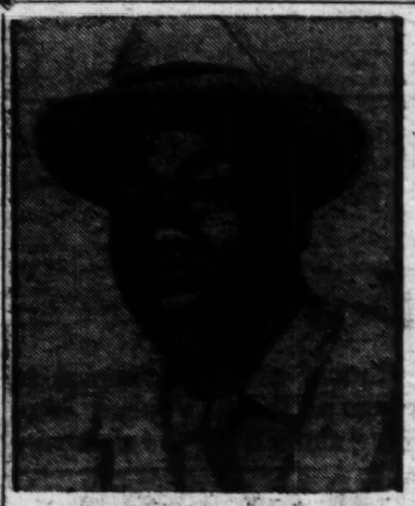
Three hundred other members of Local 155, workers at the North Brothers Division of Stanley Tools who struck in June a few weeks after the Brinton fight began, were still out on the picket line when the Brinton settlement was announced. North Brothers has refused to offer any wage increase whatsoever.

The Metal Manufacturers Association has been charged with using both strikes to break Local 155, a militant leader in the fight for wage increases in this area. Just a week before the settlement, Brinton officials were reported to have told other employers in the tool, die and machine industry here that they had the union "on the run."

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BRINTON'S ORIGINAL OFFER of a two cent increase, was seen as an outgrowth of the settlement made by redbaiting leaders of the Philco workers last April. Employers in the industry were charged by unionists here with attempting to use the two-cent Philco settlement as their own "pattern" of little or no wage increases.

However, at the same time the Brinton walkout was settled, Local 155 won a four and a half cent package increase for 500 of its members at the United Specialties Co. This settlement was reached without a strike with the same company attorney that represents Brinton & North Bros.



BYARD JENKINS

PHILADELPHIA.—Byard Jenkins is entering his 15th month in jail. The Negro youth, now 20 years old, faces the electric chair for a murder to which a white man has confessed.

Ten of the 12 Jenkins jurors have asked for a new trial. Over 25,000 people have signed petitions asking for Jenkins' freedom. But Philadelphia authorities still insist on his execution.

A three-judge court, headed by Judge Frank Smith, Room 653, City Hall, is considering Jenkins' appeal for a new trial. Letters and wires urging Jenkins' freedom are being sent to Judge Smith.

State College Students Prepare Free Speech Fight

STATE COLLEGE.—Students at Pennsylvania State College are preparing for a showdown fight in the coming fall semester against the threatened ban on leaflet distributions in the Borough of State College.

They charge such a ban would be a violation of freedom of speech, the press and public assembly.

The banning threat is an outgrowth of the case of Alvin Heller, recent State College graduate, who was arrested here last Spring while distributing Communist Party leaflets calling for student action in the current economic crisis.

After several hearings were postponed, charges against Heller were dismissed on August 8 by Magistrate Yougel. Yougel declared that Heller had been charged with violating the wrong Borough ordinance—one prohibiting distribution of commercial handbills.

Rather, he said, the youth should have been booked on charges of disorderly conduct, although students declare Heller had disturbed no one while giving out the leaflets.

★

AT THE SAME TIME, Yougel warned that further distribution of leaflets of any kind would be stopped by charging the distributors with disorderly conduct.

Students see this as a means of preventing the development of mass struggles and around the State College campus involving the fight for student needs and civil rights. Borough officials and the college administration were perturbed when thousands of students joined a mass campaign here last winter to abolish Jimcrow barber shops.

Thousands of leaflets were distributed here at that time by the Young Progressives and the campus chapter of the National Association for Colored People with no incidents.

Heller won widespread support among students in his fight. More than $250 was collected for his defense and more than 75 students attended a hearing on his case just after the Spring semester had ended.

39 Negro Women Sue For Jobs

PHILADELPHIA.—Thirty-nine Negro women, doubly exploited both as women, and as Negroes, are waging a court fight to recover their jobs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are also demanding $267,138.44, representing loss in wages.

The women were laid off between March, 1945 and October, 1946 in a campaign launched immediately after V-J Day to drive Negroes, especially Negro women, from industrial jobs some of them gained during the war.

Their appeal to the U. S. District Court here is based on a finding of the National Railroad Adjustment Board which held that the railroad's abolishment of the women's jobs violated an agreement with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes.

3-Day Teamsters' Strike Brings Home the Bacon

PITTSBURGH—A 3-day strike of 325 AFL Teamster Local 261 truckdrivers against the Motor Freight Assn., representing 13 firms in Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer Counties, won a 7½-cent hourly wage increase plus six paid holidays yearly. This is exactly what the union demanded in negotiations which began in June.

If you're a worker, read The Worker . . . send for your subscription . . . NOW!
Tell Worker boy sniched to a Worker subscription.

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SHOWDOWN LOOMS IN STEEL

Bethlehem Steelworkers Prepare Strike Action

By a Worker Correspondent

BETHLEHEM.—Militant workers at the Bethlehem Steel plant here are welcoming the beginning of strike preparations by CIO Steelworkers Locals 2598, 2599 and 2600, in the contract struggle for wages, insurance and pension demands. On July 28, the Tri-Local Executive Board issued a program for strike preparations that militant workers had been demanding for more than a month.

This includes setting up of strike, relief and publicity committees, the calling of mass meetings, regular shop steward meetings and an organizing drive for new members as well as organization of the unemployed steelworkers into a union committee.

The organization of laid-of steelworkers has still to be started and a full program of action for their needs carried into effect.

A month ago many militant workers were concerned about the complete lack of preparations for the July 16 strike deadline.

During this period the Communist Party of the Lehigh Valley presented a fighting program for steelworkers through thousands of leaflets. The first one urged strike preparations before the July 16th deadline.

A week later the Communists showed the need of struggle during the Truman 60-day "cooling-off" period and warned against any reliance on Truman's Fact-Finding Committee to win their demands.

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THE COMMUNISTS advanced a four-point program of struggle during this period:

1—Full strike preparations now, including an organizing drive to bring the union up to full fighting strength.

2—Greater fight on girevances, including a program for laid-off members, as part of the contract struggle.

3—Cooperation with other unions in the wage fight and an end to raiding of other unions and an end to red-baiting.

4—Fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and restoration of the Wagner Act.

• • •

THE BIGGEST SINGLE FACTOR holding back the fullest preparation of the membership for a struggle for their demands is continued reliance of the steel union leadership upon President Truman and his fact-finding committee.

District Director C. B. Newell, lauded the 60-day "cooling off" period as a great victory for the steelowrkers and praised President Truman for the action.

Many rank and file steelworkers warn, however, that they would be making a big mistake in relying on President Truman and government boards to win their demands.

They say they would suffer the same fate as the railroad workers under the Railway Labor Act which reduced them to one of the lowest paid groups of workers in the country.

Steelworkers are finding they must rely on their own strength and militant struggle against the steel trust to win their demands.

A Bethlehem steelworker told a Pennsylvania Worker correspondent last week: "I'd like to take that fact-finding board into my home. My wife could show him two cans of beans and one of spaghetti—with payday eight days off."

Hunger, one of the basic facts of life, is beginning to assert itself in this steel town. After weeks of marking time, a program of strike preparations was launched by the local union leadership.

Elsewhere on the steel "truce front," the Communist Party continued to warn that all the resources of the union need to be used to unite the CIO for a common wage fight

With the 60-day steel strike truce slated to end Sept. 16, less than a month away, President Truman's fact-finding board had established the continued refusal of the companies to grant the union's 30 cents-an-hour wage, insurance, and pension package.

It was apparent that neither the steel trust's "ability to pay," nor the justice of the workers' demand would determine next year's income for some 900,000 steel workers.

The continued arrogance of the steel barons made it clear that the only fact they understand is the union's ability to throw all the tremendous latent strength of its rank and file members into a winning fight.

The Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania underlined this fact in leaflets that declared: THE MEMBERSHIP IS THE UNION! THEY CAN DECIDE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAGE FIGHT!



'Only Steelworkers' Strength Will Win'

PITTSBURGH

Dear Editor:

Jones and Laughlin Steel is not satisfied with making 31 million in 1948—profits 300 percent greater than the good year of 1946. In order to squeeze just a little extra out of us workers, they run their own company store—the "Pittsburgh Mercantile Company." It's a complete department store, with generous credit terms to keep the workers in constant hock to the company.

Recently, I got a $23 bill from them for repairing my $79 radio. I burnt up plenty, but paid up anyway. A week after I paid the bill, I got another bill—this time for 75 cents "for an antenna coil not previously itemized!"

If the company is so cheap about this, how can we expect to win a raise without fighting for it? The steel companies have given a flat "No" to our demands. There's only one answer! J and L will give us only those things that we force them to surrender!

J and L Steelworker.

This full page devoted to the needs and interests of steelworkers is a regular monthly feature of the Pennsylvania edition of The Worker. Correspondence invited.

Steel Unemployment Due To Bosses' Cold War

PHILADELPHIA.—This is a story of how jobs are thrown away. It comes in several chapters. **Chapter One:** Large orders for ball bearings at the SKF plant were cancelled by SKF management this spring, after one of the big shots from the company had returned from a visit to Washington. **Layoffs followed.**

These facts were reported to the Philadelphia CIO Industrial Union Council by a delegate from the SKF Local 2898, CIO United Steelworkers. SKF workers, said the delegate, couldn't understand why the company was throwing away business.

Chapter Two:—Polish Ambassador Josef Winiewicz told reporters, June 29, that he was still trying to get export licenses for $750,000 worth of ball bearings, ordered nearly two years ago. He said ball bearings were critically needed by Polish coal mines to keep their output from dwindling.

Chapter Three:—The market for ball bearings and other capital goods is tremendous in Poland and other Eastern Europe countries, which are concentrating on building heavy industry. The market is there, but the orders are canceled—because of the big business cold war policy, with its Marshall Plan, which would stifle production in non-Marshall Plan countries.

Chapter Four:—Steelworkers at SKF cannot look to their union leaders to fight for their jobs for them. Union officials, led by Philip Murray, are too busy whooping it up for the very Marshall Plan which has torn their jobs away from them.

Do you have the Daily Worker habit? . . . You should.

Take home a subscription to the Daily Worker . . . today!

Miner's Daughter Hits 'Monopoly' Barb

To the Editor:

When the mine workers contract with the operators expired and an extension was given till Aug. 15, providing for only three days per week—the first three days, the mine workers felt that they would be given a chance to work the full three days. But in the Southern Indiana coal fields some of the smaller mines have shut down completely and some are working only a day or two a week. So all this talk about the amount of wages the coal miners are losing is all "bunk." In the aggregate the miners haven't lost a single day's work by the order.

The Senate Banking Committee has finally found a monopoly, the United Mine Workers.

Wall St. Magazine Reads CIO Heads'

Wall Street magazine, Business Week, writing about steel fact-finding, says:

"The union welcomed fact-finding. It's not hard to guess why. Union officials themselves suspect their demands this year are stiffer than business prospects warrant. But officers couldn't backtrack on their wage, insurance and pension pledges to rank and filers."

The magazine goes on to predict that these leaders will bow "reluctantly" to accepting the board's recommendations, which, it predicts, will be about 10 cents for a small wage hike and insurance, without a pension!

According to this big business magazine, the only reason the union leaders put up the 30-cent package demand is out of fear of the rank-and-file; that the union leaders are really more concerned with the prospects of business than with the prospects of workers' conditions! This, in the face of mounting unemployment and part-time work on the one hand, and all-time high steel profits on the other hand!

Power of Our Press

Steelmen Back Worker Wage Fight

By A Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH

Steelworkers appreciate the energetic backing by The Pennsylvania Worker of a fighting program for a contract victory.

Rank and file support for the concrete demands spelled out by this paper (a 25-cent pay raise, a $150 pension, and a social insurance plan, entirely company-financed) is reflected in the latest experiences of the canvassers regularly selling The Worker to the Jones and Laughlin steelworkers.

Sales were being made by seven Worker brigaders without incident until one besotted degenerate threw into the street a bundle of papers seized from a canvasser. "Go back to Russia," he screamed.

Immediately, two steelworkers, total strangers to the canvassers, seized the arms of the provocateur and led him away. Another steelworker, also a stranger, picked up the scattered papers, apologized for the drunkard's behavior, and stated, "We guys know that you fellows are all out for a raise."

This evidence of active support to The Pennsylvania Worker's fight for a steel wage hike has encouraged us canvassers to continue the sale of the paper at the plant gates. We seven brigaders are carrying the very same message to the J and L steelworkers that you are now reading.

The Worker

Editor, Philip Bart. Room 710, 250 S. Broad St.,
Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila. Po 5-1674.

Detroit's East Side Needs Hill in Council

DETROIT.—The Michigan Worker's spotlight this week swings to Detroit's teeming East Side, where tens of thousands of Negro families have been Jimcrowed into a massive ghetto.

Every Negro mother on the East Side lives in constant fear that her children might be shot by the trigger-happy cops of Toy's police force.

In the rat-infested, decrepit East Side dwellings for which landlords charge exorbitant rents, death and illness and disease are daily visitors.

More than 200,000 Negro men, women and children live in Detroit's lower East Side.

But if you would judge from Detroit's city council you would think this was a city in Mississippi.

For never in the long history of Detroit have the Negro people of this city been represented on the city council.

The East Side needs homes—decent, city-built public housing.

The East Side needs parks and playgrounds.

The East Side needs jobs.

The East Side needs protection from Toy's cop-terror.

And the people of the East Side, on the march this year with militancy and courage, intend to get what they need.

The key is the election to the city council of that outstanding Negro leader, the Rev. Charles Hill.

Breaking of the Jimcrow walls around City Hall is the first step to breaking up the Jimcrow walls around the East Side.

The people of the East Side—as well as all Detroiters—need Charles Hill

August 21, 1949 IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition
The WORKER

Vol. XIV, No. 34 24 Pages Price 10 Cents

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

400 Ford Unionists Rap Medina's Cruel Attacks on Winston

—Page 10

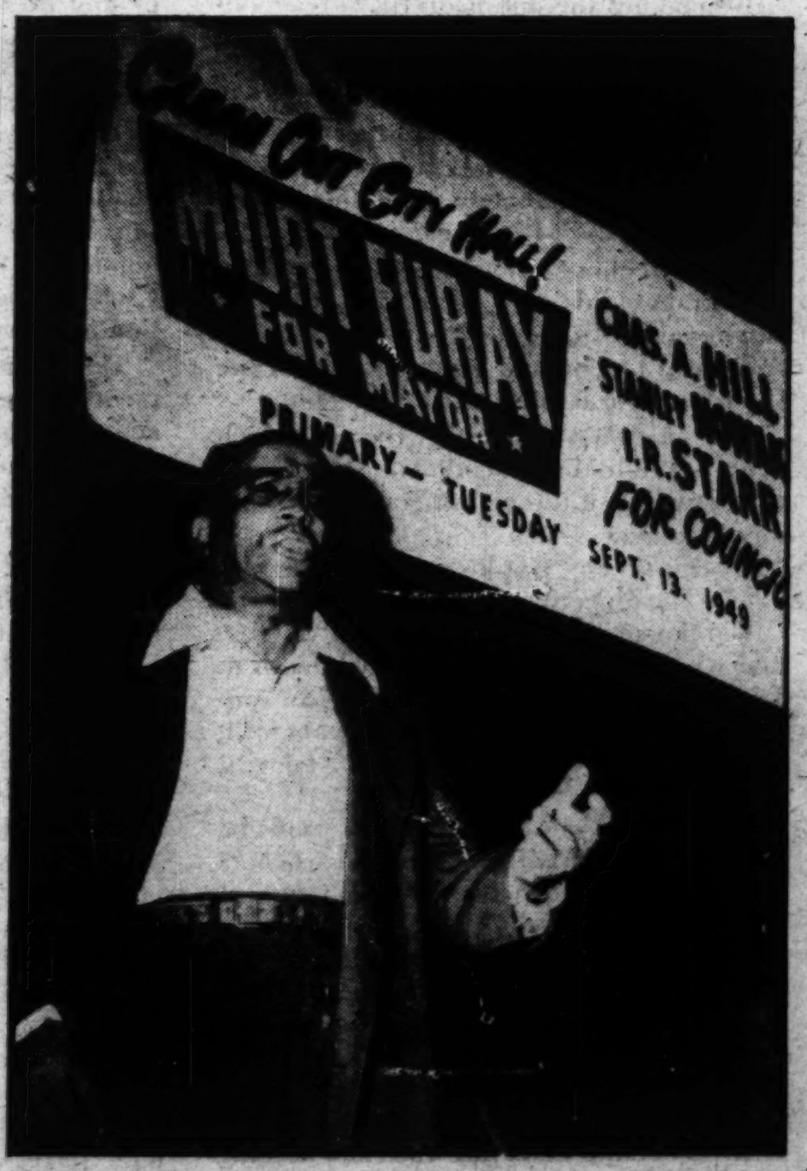
HILL RIPS COP RULE

— See Page 1-A —

How Progressive Slate Can Win

— See Page 2-A —





Rev. Charles A. Hill, progressive candidate for City Council, campaigning for election.

HUGE 'COLD WAR' GRAFT KEPT ON ICE BY PROBERS

—See Page 3—

Rev. Hill Urges Unity Against Cop Brutality

DETROIT.—The spotlight of public attention is being put on Police Commissioner Harry S. "Shoot 'Em" Toy by the unanimous demand of organized labor and the Negro people that Toy must go. Standing before half a dozen audiences every night getting support to this demand is the Rev. Charles A. Hill, candidate for Common Council.

"This is not a demand only of the Negro people, although they have suffered the most at the hands of this petty tyrant," said Rev. Hill, "it is the demand I have found of every citizen who hates and abhors the brutality, beatings, illegal arrests that have made our city the most notorious in the nation for denial of civil rights."

The day Toy was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Van Antwerp a reign of terror started in Detroit. Police were ordered to "shoot if they don't stop." As a result in June, 1948, Leon Mosley, 15-year-old Negro boy, died from two bullet wounds in his back fired by policeman Louis Melasi.

Recent information revealed that more than 20,000 people had been arrested during 1948 but had never been brought to trial. They were questioned and then released.

This form of mass arrests of obviously innocent people, the great majority of whom were Negro citizens, was such a violation of civil rights that Police Commissioner Toy was asked to appear before the civil liberties committee of the State Bar Association to explain.

The most recent horrifying case of police brutality that somehow got into the public prints before Toy could stop it, was that of two patrolmen beating a disabled U. S. Marine. The ex-Marine, now employed as a postal employe was wounded on Tarawa and Saipan and draws a 85 per cent disability pension.

The veteran, Joseph Faustino, was treated for a broken nose and bruises at Receiving Hospital and Ford Hospital.

Faustino said the two cops gave him a parking ticket while he was eating in a resturaunt. He was delivering special delivery mail and had stopped for a sandwich when the cops came in, gave him a ticket for parking in a driveway and ordered him to remove the car immediately.

Faustino attempted to swallow his coffee, but got hauled outside, handcuffed, put in a scout car and beaten. The cops admitted striking Faustion but said "he started the fight."

When the case became public the Veterans of Foreign Wars demanded from Toy full discipline and punishment of the two cops, or they would swear out a warrant for the cops' arrest.

Rev. Hill, speaking on this latest police beatings of citizens, said: "Many times in demanding the removal of Toy, I pointed out that this police brutality would be practiced against white citizens as well as Negroes. Now we have seen just that".

Mayor Van Antwerp as usual had no comment to make on this recent assult on a private citizen.

The fearless struggle of Rev. Hill over the past ten years, for FEPC, against police brutality, for non-segregated housing, for peace, in support of organized labor's demands all make him the peoples' candidate he is.

Scotty Sez

While Judge Medina is rough on the Communist leaders he becomes very considerate when a government stoolie complains of a stick stomach.

He might bring up something not rehearsed with the FBI.

• • •

"FOR THE FIRST time in its 103 years the American Medical Association has named a Negro to its policy making body." This, says the AMA, is an example of what is possible under the present system of free enterprise."

And it only takes 103 years.

• • •

NOTICE that while the Vatican prepares the faithful for Heaven it still hangs on to big chunks of this Earth.

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THAT children's camp sponsored by the UAW-CIO is a nice thing. Too bad, though, about the Russian children.

Moscow locals only have 800 such camps.

• • •

They'd have to close up 799 of them to equal the number we have.

• • •

IT LOOKS as though our government is going to make a concentrated effort to supply (our citizens with more camps. Recent events point in this direction.

The FBI will most likely be in charge of filling these concentration camps.

'Loyalty' Amendment Exposed (2):

Witchhunt Schemers Menace Free Unions

By Hugo Beiswenger

DETROIT.—Who is behind the Witchhunt Charter amendment? The ruthless determination to place the amendment on the Sept. 13 ballot regardless of its admitted unconstitutionality is the tip-off.

It is clear that powerful forces are dictating that this piece of un-American fascist legislation must be rammed through the elections come hell or high water.

We can expect to see the most hysterical red-baiting campaign in Detroit's history to convince the voters that guarding their "security" against "saboteurs" and fifth columnists" is the issue in this election.

By making this the issue these reactionary forces hope to pass the charter amendment and also secure the election of a solid reactionary-controlled Common Council.

Detroit progressives must become aware of the sinister purpose of this amendment, so they will immediately move into action with the broadest front against it.

The witchhunt amendment is, of course, the brain-child of Corporation Counsel Raymond Kelly, former commander of the American Legion and vice-president of the fascist organization, American Action.

The Gestapo-patterned theme which runs through the amendment shows that the net which it throws out goes far beyond city employes.

Of course, city employes will be the first catch. The objective will be to take over the CIO union of city employes, the UPW-CIO, and where that is not possible, to smash it. Key union leaders will be branded "subversive" and fired. Refusal to bargain with the union will be justified by labeling it "subversive."

The attack on city employes will be matched with an attack on school teachers who have long been the favorite target of the fascist-minded circles

But the most sinister implications of the witchhunt amendment are in its potential and intended application to industry. This is the weapon the employers have been looking for in their fight to smash or company-unionize the mass CIO unions. Despite leadership betrayals, the rank-and-file still militantly defend their economic interests against the bosses.

The right-wing has been able to retain leadership only by posing demagogically as militants. The employers have concluded that a more drastic form of action is needed to rob the UAW-CIO of its rank-and-file militancy. They want to be able to fire at will militant leaders of the rank-and-file. The witch-hunt amendment furnishes them the excuse to justify such actions.

Especially hard-hit by the passage of the witchhunt amendment will be the Negro people, and other minority groups. Experiences of the application of President Truman's "loyalty" purge show that 80 to 90 percent of all government employes purged are Negroes or Jews.

Negro workers in the union are in most cases the most militant section of the workers. Utilizing this amendment will make it easier for the employers to carry through a pattern which is already becoming clear, the elimination of the bulk of the Negro workers from industry.

Adoption of the Charter Amendment will open the way to the forceable elimination of any exercise of democratic rights, any protest against rotten conditions that exist either in private or public life, for any and all elections of the population in Detroit.

The amendment will be defeated only if the broadest type of united movement against it is created, which ranges from political conservatives on the right, to Communists on the left, a movement which has a solid foundation of trade union participation and leadership.

The formation of such a broad movement will be accelerated to the extent that active movements are organized immediately in all unions, professional and middle-class groups and Negro and church organizations against this amendment.

A second major way of smashing the witchhunt amendment lies in the organization of the type of campaign for the Rev. Charles Hill which will win in this election. The broadest movement of Negro-white around Rev. Hill and the securing of his election will be a major body-blow against the amendment.

Finally, the campaign of Mort Furay for Mayor and of progressives running for Concil can be an important contribution toward defeating the amendment.

If a candidate who asks labor support cannot even fight for the main principled issue during the campaign, before election, what can he be counted on to do after the election?

Progressives who are fighting for principle have no alternative than active support to Mort Furay's candidacy. There is nothing "practical" to be gained in supporting Edwards. He himself has made this crystal clear.

Detroiters face a momentous decision on Sept. 13. Will we open up a period of witchhunts, abolition of democratic rights, a period of police-state rule in our city, or will we consign this piece of Hitlerian legislation to the ash-can where it belongs?

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This issue will be jammed with facts and interpretation on the candidates and issues in the Detroit, River Rouge and other municipal election campaigns.

The issue will also have significant articles on the status of the American labor movement on Labor Day—1949.

All clubs, agents, bundle salesmen are urged to place their orders now for this enlarged important Labor Day issue.

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Ford-Chrysler Union Team May Swing One-Two Strike Punch

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—For the first time in history the CIO auto workers union may launch joint strikes this month against the Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp. Chrysler workers this week are starting to take strike votes as negotiations between the union and the company are hopelessly deadlocked through company's deliberate refusal to grant wage increases and pensions.

Ford workers in Michigan have already piled up the phenomenal vote of 7 to 1 for a strike; while in the company's other plants throughout the nation the ratio was 10 to one.

At the Chrysler plant in California 967 voted yes for strike, 91 voted no, out of approximately 1,200 eligible voters. At Dodge Chrysler, where 30,000 are employed, the union has ordered a strike vote.

DeSoto, Plymouth and Chrysler Highland Park plants are expected to take strike votes this coming week. Chrysler employs a total of 76,000 workers.

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THE UAW-CIO International Executive Board this week authorized a Ford strike with the date and time to be set by the union's four top officers, President Reuther, Vice Presidents Gosser and Livingstone and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

According to the State Labor Mediation Board, which conducted the strike vote of 80,000 Michigan Ford workers, the strike must be called within 30 days or the strike vote becomes invalid.

That puts the union on the deadline of striking the plant before Sept. 13, or a new vote has to be taken of Michigan workers.

Despite six weeks of bargaining on the new contract, wage increases, pensions, etc., with the company refusing to grant a single concession, Reuther still talks about "exhausting every reasonable effort" before any strike date is set.

This was his line when the strike vote was announced of 83 percent out of the 84 percent who voted, casting their votes for strike.

• • •

ONE OF THE greatest factors for the majority for strike was the company's statements that it wanted on 18-month freeze on the present contract and a 12-month freeze on wages.

Also, the workers knew that the company's negotiators had demanded a 40 percent cut in the number of committeemen, reducing the present seniority setup to a company dominated and controlled operation, maintaining and tightening the speedup stimulating company security clause.

The demand each year for 5c an hour additional for Foundry workers, the majority of whom are Negroes, has been quietly shelved by the Reuther-dominated bargaining committee, as well as fighting for the elimination of company security.

Feeling for joint pre-strike activity-committees is now being talked of widely in Ford and Chrysler plants here, but still no move on top of the union has been made to cement this fighting alliance of Ford and Chrysler workers for the obvious strikes in both plants that lie ahead.

A nationwide strike of Ford workers will involve 115,000 in 46 plants in 25 states. Chrysler if struck will see 76,000 out in nine plants, for a total of 191,000 auto workers.

Chrysler's Bias Alibi Falls Flat

DETROIT.—Young Progressives fighting Chrysler Corp. discrimination against Negroes in hiring got a long letter from the corporation which failed to give any assurance that "token" hiring would be replayed by a policy of democratic hiring.

Only 50 Negroes were among 5,000 workers hired in recent weeks, declared Lee Cain, chairman of Dodge Local 3 Fair Practices Committee.

The Dodge local is demanding city and state fair employment practices laws.

"A city FEPC law can and should be passed in two weeks," declared the Rev. Charles A. Hill, who is leading the fight for such laws as candidate for city council.

The council took less than two weeks to rush through a proposed charter amendment to establish a witch-hunt among city employes to be directed by police, the Rev. Hill pointed out.

In his letter to Young Progressives, the Chrysler Corp. director of personnel, V. E. Blue, said:

"I have found no evidence in any plant where Negroes are not being entered on the payroll," and added that the corporation 'endeavors to employ people of all nationalities, creeds, and races."

Young Progressives pointed out that this was nothing more than a description of the policy of "token" hiring against which they are fighting, and demanded that the corporation cease refusing work to applicants because they are Negroes.

Gov. Williams promised the Young Progressives to investigate discrimination at the Chrysler Corp. and "take appropriate steps."



Strike scenes like the above showing Ford workers shown receiving special edition of The Worker during the Spring strike, may again soon be seen. Of 80,000 Michigan Ford workers recently voting on the strike call, the vote was seven to one for a strike. In six weeks of negotiations, the company has refused to grant a single concession.

Walkout Sparks Packard Negro Upgrading Drive

DETROIT.—The grievance which precipitated a one-day walkout last Tuesday at the Packard Motor Car Co. was based on speedup and the demand for upgrading of Negro workers. On the chipping job in the foundry, in order to speed up production, the foreman was insisting that chippers do their job without the casting having first been run through the tumbler.

The tumbler cleans off all burnt sand and core from the casting. At that time seven or eight workers refused to do the job until the casting had been run through the tumbler. The workers said this would cause a hazardous health condition, what with the sand and fumes being knocked out on their faces.

They were threatened with firing. The union bargaining committee settled this issue with the company, agreeing to drop charges against the workers and agreeing to resume running the castings through the tumblers, as had been the procedure before.

On Aug. 3 the foreman involved, named Brown, resumed the same thing. When the workers again remonstrated he threatened and provoked them. The workers involved were Negro. He fired one worker, named Green, claiming Green struck him.

The workers have seven witnesses to prove that no blow was struck. It was learned that the foreman went to first aid and sought to get the nurse to sign a slip that he had been there for treatment on Aug. 3, when he had not. This of course was done to "prove" his contention that a worker struck him.

This happened on the midnight shift and immediately the foundry walked out. The next morning, foundry workers had token picket lines in front of some of the gates of the entire plant. Some workers unkowingly went into the plant. But the whole plant was struck by the leadership at nine a.m.

At a huge mass meeting held right afterwards near the plant, President Ralph Urban proposed going to work the next day, but continuing negotiations, with a special membership meeting to be held Sun. Aug. 14 at which a strike vote would be taken.

This strike vote would be taken if the fired worker was not returned to his job with back pay. Urban said that if the company forced a strike, it would not be confined only to this grievance, but on numerous grievances, which had been piling up since the last strike at Packard.

These grievances are centered around the upgrading of workers, largely Negro, in metal finishing and polishing.

A struggle has been initiated in various departments within the last month against discrimination, in failure to upgrade Negro workers and to hire Negro women workers.

Militantcy is growing among the Negro and white progressive rank and filers. The company may get a big surprise as a result of the strike vote.





An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Chevy Worker Killed; Company Rushes to Punch His Time Card

DETROIT. — John Edwards, hammerman at the Chevrolet Forge plant, little realized when he left home three weeks ago to start work that that would be his last trip to the plant.

John, in the course of the day, touched a machine and met his death from electrocution, because, as the union said, faulty wiring had made the machine a death-dealing instrument.

Workers reported to the union what was considered the ultimate point in company "efficiency."

As soon as someone shouted out that John Edwards was dead as he lay alongside the machine that electrocuted him, a company stooge went to the time clock and rung out Edwards' card showing that he worked the day of his death, five and seven-tenth hours and not a minute more.

That's the new type of efficiency prevailing in the auto plants. The same type of speed of course does not prevail when it comes to paying compensation to a dead man's widow and dependents.

John Edwards was a good worker for the General Motors Corp. Chevrolet Forge plant, but when he stopped work, that's when the company stopped paying him.

Auto Workers Fight Plant Provocations

DETROIT.—Ten thousand Chrysler workers are idle this week on what they term "a protest vacation" resulting from the corporation's firing of two union men. The workers held a mass rally Tuesday morning at which several thousand were present and authorized their union leaders to take an immediate strike vote.

At the Hudson Plant, 10,000 quit work when the company cut down the working force in a section of the plant and demanded the same production with less workers.

At the Briggs Mack Plant on the afternoon shift last Tuesday a number of stock handlers walked out in Department 64 because they claimed a dangerous health hazard existed on the line. Similar events of workers fighting back at management's contract violations, speedup, and disregard of safety conditions, is becoming a daily occurrence here.

★

IN THE DRIVE for production the auto companies use the excuse that a new model is on the line and has to be adjusted, so there is bound to be difficulties. The toll of workers lives and mounting list of injuries because of management's attitude was revealed at one of the latest reports of the Michigan State Department of Labor.

In May of this year when the new models began to roll, 447 workers in auto plants were reported injured badly enough to be eligible for compensation. Of that number 350 had hernia injuries of the most common kind among production workers.

In June 475 workers were injured in auto plants so seriously that the companies paid compensation without a fight, and of that number 851 had hernia injuries, five workers in June suffered fatal injuries in auto plants. At the Chrysler plant last Tuesday the UAWCIO flying squadron asked the workers to go to a union meeting instead of going to work.

The case of the two workers fired at Chrysler which saw 10,000 workers coming out in protest came about when a probationary torch solderer was put on a lower classification job. He objected and asked for his union committeeman to file a grievance. Instead of getting a committeeman, the foreman brought the plant protection police who manhandled the employee resulting in his having to be taken to the hospital.

As the union committeeman protested to the building superintendent, the committeeman was then fired.

This is only one in a series of firings recently of workers fighting speedup and dangerous working conditions. The compan has even gone so far in the metal shop at Chrysler Kercheval as to draw lines in front of the time clock, and any worker who steps over that line before the time set to ring out his time card is given 3 days off.

UAW leaders resumed wage negotiations with the corporation for an increase covering 76,000 workers. Strike votes have been authorized in all Chrysler plants throughout the country.

200 U. S. Youth At World Festival; Stress Peace Theme

BUDAPEST.—A great assembly of 15,000 young people from 70 different nations opened the 2nd World Youth and Student Festival last Sunday. Among them were 200 young Americans. The festival is sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. After the festival, the WDFY's Second World Youth Congress will convene.

The American delegates have adopted the theme: "The youth of the United States work for a better life, for freedom and peace." Around this theme they will present to the Festival a stage production highlighting American history in the songs, folk sayings and dances of the people.

The Festival, a tremendous world cultural exchange, will demonstrate the folk art of all nations, as well as concerts and competitions in music, ballet, art and drama, with some of the world's most noted performers participating.

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MAJOR EVENT will be the Tenth World University Games, featuring 22 different sports, competed in by prize-winning athletes from many countries. Many Olympic stars are taking part in the games which will include, for the first time, teams from the Soviet Union; China, Mongolia and Korea. **(For additional information on these games, see the Magazine Section.)**

The world youth festival opened with the ending of a dramatic relay-race for peace. The race, sponsored in France by the paper Ce Soir, was divided into three parts; one going through the Eastern countries; the second coming from Scandinavia and the third from western Europe. All converged on Budapest where, in the UTE Stadium where opening ceremonies were held Sunday afternoon, the race ended and 1,000 peace doves were released to symbolize the longing of the peoples for peace.

After the opening ceremony, the finest parks and public squares of Budapest were made available for demonstrations of folk singing, dancing, etc.

★

THE SCOPE of the festival is indicated by the fact that 10,000 young Hungarian workers are participating; more than 1,200 youth are included in the French delegation; 40 from Indonesia, 200 from Denmark, and so on.

Greeting the delegates in the opening ceremonies were Guy de Boyssen, president of the WFDY, Joseph Grohman, president of the International Union of Students.

On the occasion of the Festival, the Mayor of Budapest issued a four-language poster greeting the foreign visitors. It declares that the workers of Budapest are fighting together with the progressive forces of the world and the freedom-loving fighting youth of the peoples, led by the Soviet Union, for the defense of peace, freedom, democracy and the widening of culture in order to assure a more beautiful and happy life to their people and to the whole of mankind.

Foreign Briefs

MOSCOW CALLS TITO GOV'T FOE OF USSR

MOSCOW.—Moscow papers assailed the Yugoslav government of Marshal Tito as "an enemy and opponent of the Soviet Union." Izvestia said a Soviet note branding the Belgrade regime as an enemy had "unmasked the Tito clique as double-dealers and cheaters of the Yugoslav people."

CZECH SLAVS PROTEST PIRINSKY MISTREATMENT

PRAGUE.—The Czechoslovak Slav Committee cabled a protest to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark against the imprisonment, pending deportation, of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

SPAAK HEADS 'COUNCIL OF EUROPE'

STRASBOURG, France.—Paul Henri Spaak, former premier of Belgium, was named president of the assembly of the Council of Europe. The organization was formed under the leadership of Winston Churchill to fight democracy in Europe.

HAWIIAN LONGSHOREMEN DEFY GOV'T INTIMIDATION

HONOLULU.—The territorial government of Hawaii took over the entire strike-bound waterfront industry. Officials of the striking International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union said that maintenance of sympathy walkouts and observance of dockers' picket lines would hold the solid strike front.

BRITISH ESTABLISH MARTIAL LAW IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG.—Rulers of this British crown colony invoked the same martial law used against Malayan guerillas to terrorize Hong Kong residents. A state of emergency decree came as reports mounted of the flight of Kuomintang officials from Canton and continued Liberation Army advances on all fronts in China.

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An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Clark Would Disbar Communists' Lawyers

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The ink was hardly dry on the Senate Judiciary Committee's stamp of approval of Attorney General Tom Clark for a Supreme Court seat when Clark announced that he favored the disbarrment of Communist lawyers and loyalty oath tests for all lawyers, even those practicing before the Supreme Court.

In an article in Look Magazine, Clark set the standards by which he would act as a Supreme Court Judge and bore out all the criticism leveled against him when the judiciary committee heard the testimony of scores of opponents to President Truman's appointee.

Clark said he had ordered a Department of Justice investigation of the procedure to be followed to prevent Communist lawyers, and non-Communist lawyers who defend Communists, from practicing before the courts.

The question in his mind was whether direct court action, and direct action by bar associations, would be better than legislative steps to accomplish the same purpose, or not.

Displaying his utter disregard for civil rights, Clark explained, with tongue in cheek, that "the question of the Communist lawyer involves a question of civil rights. . . . But every lawyer is obliged to support the Constitution, and so may not advocate overthrow of the government by force."

To his mind, therefore, a Communist, or any other opponent of his, has no civil rights, and will be so judged by him if he ever reaches the Supreme Court.

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CLARK'S NOMINATION has been resting in the Senate since August 12 when it was approved by the Senate committee. Before bringing the nomination to the Senate floor for debate Administration leaders have been attempting to butter-up to Republican Senators Homer Ferguson (Mich) and Forrest Donnell (Mo), both of whom voted against Clark in committee.

In his magazine article, Clark praised himself and the Justice Department for instituting the nationwide witchhunt against Communist and foreign born non-citizens whom he has been attempting to deport for political beliefs. But he urged Congress to pass tougher laws to make it easier for the Justice Department to develop its witchhunt.

"Thousands of hard-working Justice employees work intensively day and night to keep up with the pressure against subversive activities," Clark wrote. "We will maintain that pressure through due processes of law until the Communist menace is ended."

Judiciary Committee members, however, did not believe witnesses who came before them to document the charges that Clark was carrying out a witchhunt against everyone he thought was a Communist. "He belies that everyone who doesn't hold the same views he has is a Communist," was the general statement made by many of the dozen organization spokesmen who testified against Clark.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS also did not believe that Clark had violated the law by ordering extensive wiretapping. But William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress National Director, read Federal Bureau of Investigation reports introduced at the trial of Judith Coplon two months ago to reveal that unlawful wiretapping was a common practice among Clark's lieutenants.

Churchmen Call D. C. Rally to Defeat Arms Bill

Three prominent religious leaders have joined in issuing a call for an emergency People's Hearing on President Truman's arms program, to be held in Washington the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Aug. 24, at the Willard Hotel.

Initiators of the call to the conference were Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a member of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, who has just returned from the recent meeting of the Council in England; the Rev. Prof. Halford E. Luccock of Yale Divinity School; and the Rev. John B. Thompson Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Called to help mobilize public sentiment for the defeat of the Truman arms program, the conference will bring to Washington prominent church, educational, Negro and cultural leaders from many cities and states to plan for the final defeat of the arms program and the presentation to the American people of a program of peaceful alternatives to our present cold war policy.

Invitations to the conference, which were sent to several hundred prominent Americans.

You--Yes, You--Must Save This Paper

DETROIT. — The Michigan Worker may have to suspend publication.

We feel that when you readers know the facts of our present situation, you will act. We feel you will not allow the Michigan Worker to fold up.

With another gigantic Ford strike looming, with strike votes taking place all over the Chrysler empire, the 1949 wage struggle of the auto workers enters its decisive stages. There is nothing that the auto moguls would like to see better in this situation than the suspension of the Michigan Worker.

As you know, the Michigan Worker has a tremendously vital role to play in the Detroit elections. It is the only paper fighting and exposing the witchhunt charter amendment. It is the only paper helping to organize the fight for representation of the Negro people in City Council through the election of the Rev. Charles A. Hill.

Can you, a fighter for the people's cause, afford to be without the Michigan Worker?

Here is our financial problem. Our debt to the printer now stands at $2,338. The paper cannot be printed after Aug. 31 unless this debt is liquidated immediately.

We are appealing to you, the readers of the paper, to save your paper. Enclose a contribution of from $1 to $100, either cash or check! Mail it right away!

You can then hold a house gathering of friends and ask them for additional help. All contributions from this source should be sent to us quickly at 2419 Grand River. No contribution is too small!

The continued existence of the Michigan Worker rests in your hands. We know you won't fail your paper.

Fraternally yours,
Hugo Beiswenger.
Editor.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN



"There is hardly any truth to the rumor that I'm going to Europe because I'm afraid to face my constituents."

Legal and Mass Fight Underway On Witchhunt

DETROIT. — Workers of this city again face the menace of a witchhunting "loyalty oath" for city employes, which was declared once unconstitutional a week ago by Gov. "Soapy" Williams; was again placed on the Sept. 13 municipal election ballot when City Corporation Counsel Ray Kelly ruled the Governor's opinion was not legal.

Kelly, who took the law into his own hands by this act, faced a stiff legal battle this week when he must enter court to show cause why a restraining order to keep the "loyalty oath" off the ballot should not be granted. The order is sought by Ozroe Wiggins, member of the United Public Workers, CIO.

Kelly also took the Common Council off the spot of voting on the issue by telling them that all that was needed was his opinion. pair would administer the so-called "loyalty oath."

Inside City Hall, Al Cobo, candidate for Mayor being backed by the Board of Commerce and at present City Treasurer, forced each of the 90 employes in that department to sign a "loyalty oath" or face firing.

George Edwards, American for Democratic Action candidate for Mayor, who wrote the original "loyalty oath" that was declared unconstitutional by his fellow Kelly is a notorious strikebreaker. In 1937, when the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was leading a strike in Monroe, Mich., he was instrumental in mobilizing scabs to attack the pickets.

In 1948, he was the Michigan representative of American Action, Inc., a notorious anti-Semite gang. Together with Harry S. Toy, an equally fascist-minded former attorney of the Ford Motor Co., now city police commissioner, this ADA member, Gov. "Soapy" Williams, said that he would go along with Kelly's placing the amendment back on the ballot.

In Detroit today, a graphic illustration of effects of so-called "loyalty oaths" was brought to light with the news that James S. Nonen, president of the Detroit local of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL), was suspended from his federal job as postman based on a federal loyalty board's findings.

Nonen became a letter carrier back in 1923 and was elected president of the union six years ago. His attorney, Ed Barnard said today that the loyalty board accused his client of Communist tendencies, but failed to cite one specific instance. Nonen is known in the AFL as a strict conservative trade unionist, but a militant fighter for his membership's needs and working conditions.

The citywide movement of labor and progressive groups fighting the passage of the "loyalty oath" in Detroit were preparing to bring to the entire 800,000 voters expected to go to the polls the statements and declaration of the Maryland State Supreme Court Justice Joseph Sherbow in outlawing the fascist-like Ober Law.

Of particular interest to Detroiters was the attention paid by the Maryland jurist to that part of the law which required public employes and candidates for public office to take loyalty oaths.

Giving as one of his reasons for declaring the Ober Law unconstitutional, Judge Sherbow pointed out that the Maryland constitution specifically forbids requirement of more than one oath of office.

The Michigan constitution also requires only one oath of office. Gov. Williams, when he declared the Detroit "loyalty oath" invalid, did so on the grounds that use of the FBI and U. S. Attorney General "subversive" list of organizations represented use of federal agencies for a local judicial matter.

Need 200 Campaigners Now To Help Progressives Win

DETROIT.—The key to electing Progressive-backed candidates to Detroit's city council this year is summed up in one word: work. That's the reaction you get after a quick swing around the campaign headquarters of the Progressive candidates. At the three headquarters of the Rev. Charles Hill the call has gone out for 200 volunteer workers who will pledge to put in at least 10 hours a week in campaign work. Hill headquarters are at, 4742 McGraw at Warren, 262 E. Warren, the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church and the Progressive Party office in the Reid building.

At the headquarters of the Progressive Party, which is backing a slate of Rev. Hill, Stanley Nowak and Isidore Starr, the call is also out for hundreds of campaign workers.

Coleman Young, PP executive secretary puts it this way:

"Everybody is talking about our wonderful opportunity to put Rev. Hill and Starr and Nowak in the council. What we need now is action to back up those fine sentiments. Right today we can use one hundred people for canvassing, leaflet distributions and other jobs."

Young also stressed the necessity for Progressives to arrange as many joint meetings and rallies as possible where all three council candidates can appear together.

"Take Rev. Hill's campaign," for example, Young said. "For Rev. Hill to be elected in the primary it will take between 10 to 15 thousand white votes. Progressives in Jewish or Polish neighborhoods who are arranging election meetings should check with the Hill campaign headquarters to be sure a Hill campaigner is there."

The same principle, Young indicated, holds true for the campaigns of Nowak and Starr. He said:

"Our ticket this year is strong precisely because of the mass influence of our three candidates. The more we operate as a unit the better the chances of all three candidates."

Young said that the Nowak campaign was proceeding the slogan of "Win With Nowak." The emphasis on this slogan is to remind people of the W in Nowak's name. This year former Senator Stanley Nowak faces competition from a "name" candidate named Stanley Novak, with a V. This Novak slipped into the state legislature last year on the basis of the similarity of his name to that of the ex-Senator.

Stanley Nowak—the Progressive—filed and won a court suit ordering the election commission to designate under his name on the ballot the title "Former State Senator." Look for the W when you vote—and to help you remember think of the slogan: Win With Nowak.

Samples ballots were released this week by the election commission and numbers were designated candidates as follows:

Mort Furay (for Mayor) No. 8.
William Allan No. 38.
Charles A. Hill, No. 79.
Sanley Nowak, No. 112.
I. R. Starr, No. 130.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker Tuesday and Friday.

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400 Ford Workers Wire Medina to 'Free Winston!'

DEARBORN.—Some 400 Rouge Ford workers signed a mass telegram of protest to Judge Medina protesting his inhuman treatment of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party and one of the 12 Communist leaders now on trial.

The telegram sent by 27 district committeemen, three bargaining committee members, one building president and vice-president, besides several hundred rank-and-filers, said:

"Workers at Ford, rank-and-filers, leaders of the world's largest local union, Ford 600-UAW-CIO, protest your inhuman treatment of Henry Winston, your denial of medical attention by Winston's own personal physician, your denial of bail and continued imprisonment of Winston in face of heart attacks in court, jeopardizing his life."

Outstanding in the drive to get signatures on the protest telegram to Medina was veteran Ford Negro union leader from the Motor Building, Harold Robinson, who in a few hours got 105 signatures of workers.

Among the many well-known Ford local shop leaders who signed were Dave Moore, vice-president, Gear and Axle; Ed Lock, president, Plastic; Joe Allen, district committeeman, Press Steel, and Percy Llewellyn, Motor Building.

Others were Art McPhaul, Walter Peetz, Al Wilson, Frank Catalano, Johnny Szluk, Frank Stephanchenko, Walter Brown, William Anastia, Vic Goddard, Joe Mason, Elijah Meckney, Tom Mikaska, Harris Johnson and James Neely, district committeemen from Press Steel.

Also: Paul Boatin, member, bargaining committee; Herbert Lindberg, Dan Whiteside, Dave Pierce, district committee members of the Motor Building.

In Plastic, besides Lock: George Pluhar, Walter Cocker, Bob Palmer. Foundry: Joe Seidel, Broches Godfrey and Nelson Davis. Tool and Die: Mike Hraber, Tom Jelley and Max Zinzori.

This action of Ford workers follows a similar mass protest participated in by hundreds of workers a year ago who protested the arrests of the 12 Communist leaders.

Their example started a whole chain of protests that reached into many UAW and CIO locals in Detroit and outstate. It is expected that the idea of a mass telegram signed by over 400 people will be followed by other shops in the city.



WINSTON

100 Spirited Pickets Ask Freeing of '3'

DETROIT.—More than 100 pickets marched before the Federal Building last Monday chanting "Free Winston, jail the lynchers." A sea of waving banners also called for the release of Communist leaders, Gil Green and Gus Hall, from the Federal jail as well as the indictments against the "Twelve."

Thousands passing through the downtown area at 5 p.m. paused to watch and listen to Negro and white pickets soumd off with slogans that could be heard all the way up 13 floors to the U. S. District Attorney's office.

The slogans were; "Jail Jimcrow, eLt Winston Go"; "Jail the KKK, Free the Communist 12"; "One, Two, Three, Set Winston Free"; "Stop the Witchhunts, Defend the Bill of Rights."

A large group of trade unionists had a special chant; "First the Communists, then the unions, YOU ARE NEXT, Join our line." Jack Raskin, secretary of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress who organized the spirited demonstration said that this picket attracted more attention and favorable comment than any other before the Federal offices.

The Michigan Communist Party through its acting District Organizer, Saul Wellman, announced that this week a 24 hour a day campaign to obtain ten thousand signatures on telegrams is being launched.

One worker in Ford's Foundry, Tersil Obriot, last Saturday obtained 73 signatures to a telegram to Judge Medina, protesting Winston's jailing and demanding he be released. Practically every top union officer in Ford's Production Foundry signed the wire.

Negro Doctors Stand Firmly For Health Aid

DETROIT — America's Negro physicians support a national health program as the only answer to the health needs of millions, especially the Negro millions.

The vote favoring Persident Truman's health plan came at the end of the annual meeting of the National Association, which was organized 54 years ago as an answer to exclusion of Southern Negro doctors from the American Medical Association.

A spokesman for the AMA, Dr. George F. Lull of Chicago, told the applauding convention of the election of the first Negro, Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York, to the AMA House of Delegates. Then he used Dr. Murray's election as a lever to pry the convention loose from its support for a federal health plan, but without success.

NMA president Dr. C. Austin Whittier of San Antonio backed the Truman health plan as a duty to the "greatest number of members of the association and to the millions of Americans who need better medical service."

Stop Mundt Bill, UM Rally Says

ANN ARBOR—Chaired by Haywood Keniston, dean of the literary college at the U. of M. and attended by 35 faculty members, the Michigan Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights met here last week to mobilize the people of this state against passage of the fascist-like Mundt-Ferguson bill.

John L. Brumm, professor emeritus of journalism was selected to go to Washington and present the Michigan Committee's statement of protest against the bill.

Prof. Brumm went to Washington with Miss Ruth Frank, secretary of the Michigan Committee and sat in on a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Prof. Brumm presented the statement of the Michigan group to individual members of the Senate Committee.



DRIVE FOR FEPC IN BENTON HARBOR FEPC NOT WITCHHUNTS!

BENTON HARBOR — An amendment to the city charter to put teeth into a Fair Employment Practices Ordinace is the aim of the Twin City Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Recently, 27 white and five Negroes took examinations for police. None of the five Negroes passed. When inquiries were made at City Hall, the answer was that the examinatins were corrected in Lansing. However, in Lansing the report was that the examinations had not showed up there.

A mass meeting at the Armory is planned, as well as a delegation to the city commission, to be followed up if necessary by initiation petitions, which according to the city charter, compels the commission to either pass the proposed ordinance or submit it to the people for a vote.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

With a quarter of a million unemployed in Michigan—100,000 in Detroit—mostly auto workers, an item from Washington is revealing.

A group of government economists were asked what it would mean if the Marshall Plan restrictions were lifted on trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and New China.

The facts-and-figures-gentlemen replied that three million workers could go back to work.

Here's how: Russia's yearly $2 billion of purchases would provide direct jobs for 400,000 workers in the U. S. in heavy industry. Credits to Eastern Europe enabling it to purchase a billion dollars a year in U. S. markets, and to China for the purchase of two billion dollars worth of U. S. goods a year would provide another 600,000 jobs. The increased buying power of these one million workers would in turn insure jobs for two million more.

• • •

The most embarrassing moment that George Edwards, candidate for Mayor, had last week was when he was interrupted in the course of a speech and asked why if it only took him a few hours to write the witchhunting amendment, that in the eight years he has been around City Hall, he never found time to write a FEPC ordinance.

• • •

If the real story of the corridor verbal battle in City Hall last week, between mayoralty candidates, Van Antwerp and Al Cobo, comes to light, some of the boys at the Federal building who like to look at figures will be doing some looking, we hear.

• • •

The gents in City Hall looking in any and all directions for votes, reached a new low this week when they appropriated another $25,000 to hound welfare recipients. Already, $25,000 has been spent on "investigations," with only 15 cases of so-called "chiseling" uncovered out of 1,500 investigated.

• • •

The Free Press' dilemma of still supporting that dead duck, Mayor Van Antwerp for reelection in order to keep Harry "shoot 'em" Toy as police commissioner, is running into hard times.

Despite orders to Free Press City Hall photographers to shoot pictures of the Mayor at least once a day, Toy's goon police force keeps fouling up the situation by brutally beating ex-Marines, which the Veterans of Foreign Wars says if Toy does not handle right, they will take out a warrant for the cops' arrest. This last point the Free Press completely killed in their story. Incidentally, Van Antwerp is a past national commander of the VFW.

Hold IWO Head For Deportation

DETROIT.—Henry Podolski, national secretary of the Polonia Society (IWO) was seized by immigration authorities here last Saturday, held for 48 hours and then released on $5,000 bail, charged with the customary frameup levelled of Padolski being a member of an "organization that seeks to oevrthrow the Government, etc.

A broad committee of Polish citizens fought the excessive bail of $10,000. When Podolski was first taken to immigration headquarters his bail was to be $20,000 if he objected to reporting once a week. If he agreed to report once a week it would be "only $10,000". Pressure of leading citizens got it down to $5,000. Also arrested and held for deportation was John Sokol, well known progressive leader in the Russian Cooperative movement here. This brings the total of arrests of progressives by the immigration to 13 in the last two months and it was learned that a large number more are on the pickup list. Former Senator Stanley Nowak, led the fight for Podolski's release. Nowak is a candidate for Common Council, Sept. 13.

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in honor of the 12

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ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

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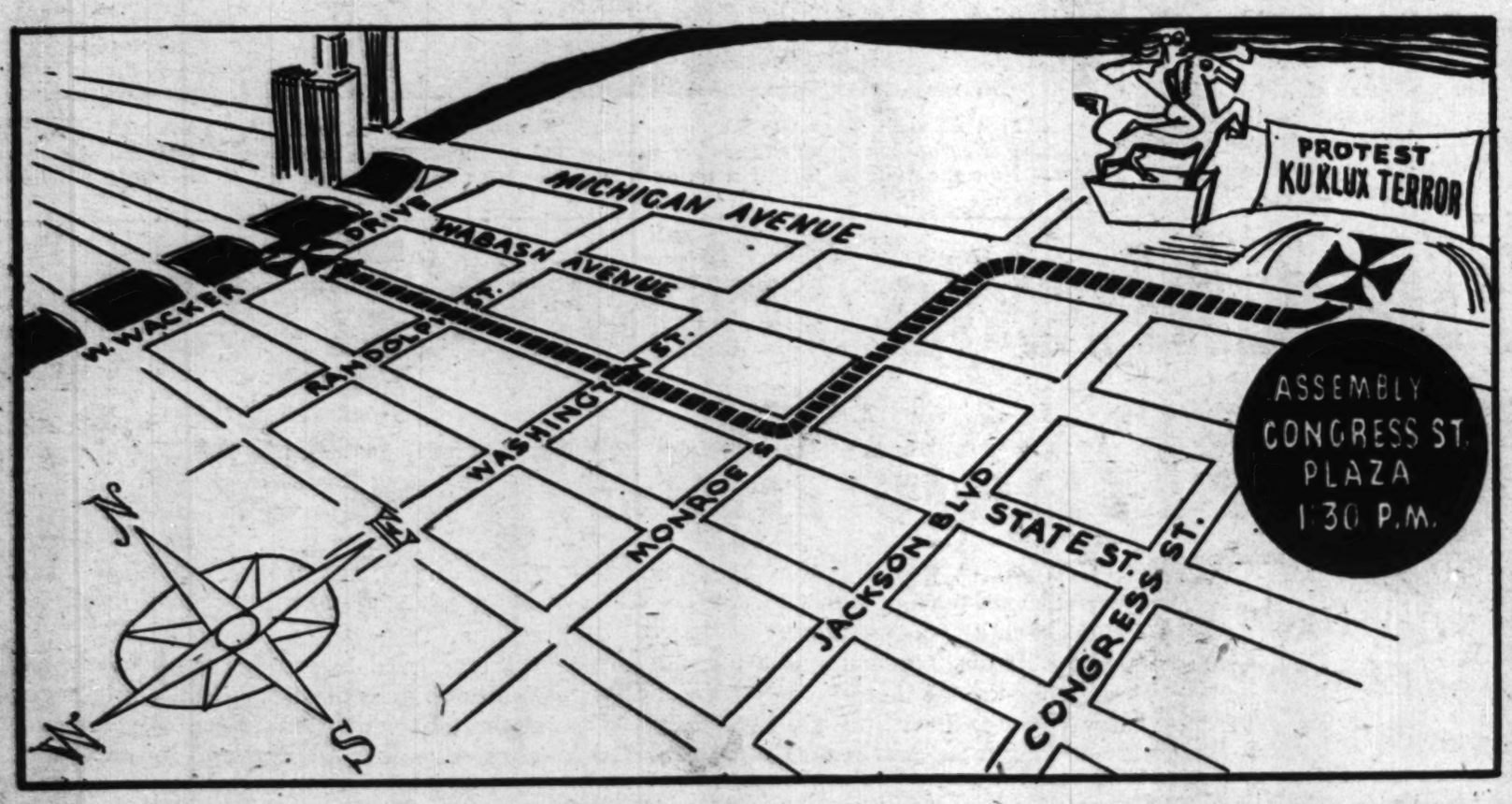
Huge 'Cold War' Graft Kept on Ice by Probers

— See Page 3 —

Rally, Parade in Loop

PROTEST CHICAGO KLAN-ISM AUG. 27

See Page 2-A



RE-FRAMED?

State authorities are trying to send James Montgomery back to prison

—See Page 1-A

STEEL PAGE

A full page of news and comment on what goes on in Chicago's steel industry.

—See Back Page

3 WOMEN

These three Chicago Communist leaders spoke up bravely in Judge Medina's court.

—See Page 2-A

Gov. Stevenson Sees 'No Need' AN EDITORIAL

GOV. STEVENSON says that he sees "no need" for calling a special session of the Illinois Legislature.

Where is Stevenson looking that he sees "no need?"

He must be completely oblivious of the starvation threat that hangs over Illinois' 200,000 relief recipients.

Stevenson's Illinois Public Aid Commission has decreed a 25 percent cut in their already meager food budget, effective Sept. 1.

This week IPAC admitted that this was only the beginning. There will be more food budget cuts every time additional families are added to the relief rolls.

At the rate the economic crisis is mounting, the relief rolls may be doubled within the next few months. Thousands who were laid off last Spring will be running out of unemployment compensation benefits in September and October—and they will be forced to seek relief.

Does Gov. Stevenson intend to keep on cutting relief funds indefinitely, forcing down food payments which have already been cut below the minimum health standards set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture?

The last legislature found plenty of money for sundry slush funds, "Christmas tree" bills, pork barrels, and even raising salaries of top state executives, including that of the governor.

The hungry people on relief in Illinois demand that our banker-governor convene a special session at once and find funds for the PRIMARY obligation of our state—keeping people from starvation.

ILLINOIS EDITION
The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Will Stevenson Finish the Klan's Work?

THE Illinois state administration is committing an act so shameful and dastardly that decent people will be horrified.

Last week, James Montgomery, a Waukegan Negro, was released from 25 years in the Illinois prison.

New evidence proved that Montgomery did not commit the "rape" for which he was sentenced. In fact, the woman involved, according to the doctor's testimony, was never raped at all!

Did the state administration rush to secure the freedom of this man once it was proven that he was framed by the KKK and that the state had wrongfully taken the 25 best years of his life?

And did the state administration move rapidly to try to repay this man for the injustice he had suffered?

The answer is NO!

The "liberal" state administration of Gov. Adlai Stevenson tried its best to keep Montgomery in jail.

And here is the damning indictment of Stevenson and his professed "friendship" for the Negro people:

The state announced, two days after Montgomery's release, that they were appealing the decision and would try to put the framed Negro back in prison!

Can anyone learn of this outrage without wanting to do something about it? Can any decent American be so insensitive to the plight of the Negro people as to fail to express himself against this renewed frameup?

We ask that wires be sent to Gov. Stevenson demanding that this disgraceful action be stopped at once!

How Many More Innocent People Will Be Framed?

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—Frameups of the James Montgomery type are constantly in the making in Chicago. For every vindication of a Montgomery— trumpeted in the press as a triumph of capitalist justice—there are hundreds of innocent men and women who rot in our prisons. And the police show-up, as it is practiced in Chicago, is probably the best example of how the frame-up system works.

★

EVERY Tuesday and Thursday at 8:00 p.m., and Saturdays at 2:00 p.m., the show-up is conducted at Chicago Police Headquarters at 11th and State.

At the rate of about 400 a week, men and women picked up by the police are brought before a large audience which is invited to "put the finger" on them.

The show-up has its share of hardened criminals, the repeaters, the familar police characters.

★

BUT most of those brought in for this ordeal are youths and young men. The overwhelming majority are Negroes picked up "on suspicion." They are not booked on any specific charges.

They are brought before the bright lights, the ridicule, the barrage of false unproven charges.

They are faced with the threat that some voice in the unseen audience will suddenly shout, "That's the man!"

THE show-up last Thursday night was typical. Eighty-five "suspects" were brought in. Fifty-six were Negroes.

The hall was packed. A smart-alecky cop, Lt. James Lynch (!) runs the "show." He handles the microphone as though he were Jack Benny—anything for a laugh.

The actual business is much more grim. "What are you here for?" he asks each one, with an air of sweet innocence. If the answer is "Nothing," or "I don't know," Lt. Lynch has a number of set gag lines designed to make the audience howl.

A NEGRO lad has been picked up on a street corner. "Just looking for someone to hold up, eh?" demands the voice on the "mike."

A pin boy is told that "We know you stole two hams."

Another Negro boy is told: "We're keeping you for holding up a chain of cleaning shops."

In each case, the "suspect" on the stage is presented with his "long police record." This, in the main, is a record of previous times when he may have been "arrested for suspicion" and "picked up for investigation."

★

IN ONE case, a series of five such arrests were read. The prisoner pleaded his innocence. He was asked why he was here for the sixth time. "I was picked up on the street for carrying a shotgun."

"That's all," snaps the police lieutenant, confident that he has **proven that this is a hardened murderer.**

After each group of prisoners is quizzed heckled and ridiculed, the audience is asked for "any identifications." Perhaps a score of these "suspects" may find themselves accused of serious charges before the show-up is over.

In recent weeks, "rape" charges have been lodged against several Negroes who were pointed out in the police show-up.

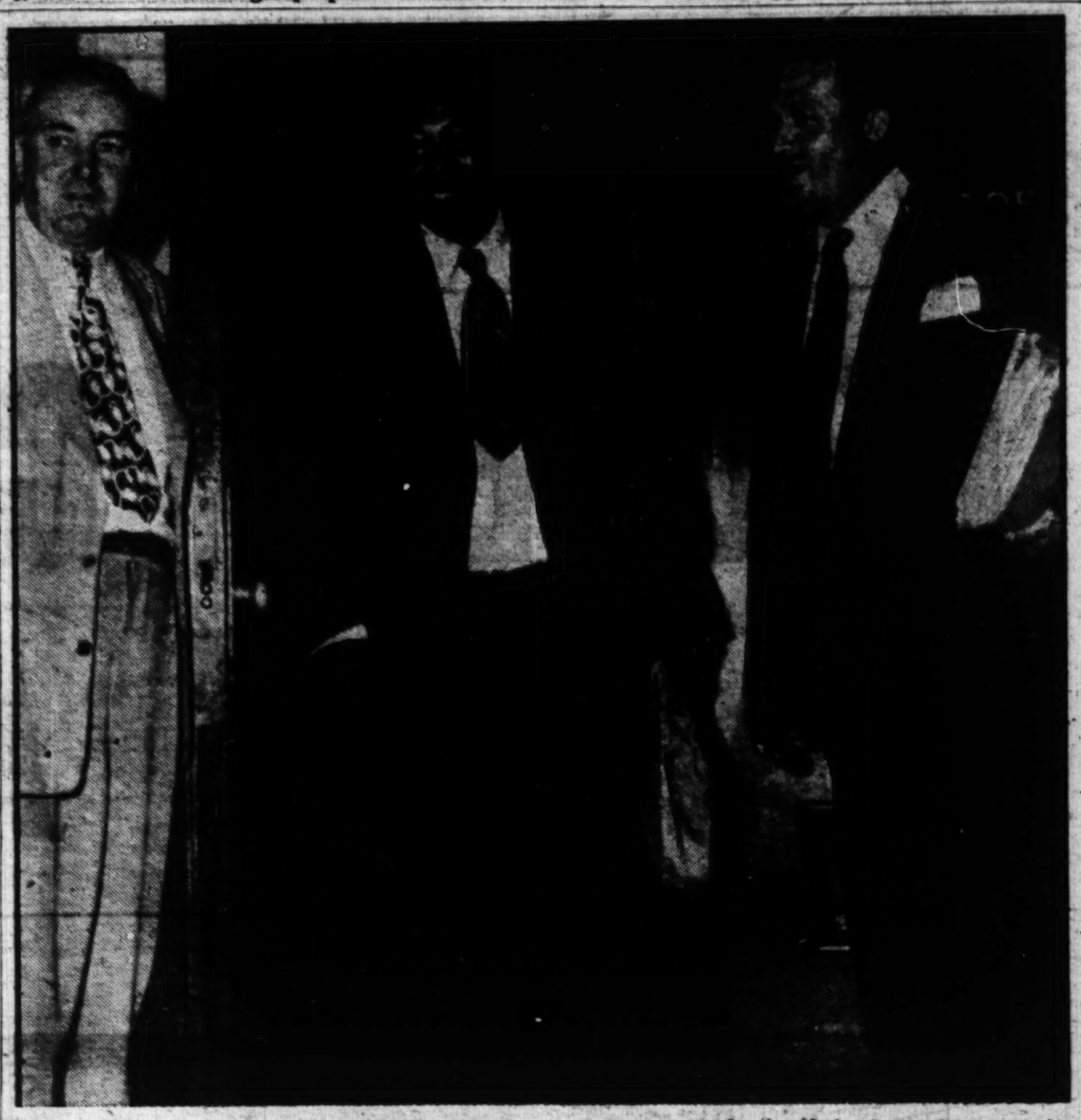
★

WHO appears in the show-up? A spokesman at police headquarters answered by saying that only those with "police records" were brought in.

"Do you mean those who have been previously convicted of crimes," The Illinois Worker asked.

"No, we mean those who have

(Continued on Page 9)



AFTER 25 years in prison, the doors of freedom swung open last week for James Montgomery, the framed Negro who is shown (center) walking out of Judge Igoe's courtroom in Chicago after his release. Now the State of Illinois is trying to get him back in jail. At his left is his attorney Louis Kutner.

The Chicago Tribune Tries To Re-Frame Montgomery!



2 Cast Doubt on Innocence in Rape Case

Two persons came forward yesterday with charges that James Montgomery, 55, a Waukegan Negro who was freed Wednesday from Stateville after having served nearly 26 years of a life sentence for rape, is guilty after all. They are relatives of Mrs. Mamie Snow, elderly woman who accused Montgomery of the crime.

Montgomery was released in federal District court following a decision by Judge Michael L. Igoe that the original trial was a "sham" and that the defendant had been framed by Lake county authorities with threats of Ku Klux Klan torture.

"I saw Mrs. Gay's ... husband's ... brought ... PIERCE ... Feb. 12, 1923 ...



CHICAGO.—When James Montgomery was released from prison last week, the Chicago Tribune was unhappy.

This hate-sheet could not tolerate the smashing of the Klan-invented myth that Negroes are rapists, a myth used to justify lynchings in the South and frame-ups in the North.

Therefore, the day after Montgomery was released from 25 years imprisonment for a rape that never happened, the Chicago Tribune went to work in an effort to renew the Montgomery frame-up.

They found two people who insisted that Montgomery was guilty. They are Grace Hough of Zion, Ill., and Ralph E. Pierce, from the Klan-dominated town of Roseland, Fla.

Why didn't the state prosecutors—who fought bitterly to keep Montgomery in jail—use the testimony of these people in the trial? The answer is this: **Their stories are lies and they could have been completely discredited by the defense.**

The Tribune thought it was "safe" in printing these falsehoods after the trial in an effort to show that Montgomery was wrongly vindicated.

But these are the facts:

Pierce is a relative of Mamie Snow, the mentally-diseased Waukegan woman, who charged in 1923 that Montgomery had raped her and who later died in insane asylum.

Pierce tried to bribe several Waukegan Negroes into testifying against Montgomery at the trial which took place 26 years ago. They were promised several hundred dollars each and were to be the "star witnesses" in the frameup. However, they never showed up in court.

In canvassing the Waukegan Negro community looking for other false witnesses, Pierce unwittingly approached Edward Fletcher, the brother of Mrs. Montgomery, the accused man's wife.

According to Fletcher, Pierce said: **"I have three witnesses lined up, and if you'll be the fourth, you'll be well paid.**

Fletcher answered: "Jim Montgomery is my brother-in-law, and you can't pay me enough money to frame him."

What about the statements of Mrs. Hough?

She is also a relative of Mamie Snow, the demented accuser of Montgomery. She is a member of a fanatical religious sect in Zion, Illinois.

For some years, she had been an inmate in the Elgin State Hospital for the Insane.

This is the part of the story the Chicago Tribune failed to tell.



THESE THREE CHICAGO Communist women leaders, who testified in the trial of "The 12" in New York, are now heading an Illinois committee which will spark the fight for the release of the Communists in this area. They are Florence Hall, Geraldyne Lightfoot and Yolanda Hall.

3 Chicago Communist Women To Lead Fight for 'The 12'

CHICAGO.—Three Chicago women who have seen the face of American fascism were back here this week with a first-hand account of the attempted frameup of the leaders of the Communist Party.

They are Yolanda Hall, Geraldyne Lightfoot and Florence Hall, all three of them young married women, who testified in Judge Medina's courtroom.

"To women especially, who are deeply concerned with raising the young Americans of tomorrow, it is important to know that this trial is the testing ground for the Bill of Rights," said Mrs. Yolanda Hall.

LEADERS of the Communist Party in this state, the three women this week formed a committee which will "bring the trial to Chicagoans and bring Chicagoans to the trial."

Mrs. Lightfoot said that one of the projects will be to send several hundred Chicago people to New York on September 10 to make their own protest against the attempted frameup.

"We can win this case only to the extent that people outside the courtroom can be aroused as to what is going on inside," she declared.

★

COMMENTING on her appearance on the witness stand, Florence Hall, an unemployed electrical worker, declared that "they allow you to say only what they want to hear."

She was one of those singled out in the testimony of the stool-pigeon, Garfield Herron, who had been sent into the Stewart-Warner plant in Chicago, where Florence had been a shop steward. She was later fired.

Mrs. Lightfoot described Judge Medina's attitude as "everything you can think of in terms of a Southern lyncher."

THE Negro woman leader stated: "It was when I came home and saw the fascist attack on the Johnson family in Park Manor that I fully realized what a shameful mockery it is that our Party leaders are being tried for advocating force and violence."

"The real instigators of violence have been encouraged by the persecution of the Communists, who have always been in the forefront of the fight for the equality of the Negro people."

Yolanda Hall told of being prevented from testifying about the real role of the Communists, particularly in the fight for rights of women and Negroes.

"THESE are the biggest gaps in their so-called democracy," she said, "and the ruling class in America, which has engineered this trial, is afraid of this kind of evidence."

A MESSAGE FROM GIL GREEN

The Illinois Party can well be proud of the splendid showing made by the three proletarian women who represented it on the witness stand in this trial.

Yolanda (Hall), Geraldyne (Lightfoot), Florence (Hall)—each deserve high praise, and have certainly proven their mettle.

Geraldyne especially faced a most hostile judge and jury but proved to be more than the master of the situation. Not only can our Party be proud of how Gerry represented it, but the Negro people as well.

Defendants here have more than once remarked to me that if the three women who represented Chicago are in any examples of the kind of women leaders Illinois is producing, then the rest of the country can well learn from it.

City Rallies Against Klan On August 27

CHICAGO.—Thousands of Chicagoans were called this week to a rally on Saturday, August 27, which may prove decisive in smashing racist discrimination and violence in this city. A demonstration and parade will begin at 1:30 at the Congress Street Plaza, Congress and Michigan.

After a series of brief speeches, the demonstration will take to the streets en masse, parading through the crowded Loop.

★

THIS week, the mobilization plans for the giant demonstration were being pushed, taking precedence over all other activities in progressive ranks.

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the rally will dramatize the struggle against the Klan-like attacks against Negroes, highlighted by the recent mob assault on the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson in Park Manor.

"We believe that many thousands of white and Negro citizens will now come to the fore in this struggle which is at the heart of everything that progressive and democratic America is fighting for," said CRC Executive Secretary Arthur G. Price.

★

"THIS demonstration is the launching point for the stirring of Chicago and the entire nation to end the official condoning of discrimination and racist violence."

Five committees were working this week to mobilize the full strength of the city's progressives for the rally. Heading these committees are: Aaron Bindman, trade unions; Ollie Clark, community groups; Joe Helmuth, national groups, Father Martin, church communities; Katherine Fromer, women's organizations; Eileen Langerman, youth groups.

Price also disclosed that a large delegation of local and national leaders will see Mayor Kennelly on the morning of the demonstration. The Mayor will be asked to make a forthright statement against discrimination and to call on the City Council to revive the Carey Ordinance which would bar discrimination in publicly - supported housing.

CRC and other organizations were this week circulating a petition to the Mayor, and 10,000 signatures are expected to be presented to him.

Facts About the August 27 Rally

Assembly Point: Congress Street Plaza, Congress St. and Michigan Blvd.

Time: Saturday, Aug. 27, 1:30 p. m. Parade begins approximately 3:00 p. m.

Line of March: North on Michigan to Monroe, West on Monroe to State, North on State to Wacker.

TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS:

This Is the Time to Act Against Fascist Violence

Events in recent weeks have placed before our Party certain responsibilities that we Communists must discharge with honor.

Fascists trends are making deep inroads in our city. Just as the Jewish people were made one of the central targets of German reaction, the Negro people are the worst victims here.

In the past few years over forty Negro people's homes in Chicago have been bombed or burned. Howling mobs, involving thousands of people, have been organized in various parts of town.

Today in the Park Manor area of the South Side over a hundred and fifty Negro families are harassed daily. The Johnson family, whose home was besieged by a mob of over two thousand, are living like prisoners in their own home.



C. LIGHTFOOT

These growing attacks on the Negro people have their counterpart in increased persecution of the foreign-born, the spread of anti-Semitism and the shackling of labor with the Taft-Hartley law. Unless they are stopped, no citizen in Chicago will be safe.

There is evidence to prove that certain real estate interests—members of the Catholic hierarchy and Klan elements are behind these attacks. Yet to this day, not a single effort has been made by the city administration and the Police Department to ferret out the guilty who are operating behind the scenes. An arrest here or there of some hooligan is not enough to solve the problem.

Indeed, a large share of the responsibility for this continued violence can be laid directly at the door of Mayor Kennelly and his misnamed Committee on Human Relations. Mayor Kennelly gave the green light to these acts when he led the fight to defeat the Carey Ordinance.

His Committee on Human Relations, instead of mobilizing the democratic-minded people of Chicago to put down these attacks and to prosecute the instigators of terror, spends its time red-baiting, assuring everybody that the police "have the situation in hand," disorganizing efforts to mobilize public sentiment against the acts of violence.

Our Party declares that the time has come for the people of Chicago to be aroused into action. The people must demand that Mayor Kennelly and his Police Department cease its terror in the Negro communities and concentrate its attention to bringing to justice the practioners of force and violence in Chicago.

Our Party supports the efforts of the Civil Rights Congress and other organizations which are staging a demonstration against the bombing and burning of Negroes' homes, on August 27, 1:30 p.m. at Congress Street Plaza.

We call upon every Party member to mobilize his or her friends and neighbors to come to the demonstration.

The highest duty of ta Communist on Aug. 27, is to be present at Congress Street Plaza.

We are confident that we can depend on you for full participation.

Claude Lightfoot, Ed Starr, Max Weiss,
District Secretariat, Communist Party, Illinois.

Sue Railroads For Jimcrow

CHICAGO.—A Christmas Day that was spent on Jimcrow coach of a Dixie-bound southern limned under near-freezing temperatures was the basis of a $150,000 damage suit filed last week by 15 Negro passengers.

The Superior Court action asserts that the plaintiffs bought tickets in Chicago for various Georgia destinations and that each boarded a passenger coach "assigned to the exclusive use of Negroes."

It is further claimed that no heat was provided for the journey, which took place Dec. 25, 1948, and that "ice formed in and about the windows, roof and walls of the coach." Despite requests for a warmer coach or permission to enter other cars, where seats were available, train agents refused permission.

Attorney David Wilson, who prepared the suit, said that among the 15 passengers were three children who especially suffered from the cold air.

The plaintiffs are listed as Nathan Hicks, Ruby Jones Dudley, Mrs. Lois Hall and her son, Robert F., Katie Thomas, Cleveland Robinson and his son, Cleveland Jr., Ida Mae Clayton, Pecola Howard, Lyle B. Washington, Mrs. Lavenia Washington, and her son, Howard Boykin, Jr., Dr. William F. Dendy, Willie Mae Martin and Annie Hubbard.

The defendant railroads named in the complaint are: the Chicago Eastern Illinois; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the Louisville and Nashville.

Auto Workers Fight Plant Provocations

DETROIT.—Ten thousand Chrysler workers are idle this week on what they term "a protest vacation" resulting from the corporation's firing of two union men. The workers held a mass rally Tuesday morning at which several thousand were present and authorized their union leaders to take an immediate strike vote.

At the Hudson Plant, 10,000 quit work when the company cut down the working force in a section of the plant and demanded the same production with less workers.

At the Briggs Mack Plant on the afternoon shift last Tuesday a number of stock handlers walked out in Department 64 because they claimed a dangerous health hazard existed on the line. Similar events of workers fighting back at management's contract violations, speedup, and disregard of safety conditions, is becoming a daily occurrence here.

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IN THE DRIVE for production the auto companies use the excuse that a new model is on the line and has to be adjusted, so there is bound to be difficulties. The toll of workers lives and mounting list of injuries because of management's attitude was revealed at one of the latest reports of the Michigan State Department of Labor.

In May of this year when the new models began to roll, 447 workers in auto plants were reported injured badly enough to be eligible for compensation. Of that number 350 had hernia injuries of the most common kind among production workers.

In June 475 workers were injured in auto plants so seriously that the companies paid compensation without a fight, and of that number 351 had hernia injuries, five workers in June suffered fatal injuries in auto plants. At the Chrysler plant last Tuesday the UAWCIO flying squadron asked the workers to go to a union meeting instead of going to work.

The case of the two workers fired at Chrysler which saw 10,000 workers coming out in protest came about when a probationary torch solderer was put on a lower classification job. He objected and asked for his union committeeman to file a grievance. Instead of getting a committeeman, the foreman brought the plant protection police who manhandled the employee resulting in his having to be taken to the hospital.

As the union committeeman protested to the building superintendent, the committeeman was then fired.

This is only one in a series of firings recently of workers fighting speedup and dangerous working conditions. The company has even gone so far in the metal shop at Chrysler Kercheval as to draw lines in front of the time clock, and any worker who steps over that line before the time set to ring out his time card is given 3 days off.

UAW leaders resumed wage negotiations with the corporation for an increase covering 76,000 workers. Strike votes have been authorized in all Chrysler plants throughout the country.

200 U.S. Youth At World Festival; Stress Peace Theme

BUDAPEST.—A great assembly of 15,000 young people from 70 different nations opened the 2nd World Youth and Student Festival last Sunday. Among them were 200 young Americans. The festival is sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. After the festival, the WDFY's Second World Youth Congress will convene.

The American delegates have adopted the theme: "The youth of the United States work for a better life, for freedom and peace." Around this theme they will present to the Festival a stage production highlighting American history in the songs, folk sayings and dances of the people.

The Festival, a tremendous world cultural exchange, will demonstrate the folk art of all nations, as well as concerts and competitions in music, ballet, art and drama, with some of the world's most noted performers participating.

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MAJOR EVENT will be the Tenth World University Games, featuring 22 different sports, competed in by prize-winning athletes from many countries. Many Olympic stars are taking part in the games which will include, for the first time, teams from the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia and Korea. (For additional information on these games, see the Magazine Section.)

The world youth festival opened with the ending of a dramatic relay-race for peace. The race, sponsored in France by the paper Ce Soir, was divided into three parts; one going through the Eastern countries; the second coming from Scandinavia and the third from western Europe. All converged on Budapest where, in the UTE Stadium where opening ceremonies were held Sunday afternoon, the race ended and 1,000 peace doves were released to symbolize the longing of the peoples for peace.

After the opening ceremony, the finest parks and public squares of Budapest were made available for demonstrations of folk singing, dancing, etc.

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THE SCOPE of the festival is indicated by the fact that 10,000 young Hungarian workers are participating; more than 1,200 youth are included in the French delegation; 40 from Indonesia, 200 from Denmark, and so on.

Greeting the delegates in the opening ceremonies were Guy de Boyssen, president of the WFDY, Joseph Grohman, president of the International Union of Students.

On the occasion of the Festival, the Mayor of Budapest issued a four-language poster greeting the foreign visitors. It declares that the workers of Budapest are fighting together with the progressive forces of the world and the freedom-loving fighting youth of the peoples, led by the Soviet Union, for the defense of peace, freedom, democracy and the widening of culture in order to assure a more beautiful and happy life to their people and to the whole of mankind.

Foreign Briefs

MOSCOW CALLS TITO GOV'T FOE OF USSR

MOSCOW.—Moscow papers assailed the Yugoslav government of Marshal Tito as "an enemy and opponent of the Soviet Union." Izvestia said a Soviet note branding the Belgrade regime as an enemy had "unmasked the Tito clique as double-dealers and cheaters of the Yugoslav people."

CZECH SLAVS PROTEST PIRINSKY MISTREATMENT

PRAGUE.—The Czechoslovak Slav Committee cabled a protest to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark against the imprisonment, pending deportation, of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

SPAAK HEADS 'COUNCIL OF EUROPE'

STRASBOURG, France.—Paul Henri Spaak, former premier of Belgium, was named president of the assembly of the Council of Europe. The organization was formed under the leadership of Winston Churchill to fight democracy in Europe.

HAWIIAN LONGSHOREMEN DEFY GOV'T INTIMIDATION

HONOLULU.—The territorial government of Hawaii took over the entire strike-bound waterfront industry. Officials of the striking International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union said that maintenance of sympathy walkouts and observance of dockers' picket lines would hold the solid strike front.

BRITISH ESTABLISH MARTIAL LAW IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG.—Rulers of this British crown colony invoked the same martial law used against Malayan guerillas to terrorize Hong Kong residents. A state of emergency decree came as reports mounted of the flight of Kuomintang officials from Canton and continued Liberation Army advances on all fronts in China.



An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Clark Would Disbar Communists' Lawyers

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The ink was hardly dry on the Senate Judiciary Committee's stamp of approval of Attorney General Tom Clark for a Supreme Court seat when Clark announced that he favored the disbarment of Communist lawyers and loyalty oath tests for all lawyers, even those practicing before the Supreme Court.

In an article in Look Magazine, Clark set the standards by which he would act as a Supreme Court Judge and bore out all the criticism leveled against him when the judiciary committee heard the testimony of scores of opponents to President Truman's appointee.

Clark said he had ordered a Department of Justice investigation of the procedure to be followed to prevent Communist lawyers, and non-Communist lawyers who defend Communists, from practicing before the courts.

The question in his mind was whether direct court action, and direct action by bar associations, would be better than legislative steps to accomplish the same purpose, or not.

Displaying his utter disregard for civil rights, Clark explained, with tongue in cheek, that "the question of the Communist lawyer involves a question of civil rights. . . . But every lawyer is obliged to support the Constitution, and so may not advocate overthrow of the government by force."

To his mind, therefore, a Communist, or any other opponent of his, has no civil rights, and will be so judged by him if he ever reaches the Supreme Court.

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CLARK'S NOMINATION has been resting in the Senate since August 12 when it was approved by the Senate committee. Before bringing the nomination to the Senate floor for debate Administration leaders have been attempting to butter-up to Republican Senators Homer Ferguson (Mich) and Forrest Donnell (Mo), both of whom voted against Clark in committee.

In his magazine article, Clark praised himself and the Justice Department for instituting the nation-wide witchhunt against Communist and foreign born non-citizens whom he has been attempting to deport for political beliefs. But he urged Congress to pass tougher laws to make it easier for the Justice Department to develop its witchhunt.

"Thousands of hard-working Justice employees work intensively day and night to keep up with the pressure against subversive activities," Clark wrote. "We will maintain that pressure, though, due processes of law until the Communist menace is ended."

Judiciary Committee members, however, did not believe witnesses who came before them to document the charges that Clark was carrying out a witchhunt against everyone he thought was a Communist. "He belies that everyone who doesn't hold the same views he has is a Communist," was the general statement made by many of the dozen organization spokesmen who testified against Clark.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS also did not believe that Clark had violated the law by ordering extensive wiretapping. But William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress National Director, read Federal Bureau of Investigation reports introduced at the trial of Judith Coplon two months ago to reveal that unlawful wiretapping was a common practice among Clark's lieutenants.

Churchmen Call D. C. Rally to Defeat Arms Bill

Three prominent religious leaders have joined in issuing a call for an emergency People's Hearing on President Truman's arms program, to be held in Washington the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Aug. 24, at the Willard Hotel.

Initiators of the call to the conference were Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a member of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, who has just returned from the recent meeting of the Council in England; the Rev. Prof. Halford E. Luccock of Yale Divinity School; and the Rev. John B. Thompson Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Called to help mobilize public sentiment for the defeat of the Truman arms program, the conference will bring to Washington prominent church, educational, Negro and cultural leaders from many cities and states to plan for the final defeat of the arms program and the presentation to the American people of a program of peaceful alternatives to our present cold war policy.

Invitations to the conference, which were sent to several hundred prominent Americans.

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How Many More Innocent People Will Be Framed?

(Continued from Page 1-A)

previously been accused of crimes," came the reply.

★

THE show-up is only one part of the frame-up operation. It begins in the precinct police station with the round-up of people by police on every kind of pretext.

In recent years, this police dragnet has increasingly terrorized several of the city's workingclass communities. It operates on a grand scale on the South Side, where Negroes, especially youths, are picked up by the hundreds "on suspicion."

Aware of the frame-up danger they face, many are compelled to bribe their way out. This form of the "shakedown" racket is known to be highly lucrative for the police.

In the precinct stations and then later at 11th and State, many face abuse, terrorization and the third degree.

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A PROMINENT Chicago lawyer told the Illinois Worker that "the show-up in Chicago is brutal, illegal and a direct violation of civil rights."

"The victims of the show-up are forbidden the advice of counsel, they are exposed to ridicule and intimidation, and they are illegally questioned without being advised of their constitutional rights," he said.

In the show-up can be seen the pattern of the James Montgomery frameup. This is an excerpt from the opinion of Judge Michael Igoe who recently freed Montgomery after 25 years in jail for the alleged rape of the demented Mamie Snow:

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"HE (Montgomery) testified that while at the police station, following his arrest, he was assaulted by police, which beating left scars on his face and forehead visible to the present day.

"The morning after his arrest, he was presented to Mamie Snow, who was asked, 'Did you see this fellow before?' Miss Snow answered, 'I never saw this fellow before in my life.'"

The same thing happened again in the state's attorney's office a day later. It was only on a third meeting—in the courtroom—that Mamie Snow finally "identified Montgomery as the guilty man!

★

MONTGOMERY was framed in the early 20's by the Ku Klux Klan. Today the racists without hoods are operating brazenly and violently under the impetus of the cold war.

How long can progressives allow the frame-up machinery to operate unchecked in Chicago?

From England . . .

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3. OUR FLAG STAYS RED by Phil Piratin, M.P. $.60
4. CASE FOR COMMUNISM — by William Gallacher $.60

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Fight Racism at So. Chicago Pool

CHICAGO.—Progressive steel workers were making a fight this week to stop racist violence at the Palmer Park swimming pool, 111th and Indiana. The pool has been the scene of repeated attacks on Negro lads who come there for the Friday "Boys' Day" swimming from the nearby Altgeld Gardens housing project.

Chicago police, however, tried to block efforts of a group of progressives who last week challenged the attacks of hoodlums on the Negro boys. One of the progressives, Charles Risher, 23, a veteran and a steel worker, was arrested along with one of the hoodlums.

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THE TWO were thrown into the same jail cell together over the protests of Risher. When the hoodlum, Joe Ponseigo, 148 W. 112th, tried to rob Risher, the two were finally separated.

Charged with disorderly conduct, both will be tried on Aug. 24. Risher demanded a jury trial, and will ask for a warrant against Ponseigo for assault and attempted robbery.

The arrests grew out of a festering situation at the pool in which Negro boys have been subjected to harassment and insults. Last week, a large sign appeared stating: "Negroes keep out—by order of the KKK."

Parley Lays Basis for So. Side Labor Council

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—Formation of a council which will merge organized labor with South Side groups in common action against anti-Negro attacks was announced this week by Bernard Lucas, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's local in Chicago.

Plans to launch the organization, to be known as the South Side Labor Council, were made at a conference attended by 65 delegates from 20 local unions in Chicago, Mr. Lucas said. Participants included CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood locals.

Lucas stated that growing unemployment among Chicago's Negro workers was the factor of most concern to the unions which attended the conference.

"THESE layoffs," he said, "coupled with the defeat of the State FEPC, the Mayor's sell-out on the Carey ordinance, and anti-Negro terror such as we've just witnessed in Park Manor, all add up to a threat against the existence of the unions themselves, as well as against civil rights for Chicago generally."

He described the projected program of the council as one which will "take steps to establish full rights for the Negro citizen of Chicago on the job and in the community," with special emphasis on fair employment practices, non-segregated housing, and an end to police brutality against the Negro people.

A steering committee of 20 elected by the conference was empowered to issue a call within six weeks for a founding convention which will establish the South Side Labor Council as a permanent organization.

FAMILY FACES EVICTION AT ALTGELD GARDENS PROJECT

By Mickie Berkowitz

CHICAGO.—Sick and jobless, 38-year old Eugene Black, his wife and five children face eviction from Altgeld Gardens.

Suddenly stricken ill last fall, Mr. Black, who worked at Automatic Transportation Company, was told by project manager Donold Bonaparte that his rent would be reduced during his illness.

"That was fine" the Negro worker said, "we didn't have any money. We just paid the reduced rent until I went back to work."

BUT it wasn't so "fine," Mr. Black learned. Shortly after he returned to work he was given a bill for "back rent" amounting to $112.

Determined not to give the housing authority any cause to evict them from the home they had occupied since 1944, Mr. Black began paying his regular rent plus $10 a week of the "debt."

Then Mr. Black was laid off his job, a victim, along with millions of others, of the deepening crisis.

"We offered to pay our regular rent" Mrs. Black, a slender, soft-voiced woman said. "They refused it unless we could pay the back rent at the same time."

The Blacks were taken to court for non-payment of rent and of mysterious "additional charges" which brought their total bill to $267.

IT WAS at this time that the Altgeld Gardens Tenants Council heard of the threatened family.

Mr. Robert Kendricks, chairman of the council said, "We helped Mr. Black get an extension until Aug. 22."

In contrast to the do-nothing policy of the public relief agencies, the Tenants Council swung into action. Meetings were called, and conferences with the housing manager. A table was set up for contributions in the Altgeld Co-op to help the family.

But the crisis has not passed. The family still faces eviction on Aug. 22.

Outdoor Cabaret and Dance



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Editor, Daily Worker, One of "The 12"

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STEEL PAGE

Firms, Workers Get Set for Showdown

SO. CHICAGO.—In the big South Works plant of Carnegie-Illinois the company has finally found a use for its abandoned light beam warehouse. It has been loaded with cots and mattresses. Elsewhere in the plant railroad refrigerator cars are being prepared for food storage.

Reports have come in of similar preparations in other steel mills in the area as the September 14th strike deadline approaches. But these reports are more than balanced out by the terrific increase in strike sentiment among the steelworkers in the area. Seemingly, the 60-day cooling off period has served to heat up steel unionists.

Lead by hard-headed militants in the union, who from the beginning resisted such diversions as substitute pension plans and cooling-off periods, the rank-and-file of steel are welding a unity that was missing on July 15, original strike date. This movement is being assisted by broad elements in the South Chicago community—clergymen, professionals and businessmen.

ACCOMPANYING this swing in strike sentiment has been a switch in emphasis by the United Steelworkers international union leadership from fringe issues to wages. Need for this step as a prerequisite for mobilizing the men was long ago put forward by progressives in the union and by the South Chicago Communist Party through its monthly paper "The Steelworker."

This lends credence to the grapevine tale that Philip Murray got a cold reception at Foley Square (!) when he presented the union's arguments to Truman's fact-finding board. It appears that whether you are the right or left wing of labor, you'll receive no justice in Foley Square!

As the story goes, after the board received him with a mid-summer chill, Murray immediately called in his general staff of district directors and burned their tails, collectively and individually, for their failure to prepare the steel union membership for strike action.

SHORTLY after this reported conference, the South Chicago subdistrict office of the union became a beehive of activity. Strike leaflets were issued and a plant gate dues inspection held.

Although this stepped-up campaign is being fouled up a bit by red-baiting, sober elements in the locals are not being deterred by this devisive tactic in their preparations for the fight ahead.

Meanwhile, managements of the companies are not only arranging for bedding and food in the plants. They are also showing every sign of standing pat on the anwser Ben Fairless of U.S. Steel gave to the union's demands. Fairless simply said, "No. No. No."

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WHETHER the company plans for on-the-job light housekeeping, are to serve supervisory personnel who maintain equipment, etc., or whether they might be intended as a home-away-from home for potential scabs is not, of course, known.

It is, however, a matter of record that at the last meeting of the giant South Works Local 65 it was reported that prior to July 15 the international union headed off at the last minute a written agreement between management and the local which woulld have permitted a skeleton maintenance crew to enter the plant in the event of a strike.

There Have Been Some Changes Made

Last time this page appeared in the Illinois Worker, a correspondent from South Works commented on the fact that the then-current issue of Local 65's paper was conspicuous by the absence of pictures of any of the local's Negro leaders. Two weeks after that letter appeared a new issue of the union paper came out, and we are happy to report that not one but many pictures of Negro members of the local dotted the pages.

Next step for the local, we hope, will be seeing that Negro worker's faces become part of the picture in those plant departments still labelled unofficially "white only."

Paper Warns 'No Faith in Board'

INDIANA HARBOR: Reflecting the uneasiness of the membership and some leaders of the steel union about the Fact-Finding Board, the latest issue of **Labor Sentinel**, published by Local 1010, Inland Steel, headlines its main story:

"Union Set For Trouble as Board Sifts Dispute"
"Workers Warned All Not So Rosy;
Strike Here Still Threatens."

The story points to the arrogance of the steel companies, enumerates some of the difficulties, and goes on to say:

"As of right now—considering the attitude of the companies involved—**The Sentinel** does not consider itself too far out on a limb in predicting a steel strike



Layoffs Sweep Every Major Chicago Mill

S. CHICAGO—Layoffs in basic steel producing plants continued last week. A spot check of plants in the South Chicago area revealed not one unaffected by production cutbacks.

At Republic Steel the three remaining open hearths on the "old side" were shut down July 31 and the blast furnance banked. Reports were widespread that the 12-inch mill was due to close up which would bring to a standstill production in the entire south end of the mill where only three months ago eight open hearths were in operation and full production in progress in all other departments.

All men affected were ordered "terminated" indefinitely. Twenty-six weeks on unemployment compensation was the only future the company was offering men with as much as 27 years' service.

Interlake Iron has shut down a battery of coke ovens and the plant's "B" blast furnace with accompanying layoffs. In other departments the slowing of production has sent men down the seniority ladder, frequently in a manner contrary to contract provisions. Grievers have their hands full with beefs on violations of the senority rules.

Wisconsin Steel, after hammering away for months at the workers about increased production, got same. Consequently, 300 workers from the open hearth and mechanical departments are now out of work.



Community Leaders Urge Steel Pay Hike, Pensions

CHICAGO—Signed by 16 community leaders in the South Chicago area, many of them clergymen, a statement has been sent to Pres. Truman's steel fact-finding board urging that the steelworkers' union demands for wage increases be met.

The group, known as the Citizens Committee for the Support of the Steelworkers' Demands, cited decreased earnings, high living costs and "the practical breakdown of rent controls" as reasons for their stand.

Pointing out that the board should have before it the opinion of an impartial group of citizens the committee, headed by Rev. William T. Baird, told the body:

"We the undersigned, are sincerely convinced that the demands of the steel workers for higher pay, insurance and pensions are proper and just. Our own knowledge of the living conditions of steel workers in our community has convinced us that there has been a steady worsening of the living conditions of the families of mill employees. Earnings have declined. Living costs remain high.

It is our considered conviction that adequate insurance and pensions should be granted to the steelworkers.

"We sincerely urge that your board speak out publicly in no uncertain terms on these questions. There is no need to remind you of the tremendous profits of the steel corporations.

"In the public interest we take our stand in support of the steelworkers demands, and in the interest of common justice, we respectfully submit that you gentlemen of the board must do the same.

Citizens Committee for the support of the steelworkers demands.

"Rev. William T. Baird, Rev. Leslie J. Tuck, Rev. Wilfred Wakefield, Attn. Irving Meyers, Rev. V. Blair, Atty. H. B. Ritman, Dr. Jack M. Everett, Rabbi David Graubart, Atty. Irving Steinberg, Rabbi S. Teitelbaun, Wesley Sherer, business man, Rev. Matthew Clair, Dr. Louis T. Reif, Rev. Arbtur Grey, Charles H. Coyle, businessman, Fred Ptashne, businessman."

An American Steelworker's Ballad

East St. Louis, Ill.

Now I'm just another worker at American Steel
And I'm gonna tell the rest of you exactly how I feel
Yes, I'm worried 'bout that layoff 'cause I got three kids to feed
And a STEADY JOB and PAY CHECK is the MAIN THING that I need!

Here the management is telling us there ain't no work to do
'Cause the orders for those railroad trucks just ain't comin' thru
And they say they're awful sorry to be givin' us the can again,
But to me the whole thing smells just like a company shenanigan.

'Cause I read it in the papers, and I know just what it meant,
When it said "STEEL COMPANIES' PROFITS JUMP UP 52 PERCENT"
And just 23 such outfits, the first half of '49,
Cleaned up 300,000,000 BUCKS out of your sweat and mine.

FUNNY THING IS—up in Gary, with its steel mills all about,
There are TWO American Steel plants that are REALLY PUTTING OUT
And the workers there are plenty sore, because, they all complain
That the speedup's so terrific that the guys can't stand the strain.

Now the economic royalists—and especially those in STEEL
Are re-shuffling decks to give us all another rotten deal—!
With the help of Harry Truman they have managed to mancuver
So we'll get the same old DIRTY DEAL that we got from Herbie Hoover!

So they try to smash our unions, drive our wages ever lower,
And they speed us up and drive us till we drop right to the floor
And when they've got us slaving till we do the work of TWO
They lay off a few more MILLION and they tell us that WE'RE THRU!

They bleed us white with TAXES till they get us on our KNEES—
Then they take the dough and send it to some PHONIES overseas
While AMERICANS are jobless and their kids and families SUFFER
And TIMES at home for WORKINGMEN just keep on getting TOUGHER.

Now the BOSSES think we working men are really AWFUL DUMB
And they think we'll suffer quietly until old KINGDOM COME
But I KNOW that once we workers start to WAKE UP and UNITE
All races and religions, and BLACK as well as WHITE—

THEN WE CAN WIN: More employment, higher wages, shorter hours, less speedup, decent pensions, social security, an end to discrimination against Negro workers, public works to take care of unemployed, an end to TAFT-HARTLEY, civil rights, peace.

AMERICAN STEEL WORKER.

INDIANA & CALUMET EDITION

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEROIC RESISTANCE!



NEWS ITEM: Chinese Liberation Armies this week rolled into Kwantung Province; thrust toward Canton, 165 miles south; captured Kanchow, capital of Kiangsi Province and Hengshan in Hunan Province; and entered the escape port of Foochow. Meanwhile, Kuomintang spokesmen said the U. S. Department's White Paper erred in undestimating Chiang Kai-shek's ability

THE SIXTY DAYS: TWENTY-FIVE MORE TO GO—

'THE WORKERS ARE DISSATISFIED..'

Worker's Death Brings Strike Against Speedup

GARY, Indiana.—It took the death of John Austin and a memorial strike of 3,000 workers at Carnegie-Illinois Sheet and Tin Mill here to finally wring an admission from USW sub-district director Kincaid that there is widespread disatisfaction with working conditions in the Gary sub-district.

"The workers out there," Kincaid told the press, "and in Gary Works, too, are all dissatisfied, first, over U. S. Steel's firing of the neutral member of our joint union-corporation arbitration board, and, second, over the unsafe working conditions tolerated in its plants by Carnegie despite repeated protests from our people."

What Kincaid failed to say is that the company's killing speed-up, in its mad rush for record profits, is the cause of Austin's death after 30 years of labor for the steel trust; that speedup had reduced the working force at the Sheet and Tin Mill by one-third at the very time that it has been operating at better than 100 per-cent of capacity; and that work-stoppages in protest against the speedup and unsafe working conditions have been mounting, the strike of 3,000 being only the latest in a series of job actions.

IN HIS STATEMENT to the press, Kincaid made a damning self-indictment against the bankrupt policies of union leaders and the failure to fight on the burning grievances of the men. Here are Kincaid's words:

"Group after group of Sheet and Tin employes had come down to see me, after the accident in which Austin lost his life, demanding that I do something to end the dangerous working conditions out there.

"I told those men that my staff office would not take any action, that if they insisted that something be done they'd have to go ahead of their own," (our emphasis, Editor).

Realizing there was no help from their paid officials, the men did go ahead on their own, and succeeded thereby in giving wide publicity to the rotten conditions under which they have to work, and serving notice on the company that such conditions would not be tolerated.

While clearing his skirts of all responsibility for the militant action of the men, Kincaid could not find it possible to condemn the strike action in the face of the known facts and the men's fighting spirit.

In all mills throughout the Calumet, steelworkers expressed their approval of the "holiday in memory of John Austin," as the strikers called their protest action. The Sheet and Tin strike is regarded as an example of how to fight speed-up and other grievances. The belief is likewise growing that it will take just such action if the union is to win its 30-cent package demand in the current negotiations.

The 30c Package Demand

The Indiana-Calumet Edition of The Worker campaigned for a flat 25-cent to 30-cent wage increase as necessary for steelworkers just to catch up with the rise in the cost of living. We still consider this demand as justified, especially in view of the reduced paychecks coming with the short-time work week.

However, now that the union has finally announced what its wage demand is (12½-cent n a 30-cent package covering wages, pension and health and welfare), The Worker urges the unity of the whole union to achieve this 30-cent package as the minimum required by steelworkers.

The Worker also warns against any illusions that either Truman or the Fact Finding Board will simply grant this demand to the workers. If this minimum demand is to be won, it will be necessary for the leaders to recognize that the love-feast with the bosses is over; it will be necessary to embark upon a militant, fighting policy.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE.

(See editorial below)

Strike Closes Amer. Bridge

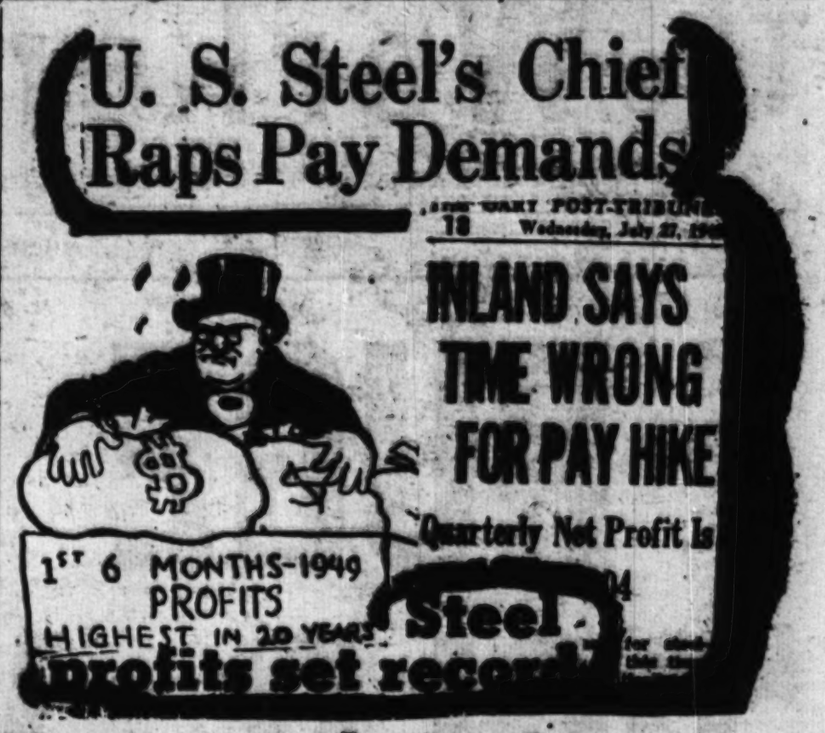
GARY, Ind.—No sooner had 3,000 striking workers returned to their jobs at U. S. Steel's Sheet and Tin Mill here in protest against the speedup death of a fellow worker, than 1,800 other steel workers at U. S. Steel's American Bridge Co. struck here.

The walkout, accompanied by mass picketing, grew out of a strike of 125 shippers who had left their jobs in protest against the endless delay of the company in paying out retroactive inequity adjustments settled three months ago. An additional reason for the shippers' strike was the company's by-passing of seniority in up-grading.

The walkout spread to the entire plant as the men became fed up with the failure to solve mounting grievances and the growing arrogance of the company. This arrogance was recently expressed by J. R. P. Kettle, in charge of industrial engineering and motion and time study at the Bridge Works, who blew up at a meeting of the Greivance Committee and shouted: "The blankety blank contract isn't worth the paper it's written on." The men ended their walkout when the company and union leaders promised to settle the greivances which caused the strike in speedy and satisfactory fashion.

The company had been by-passing the contract, cutting corners and sabotaging the grievance machinery by its adamant refusal to join with the union in hiring an arbitrator, which renders the grievance procedure useless. In the fact of these direct and indirect violations of the spirit and the letter of the contract by the company, it still has the gall to accuse the steel workers of violating the contract when company arrogance and contract-violation forces them to strike!

U. S. Steel's Chief Raps Pay Demands



U. S. Steel Profits Hit All-Time Peak

In the first six months of this year, U.S. Steel made $94,000,000 profits.

Comapre these half year profits with the following full year profits of U. S. Steel:

Full Year Profits (round figures)	
1942	$71,500,000
1943	64,500,000
1944	63,500,000
1945	58,000,000
1946 (year of 18½c wage increase)	88,500,000
1947	127,000,000

Thus, U. S. Steel is making profit at an annual rate that is three times better than 1943, 1944 and 1945; better than twice as good as 1946, when steelworkers won an 18-cent wage raise!

Have steelworkers' wages tripled over 1943, 1944 and 1945? Have they doubled over 1946? Not by a long shot! But steelworkers' savings have been more than cut in half and steelworkrs' debts have grown to double what they were in many cases.

The highest half year profits since 1929—that's U. S. Steel's profit story.

The steel trust's financial position is the healthiest in its history.

The question isn't, "Can the steel companies AFFORD the 30-cent package demand, including a 12½-cent increase and a company's financed pension and health-welfare plan?" The real question is "Can the workers afford to be without these needed gains?"

Paper Warns 'No Faith in Board'

INDIANA HARBOR: Reflecting the uneasiness of the membership and some leaders of the steel union about the Fact-Finding Board, the latest issue of Labor Sentinel, published by Local 1010, Inland Steel, headlines its main story:

"Union Set For Trouble as Board Sifts Dispute"
"Workers Warned All Not So Rosy;
Strike Here Still Threatens."

The story points to the arrogance of the steel companies, enumerates some of the difficulties, and goes on to say:

"As of right now—considering the attitude of the companies involved—The Sentinel does not consider itself too far out on a limb in predicting a steel strike when fact-finding hearings are concluded. Nobody—either the union or the companies is bound to adhere to the decision rendered. The steel companies went to great lengths to make that point clear when they grudingly agreed to let the fact-finding board look into the facts."

For Steelworkers' Defense Against the Crisis

[AN EDITORIAL]

Salesmen of patent medicines have taken to the air to advertise their cure-alls. The slick talkers, in the same breath and with the same silken tone, are dishing out truckloads of free advice about economic conditions in our country.

The line is: "There will be a depression only if we talk ourselves into one." Imagine that—so little faith have they in their economic setup that they fear if you as much as whisper the word "depression" it will bring the wheels of industry to a grinding halt!

But what sounds funny coming from the hot-air "destiny-makers" of the radio and the Gary Post-Tribune, becomes downright serious and tragic when uttered by responsible leaders of government and labor unions.

President Truman, himself once a salesman, seems to have learned nothing from "prosperity-is-just-around-the-corner" Herbie Hoover. Shutting his eyes to 5,000,000 unemployed, growing part-time work, bulging warehouses, growing impoverishment of poor and middle farmers, mounting business failures, the President sees no cause for alarm! His Secretary of the Treasury, Snyder, calls the developing depression "a healthy readjustment!"

Obviously, there's nothing healthy about being unemployed for all 5,000,000 of them. Obviously, too, Snyder was thinking only of Big Business, for whom it is healthy to layoff workers as long as over-produced goods are piled high in storage. So Truman's Cabinet, as a Big Businessmen's Cabinet, it naturally worried about the health of Wall Street.

And what shall be said of labor leaders who blind themselves to the realities of the developing crisis and pin their faith on the Truman-Snyder "nothing-serious-about-the-depression" theory?

• • •

THE CRISIS-CLOUDS are gathering overhead



and the storm is about to burst with full fury. The first phase of the crisis is already here. The question no longer is: "Will there, or won't there be a crisis?" Anyone putting the question that way is only trying to keep the workers from understanding the real question: "Who is going to be made to bear the burdens of this crisis?"

Five million unemployed, plus 10,000,000 part-time workers, already shows that the working class has begun to pay even before the crisis if full-blown. While the army of jobless was growing, the steel companies reported the highest profits in their history for the first six months of 1949. If this continues in the same way, what will be the price laboring people will have to pay when it hits full force?

The refusal of the steel companies to grant a wage increase and to even discuss pensions is clear warning that they mean to shove the whole burden of the depression onto steel wrokers' shoulders. In terms of what the steel workers really need to even begin to catch up with the cost of living, a 25-cent to 30-cent flat wage increase is not too much. The 30-cent package which Phil Murray is asking, including a 12½-cent wage boost, doesn't come anywhere near the real needs of the steel workers, especially in view of the reduced paychecks that will result from the three and four-day work weeks soon to become general in the industry. Yet even this very moderate 30-cent package demand is nixed by the steel barons.

Thus, the fight for the 30-cent package becomes a fight for the very minimum, from which there ought to be no retreat, if the steel workers are to prevent the bosses from passing the bill for the depression completely onto the workers. Anything short of the 30-cent package would open the gates to more company schemes to transfer the crisis load onto our backs.

The fight for the 30-cent package is the first and

(Continued on Page 3)

Indiana Jurist Brands Trial Of Communists 'A Farce'

TOLEDO, O.—Circuit Judge Norval Harris of Sullivan, Indiana, declared in a speech here before the Toledo Civil Rights Committee that the trial of the national Communist leaders is "a farce" and that "if I had been the judge, I would have thrown out the indictment."

A past commander of the American Legion post in his home town, an Elk, Eagle, Moose and Democrat, the Indiana judge from the 14th judicial district ripped into the conduct of Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, who is presiding at the trial of the Communists.

"I am ashamed to be called a judge in the United States when it permits a man like Medina to be a judge," he asserted.

A vigorous speaker with the home-spun style from the middle west like that of Clarence Darrow, Judge Harris gave this opinion of the government's side of the case.

"I detest stoolpigeons and informers and would not permit their vile evidence in my court.

"The trial is a farce . . . and the whole indictment should be thrown out."

"The indictment should be quashed for the following reasons," he continued.

"FIRST, our law holds that a person is presumed to be innocent until found guilty. Yet with Judge Medina, these 12 Communist leaders are guilty to start with, or according to his courtroom comments, they wouldn't be there.

"SECOND, our law further holds that they have to be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Yet in that court they are already guilty, as I have stated above.

"THIRD, our law further holds that they should be tried by a jury of their peers. But they are being tried by a class jury . . . by jurors selected from the social registry list composed of corporation lawyers and the like . . . certainly not a jury of working people.

"FOURTH, under the law, you cannot convict on hearsay evidence. But the bulk, the main part of the evidence submitted by the government, was based strictly on hearsay.

"FIFTH, the prosecution's case is based on vile evidence of stoolpigeons and informers. That kind of evidence I would not permit in my court. I detest stoolpigeons and informers. So do the American people.

"SIXTH, these Communist leaders are charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. They are held to be guilty of this charge solely by virtue of membership in the Communist Party. Yet the Supreme Court in the Schneiderman case ruled the Communist Party to be a legal party and membership therein legal. And Medina dared to exclude this very vital and important decision from the evidence of the defense.

"SEVENTH, the jailing of the defendants for standing up for their rights is absolutely unheard of. In jailing the defendants as Medina has, you have the judge turning prosecutor. But under our law, the judge is supposed to be impartial."

Judge Harris was emphatic in predicting the consequences for the American people as a result of the trial.

"Should the Supreme Court ever sustain a conviction in this trial then we will have fascism in the United States."

Unlike federal judges, Harris holds an elective post and has four more years to serve, "God and Medina willing," as he put it.

YOUTH TO ESTABLISH A BEACHHEAD FOR DEMOCRACY

GARY, Ind.—A Young Citizens Committee, of veterans, young steel workers and students, has announced plans for observing the fifth anniversary of World War II's Salerno Beachhead by establishing a "Beachhead for Democracy" at municipally-owned Marquette Park and Beach.

The beachhead is scheduled to be established on Sunday, Aug. 28. Marquette Beach, while tax-supported, is denied to the use of Gary's 35,000 Negro people. While no law exists barring its use to Negroes, every attempt by Negroes to use the beach has been met by forcible and-oft-times violent ejection by KKK-minded individuals who are among the residents of the lily-white Miller section of Gary.

Announcing plans for a delegation of youths and adults to see Mayor Swartz to demand police protection for the beachhead, Eleanor Kates, state chairman of YPA and a leader of the Young Citizens Committee for a Democratic Beachhead, declared:

"We are circulating petitions among the people in support of this measure to bring more democracy to Gary. Hundreds have already signed in the first two days of campaigning, and we confidently expect a few thousand signatures. The Mayor and city authorities must know that the rank and file of Gary people are essentially democratic; that the few KKK-minded cranks do not speak for the people; and that Jimcrow must go from Gary beaches just as it was driven out of Gary schools, the hospitals, telephone company, bus company and other establishments."

The committee is also circulating a card signing up participants for the beachhead. Since previous attempts of individuals and small groups to break the Jimcrow barriers had failed, the committee aims for a mass beachhead of hundreds.

'Worker' Housing Expose Starts Getting Results

INDIANA HARBOR.—Last month's Worker expose by Hugh McGilvery on housing conditions in the Pennsylvania-Block area of this city has already served to set the wheels in motion to bring needed changes.

The city has added three trucks for garbage removal in the area.

The **Hammond-Times** followed the Worker expose with a series of five articles further disclosing the atrocious living conditions.

Two cheap hotels, fearing investigation into troopshiplike conditions where Puerto Rican and Mexican workers have been quartered in bunks three to five feet high at $8 and more a week, have closed their doors. But other hotels have now become overcrowded by the influx of the ousted roomers.

The Welfare Department of East Chicago called The Worker office in Gary for extra copies of the expose "for its files."

But most significant of all was the response of the Pennsy-Block tenants, who read the 600 copies of The Worker with keen interest and expressed their appreciation for "a paper which tells the truth."

Acting on the proposals made by The Worker, a group of Pennsy-Block neighbors, led by steelworkers Hugh McGilvey and Joseph Norrick, who also live on Block Avenue, have come together to form the "Between-The-Tracks-Council," an organization of tenants to fight for slum-clearance, low-cost housing, sanitation, vermin extermination, etc.

An organizing campaign is under way, with application forms in Englaish and Spanish now in circulation among the neighbors of Pennsy-Block area.

'Free Winston, Hall, Green' Is Demand Of Protest Meetings in Hoosierland

INDIANAPOLIS.—Shocked by the inhuman and callous attitude of Judge Medina in refusing to release Henry Winston, suffering from a heart ailment, from jail and aroused over the unprecedented jailing of defendants Winson, Gil Green and Gus Hall, indignation and protest are rising in many Indiana cities.

Scores of telegrams have been sent to Medina and Attorney-General Tom Clark demanding the release of the imprisoned defendants. Many of the wires demand the immediate quashing of the frame-up trial. Typical of the people whose sense of justice and decency has been aroused to such expression is William McClendon, president of the Hammond Branch of the NAACP.

Meanwhile, Henry Winston Week was marked in Indiana by special activities demanding the release of Henry Winston as well as of Gus Hall and Gil Green.

High point of the campaign was a series of meetings addressed by Geraldine Lightfoot, Chicago Communist leader and defense witness at the Foley Square Trial, and Dorothy Forrest, one of the Los Angeles defendants.

The Indianapolis meeting was marked by a fighting spirit and large collection for the defense of the 12.

This same spirit and response likewise marked the South Bend and Gary meetings. Hundreds of workers attended these meetings.

The audiences at these meetings listened intently and with deep emotion as Geraldine Lightfoot described her experiences on the witness chair. Relating how the Judge and Prosecutor teamed up in an effort to treat her as "the lowliest of the lowly"—a Negro woman—and thereby minimize her value as a defense witness, Geraldine Lightfoot recounted how her testimony upset their plans. Evidently the prejudiced judge and prosecutor had not bargained for the dignity, intelligence and poise with which they were confronted.

Mrs. Lightfoot warned that the judge was following a plan to cut the trial short and bring the frame-up farce to a quick end without providing sufficient time and opportunity for the defense to complete its case adequately. She called for protests against cutting the trial short without a full presentation of its case by the defense.

Dorothy Forrest described the reign of terror which the Department of Justice is trying to impose on the people of Los Angeles and how the peoples' organizations there have built up a mass movement of resistance and fight against the anti-democratic drive. The meetings adopted telegrams in support of the Los Angeles defendants as well as the 12, and telegrams urging immediate release of Henry Winston.

The meetings which were also addressed by George Sandy, Indiana Communist chairmen, sent wires of protest to the Senate Judiciary Committee against the Mundt-Ferguson Bill.

Hoosier Opinion

—ALL OUT AGAINST POLIO!—



By George Sandy

Chairman, Communist Party of Indiana

THE POLIO EPIDEMIC now raging in Indiana completely exposes the callousness of the capitalist class and the government in dealing with the needs of the people. Pitiful stories are creeping into the newspapers of communities caught without the most elementary necessities for fighting this dread killer and crippler of children.

THUS, WE READ about improvised iron lungs made of ply-wood, of the ingenuity of workmen being called into play to make iron lungs out of all sorts of material that is available. This in the face of the urgent need for speed when this dread disease strikes.

THIS DISEASE needs to be faced with all of the resources and scientific knowledge of the entire nation. Instead, what is happening is that the Truman administration and the Congress of the United States are so busy assisting the reactionaries all over the world kill their own countrymen as in Greece that they have not the time, the money, nor the desire to do anything about polio. They are busily engaged in "debating" not whether or not arms should be sent to Europe for war against the workers, but how much money shall be spent for the purpose.

THE PROPOSED $1,450,000,000 for the arms program amounts to an average of $10 for every man, woman and child in the state of Indiana. This sum would provide for an iron lung in every village and hospital in the state. It would make it unnecessary for workers to have to improvise instruments of mercy in time of grave emergency.

IT WOULD PERMIT the setting up of research centers with the finest scientists available to do the study that can defeat the disease and finally lead to its prevention entirely.

THE MARXIST VIEW is that science can prevail in the struggle against disease. But science cannot live on hot air and the dimes of the workers in an annual campaign. Science needs day to day sustenance, science needs great financial help, science needs the kind of attention that the atom bomb gets, that guided missiles get, that bacterial warfare gets from the government. The gathering of scientific knowledge to defeat disease should be given priority by the government and all of its energies must be turned in that direction.

THEN, TOO, WE MUST see to it that a huge arsenal of iron lungs be set up. If guns and ammunition and airplanes and tanks, all the instruments of war can be stock piled, why not a stock pile of iron lungs and medical equipment with which to fight polio? The main reason is that the Truman administration is more interested in continuing the cold war against the working people of the world than to wage a hot war on polio.

THE BUILDING of a stock pile of iron lungs would have other immediate benefits for the people of our state. It could be made to provide thousands of jobs for the unemployed, particularly in Evansville and Fort Wayne, where the factories are especially equipped for the kind of work that goes into the building of iron lungs. Certainly the most rabid reactionary could not call this "boon-doggling."

THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT give up its war program without a bitter struggle on the part of the people. Truman and the Congress will not appropriate funds for this fight on disease unless the people force them to.

SIT DOWN TODAY, write a letter to President Truman, to Senators Capehart and Jenner and to your Congressman.

DEMAND a hot war against polio with a large appropriation of funds.

AN END to the cold war against the people of the world.

STOP the appropriation of money for arms to Europe.

DO IT NOW, this minute, there is not much time to lose.

Auto Workers Fight Plant Provocations

DETROIT.—Ten thousand Chrysler workers are idle this week on what they term "a protest vacation" resulting from the corporation's firing of two union men. The workers held a mass rally Tuesday morning at which several thousand were present and authorized their union leaders to take an immediate strike vote.

At the Hudson Plant, 10,000 quit work when the company cut down the working force in a section of the plant and demanded the same production with less workers.

At the Briggs Mack Plant on the afternoon shift last Tuesday a number of stock handlers walked out in Department 64 because they claimed a dangerous health hazard existed on the line. Similar events of workers fighting back at management's contract violations, speedup, and disregard of safety conditions, is becoming a daily occurrence here.

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IN THE DRIVE for production the auto companies use the excuse that a new model is on the line and has to be adjusted, so there is bound to be difficulties. The toll of workers lives and mounting list of injuries because of management's attitude was revealed at one of the latest reports of the Michigan State Department of Labor.

In May of this year when the new models began to roll, 447 workers in auto plants were reported injured badly enough to be eligible for compensation. Of that number 350 had hernia injuries of the most common kind among production workers.

In June 475 workers were injured in auto plants so seriously that the companies paid compensation without a fight, and of that number 351 had hernia injuries, fiev workers in June suffered fatal injuries in auto plants. At the Chrysler plant last Tuesday the UAWCIO flying squadron asked the workers to go to a union meeting instead of going to work.

The case of the two workers fired at Chrysler which saw 10,000 workers coming out in protest came about when a probationary torch solderer was put on a lower classification job. He objected and asked for his union committeeman to file a grievance. Instead of getting a committeeman, the foreman brought the plant protection police who manhandled the employee resulting in his having to be taken to the hospital.

As the union committeeman protested to the building superintendent, the committeeman was then fired.

This is only one in a series of firings recently of workers fighting speedup and dangerous working conditions. The compan has even gone so far in the metal shop at Chrysler Kercheval as to draw lines in front of the time clock, and any worker who steps over that line before the time set to ring out his time card is given 3 days off.

UAW leaders resumed wage negotiations with the corporation for an increase covering 76,000 workers. Strike votes have been authorized in all Chrysler plants throughout the country.

200 U. S. Youth At World Festival; Stress Peace Theme

BUDAPEST.—A great assembly of 15,000 young people from 70 different nations opened the 2nd World Youth and Student Festival last Sunday. Among them were 200 young Americans. The festival is sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. After the festival, the WDFY's Second World Youth Congress will convene.

The American delegates have adopted the theme: "The youth of the United States work for a better life, for freedom and peace." Around this theme they will present to the Festival a stage production highlighting American history in the songs, folk sayings and dances of the people.

The Festival, a tremendous world cultural exchange, will demonstrate the folk art of all nations, as well as concerts and competitions in music, ballet, art and drama, with some of the world's most noted performers participating.

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MAJOR EVENT will be the Tenth World University Games, featuring 22 different sports, competed in by prize-winning athletes from many countries. Many Olympic stars are taking part in the games which will include, for the first time, teams from the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia and Korea. **(For additional information on these games, see the Magazine Section.)**

The world youth festival opened with the ending of a dramatic relay-race for peace. The race, sponsored in France by the paper Ce Soir, was divided into three parts; one going through the Eastern countries; the second coming from Scandinavia and the third from western Europe. All converged on Budapest where, in the UTE Stadium where opening ceremonies were held Sunday afternoon, the race ended and 1,000 peace doves were released to symbolize the longing of the peoples for peace.

After the opening ceremony, the finest parks and public squares of Budapest were made available for demonstrations of folk singing, dancing, etc.

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THE SCOPE of the festival is indicated by the fact that 10,000 young Hungarian workers are participating; more than 1,200 youth are included in the French delegation; 40 from Indonesia, 200 from Denmark, and so on.

Greeting the delegates in the opening ceremonies were Guy de Boyssen, president of the WFDY, Joseph Grohman, president of the International Union of Students.

On the occasion of the Festival, the Mayor of Budapest issued a four-language poster greeting the foreign visitors. It declares that the workers of Budapest are fighting together with the progressive forces of the world and the freedom-loving fighting youth of the peoples, led by the Soviet Union, for the defense of peace, freedom, democracy and the widening of culture in order to assure a more beautiful and happy life to their people and to the whole of mankind.

Foreign Briefs

MOSCOW CALLS TITO GOV'T FOE OF USSR

MOSCOW.—Moscow papers assailed the Yugoslav government of Marshal Tito as "an enemy and opponent of the Soviet Union." Izvestia said a Soviet note branding the Belgrade regime as an enemy had "unmasked the Tito clique as double-dealers and cheaters of the Yugoslav people."

CZECH SLAVS PROTEST PIRINSKY MISTREATMENT

PRAGUE.—The Czechoslovak Slav Committee cabled a protest to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark against the imprisonment, pending deportation, of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

SPAAK HEADS 'COUNCIL OF EUROPE'

STRASBOURG, France.—Paul Henri Spaak, former premier of Belgium, was named president of the assembly of the Council of Europe. The organization was formed under the leadership of Winston Churchill to fight democracy in Europe.

HAWIIAN LONGSHOREMEN DEFY GOV'T INTIMIDATION

HONOLULU.—The territorial government of Hawaii took over the entire strike-bound waterfront industry. Officials of the striking International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union said that maintenance of sympathy walkouts and observance of dockers' picket lines would hold the solid strike front.

BRITISH ESTABLISH MARTIAL LAW IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG.—Rulers of this British crown colony invoked the same martial law used against Malayan guerillas to terrorize Hong Kong residents. A state of emergency decree came as reports mounted of the flight of Kuomintang officials from Canton and continued Liberation Army advances on all fronts in China.

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(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
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DAILY WORKER	2.60	4.75	9.00
THE WORKER			2.50



An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Clark Would Disbar Communists' Lawyers

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The ink was hardly dry on the Senate Judiciary Committee's stamp of approval of Attorney General Tom Clark for a Supreme Court seat when Clark announced that he favored the disbarrment of Communist lawyers and loyalty oath tests for all lawyers, even those practicing before the Supreme Court.

In an article in Look Magazine, Clark set the standards by which he would act as a Supreme Court Judge and bore out all the criticism leveled against him when the judiciary committee heard the testimony of scores of opponents to President Truman's appointee.

Clark said he had ordered a Department of Justice investigation of the procedure to be followed to prevent Communist lawyers, and non-Communist lawyers who defend Communists, from practicing before the courts.

The question in his mind was whether direct court action, and direct action by bar associations, would be better than legislative steps to accomplish the same purpose, or not.

Displaying his utter disregard for civil rights, Clark explained, with tongue in cheek, that "the question of the Communist lawyer involves a question of civil rights. . . . But every lawyer is obliged to support the Constitution, and so may not advocate overthrow of the government by force."

To his mind, therefore, a Communist, or any other opponent of his, has no civil rights. and will be so judged by him if he ever reaches the Supreme Court.

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CLARK'S NOMINATION has been resting in the Senate since August 12 when it was approved by the Senate committee. Before bringing the nomination to the Senate floor for debate Administration leaders have been attempting to butter-up to Republican Senators Homer Ferguson (Mich) and Forrest Donnell (Mo), both of whom voted against Clark in committee.

In his magazine article, Clark praised himself and the Justice Department for instituting the nation-wide witchhunt against Communist and foreign born non-citizens whom he has been attempting to deport for political beliefs. But he urged Congress to pass tougher laws to make it easier for the Justice Department to develop its witchhunt.

"Thousands of hard-working Justice employees work intensively day and night to keep up with the pressure against subversive activities," Clark wrote. "We will maintain that pressure through due processes of law until the Communist menace is ended."

Judiciary Committee members, however, did not believe witnesses who came before them to document the charges that Clark was carrying out a witchhunt against everyone he thought was a Communist. "He belies that everyone who doesn't hold the same views he has is a Communist," was the general statement made by many of the dozen organization spokesmen who testified against Clark.

★

COMMITTEE MEMBERS also did not believe that Clark had violated the law by ordering extensive wiretapping. But William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress National Director, read Federal Bureau of Investigation reports introduced at the trial of Judith Coplon two months ago to reveal that unlawful wiretapping was a common practice among Clark's lieutenants.

Churchmen Call D. C. Rally to Defeat Arms Bill

Three prominent religious leaders have joined in issuing a call for an emergency People's Hearing on President Truman's arms program, to be held in Washington the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Aug. 24, at the Willard Hotel.

Initiators of the call to the conference were Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a member of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, who has just returned from the recent meeting of the Council in England; the Rev. Prof. Halford E. Luccock of Yale Divinity School; and the Rev. John B. Thompson Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Called to help mobilize public sentiment for the defeat of the Truman arms program, the conference will bring to Washington prominent church, educational, Negro and cultural leaders from many cities and states to plan for the final defeat of the arms program and the presentation to the American people of a program of peaceful alternatives to our present cold war policy.

Invitations to the conference, which were sent to several hundred prominent Americans.

For Steelworkers' Defense Against the Crisis

(Continued from Page 1-A)

most immediate step in the overall fight for defense against the ravages of the crisis.

A second and most urgent step, and one which can't wait until the wage fight is over, is the fight for peace. For peace means jobs. All of the programs preparing for war—the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan—now the Atlantic Pact—have helped bring Western Europe to the brink of ruin. Not only are unemployment and hunger growing there, but these "plans" haven't at all prevented the crisis from developing here.

• • •

ON THE OTHER HAND, the East European countries of the People's Democracies, the Soviet Union, and now the new China, rebuilding their war-devastated areas and beating swords into ploughshares, are in the market for fabulous quantities of farm-equipment, machine-tools, construction of factories, etc.—all of which would require millions of tons of steel. This means work, jobs for steel workers for a long time to come.

What stands in the way? The cold war policies of the State Department, which refuses to lift the barriers to East-West trade. The fight to end the cold war, to open East-West trade, is a fight for jobs. It is a paramount fight for defense of the American working class against the ravages of the developing crisis.

Point three in the anti-depression fight is the 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay. This demand has become a most urgent one in view of the imminent threat of layoffs and part-time work hanging over the steel industry, and the menace this constitutes for younger workers and less skilled workers. The excuse of some union leaders that this demand cannot come up in the current wage negotiations does not alter the fact that it is an urgent and immediate need. Rank and file pressure in all locals and departments can compel the union leadership to take extraordinary measures to meet this emergency situation.

Point four in this war against effects of the depression is the fight for public works here at home. Imagine all the steel needed to replace the slums in Gary, East Chicago, Hammond and elsewhere with modern, low-cost, non-discriminatory housing! The building of schools, a county hospital, and so on, here and elsewhere, would further swell the volume of steel needed. Think of how much steel it would take to replace the numerous grade crossings in Lake County—which have helped to give our region one of the highest accident death rates in the country—with elevated bridges!

In these four points—the wage fight, the fight for peace, the fight for the six-hour day at eight hours' pay and for a public works program—the people of the Calumet have a program to fight the crisis. To these points must be added the extension of social security, increasing unemployment compensation, aid to youth and veterans, as necessities for those already jobless or about to become jobless.

This program is a people's program—it belongs in the unions and people's organizations where it can be acted upon and support for it developed. The Indiana-Calumet Edition of The Worker urges its readers to take this program to the workers and the people in their organizations.

Support the fight for the 30-cent demand of the steel union! For unity and a militant policy to win that demand! Unity of the Big Four unions—Steel, Auto, Mine and Electric—for a common front to win their demands!

Raise and fight for the 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay in your unions!

Write and wire President Truman demanding an end to the cold war, for opening of East-West Trade as a paramount means of providing work and jobs for American working men and women!

Write and wire President Truman demanding a public works program, low cost, non-discriminatory housing projects for Gary's Central District and East Chicago's Indiana Harbor area; for expansion of social security and unemployment compensation!

Meskimen Speaks at South Bend Progressive Meeting

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Lawrence Meskimen, chairman of the Lake County Progressive Party, was the featured speaker at an organization meeting of the St. Joseph County Progressive Party here recently. He stressed the need for a real grass-roots political organization to spearhead the fight for peace and security and against the attacks upon the civil liberties of all Americans.

Homer Cooper chaired the meeting. Plans were discussed for resumption of a real active party organization on the basis of the Progressive Party's national program.

The Progressive Party played an active role here in the 1948 elections, especially in dramatizing the campaign issues such as the high cost of living, peace, veterans' housing, etc.

Miner's Daughter Hits 'Monopoly' Barb

To the Editor:

When the mine workers contract with the operators expired and an extension was given till Aug. 15, providing for only three days per week—the first three days, the mine workers felt that they would be given a chance to work the full three days. But in the Southern Indiana coal fields some of the smaller mines have shut down completely and some are working only a day or two a week. So all this talk about the amount of wages the coal miners are losing is all "bunk." In the aggregate the miners haven't lost a single day's work by the order.

The Senate Banking Committee has finally found a monopoly, the United Mine Workers. We have come a long way. In Southern Indiana you can see these monopolist signing up for unemployment insurance every week.

South Bend YPA Goess into Action

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The initial dance of the newly-founded Young Progressives drew nearly 100 enthusiastic participants at the Workers Home Club here recently. YPA members, Negro and white, not only had a thumping good time but showed real political awareness by topping the affair with progressive slogans on signs, a talk on the need for white-Negro unity, a table at which were gathered many signatures for the retention of "52-20," etc. Plans for other such functions are being made.

Members of YPA formed a softball team in the city league this season and did successfully. Others covered the state compensation offices with leaflets calling for renewal of veterans' unemploymnt insuranoe.

Form CRC in South Bend

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—A meeting to set up a Civil Rights Congress Chapter here resulted in the immediate enrollment of more than 10 members and establishment of an organizing committee of three women and one man, representing the trade unions, the Negro people and professions.

A telegram sent by the organizing committee demanded President Truman appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court Bench, while another wire condemned the Mundt-Ferguson bill and asked its rejection in committee. A program for the advancement of civil rights on a local level was discussed.

Conrad Komorowsky, assistant secretary of the Chicago Civil Rights Congress, spoke at the meeting and aided in organizational steps.

Wall St. Magazine Reads CIO Heads' Minds

Wall Street magazine, Business Week, writing about steel fact-finding, says:

"The union welcomed fact-finding. It's not hard to guess why. Union officials themselves suspect their demands this year are stiffer than business prospects warrant. But officers couldn't backtrack on their wage, insurance and pension pledges to rank and filers."

The magazine goes on to predict that these leaders will bow "reluctantly" to accepting the board's recommendations, which, it predicts, will be about 10 cents for a small wage hike and insurance, without a pension!

According to this big business magazine, the only reason the union leaders put up the 30-cent package demand is out of fear of the rank-and-file; that the union leaders are really more concerned with the prospects of business than with the prospects of workers' conditions! This, in the face of mounting unemployment and part-time work on the one hand, and all-time high steel profits on the other hand!

INDIANA AND CALUMET EDITION
THE WORKER
Send all material, letters and subscriptions for the Indiana and Calumet Edition to:
1083 Broadway, Room 5, Gary.
29 S. Delaware, Room 31, Indianapolis
Editor, James West
Rocky Mountain Edition

National Labor Peace Parley In Chicago, October 1st & 2nd

"Three and a half years of cold war, in the shape of the Marshall Plan. Truman doctrine and now the North Atlantic Pact, have only pushed western Europe and ourselves closer to the twin-evils of war and depression. Just as big business policy has failed in China, so, too, must it fail in Europe. In the meantime, this policy is closing world markets to us instead of opening them. It is now the turn of labor and the people to speak up to shape a foreign policy that will really bring peace and jobs".

This is the opinion of Chris Malis, steward in Gary Works local 1014 of USA-CIO, and secretary of the Lake County Arrangements Committee to send a delegation to the National Labor Peace Conference in Chicago on October 1st and 2nd.

The National Conferecne is being sponsored by a large committee of trade unionists from coast to coast, arising out of an open letter to President Truman urging an end to the cold war, sponsored by an Ohio committee, and signed by 1500 unionists, including a score from the Calumet.

Chris Malis is one of the original sponsors of the conference, along with Jacob Blake, Jr., who is chairman of the Lake County Committee and a member of Local 1014's Executive Board.

The Lake County Arrangements Committee has announced plans to send 35 delegates to the National Conference, joining other Hoosier delegations to make up an Indiana representation of close to 100.

Elaborating on the interest that steel workers have in the fight for peace, Malis asserted that the replacement of the cold war policy by a policy of peaceable East-West trade would open the channels for hundreds of thousands of tractors, reapers, harvesters, rolling stock, machine tools, heavy machinery, etc., to flow in a steady stream to the war-devastated areas of the world.

"These tools of peace and construction will go a long way further in providing jobs for steelworkers, machine and tool, farm equipment and other workers, than shipping the tools of war and destruction can ever do. In fact, the shipment of arms hewn other countries need peaceful equipment, is one of the main causes of growing unemployment and worsening of living conditions both abroad and at home.

"Wall Street is ready to send arms to Franco and other fascist countries, in spite of the fact that the American people detest these forms of government. Yet, just because big business detests the forms of government in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China, those countries are prevented from getting peace-time goods for reconstruction, which would give jobs to American workers.

"The Soviet Union and Eastern Europetn countries seek peace, not aggression. As the Quaker report says, peace between Russia and our country is possible, we know it is necessary. But we must strengthen the United Nations to get peace, instead of by-passing it.

"It is for the purpose of changing the present disastrous and suicidal policy of the State Department that thousands of trade unionists will come together in Chicago on October 1st and 2nd.



Willisteen Williams and her baby sister

Gets 6 Months For Assault; Child Dies

BULLETIN

As we go to press, word comes that Sawchuck is to be held for Grand Jury investigation on the recommendation of Coroner Callahan.

Mrs. Katherine Mason, neighbor of the Williams family, announced that friends and neighbors of the Williams family have contributed $368 to push the prosecution of Sawchuck.

INDIANA HARBOR.—Glancing out the window of her third-floor apartment, before noon of July 8, Claudette Billups noticed a middle-aged white man and a Negro child walking along the railroad tracks which parallel Block Ave. Licking an ice cream cone, the little girl, five-year-old Willisteen Williams, lagged a few steps behind the man; it all seemed innocent enough.

Still, there was no apparent reason for why the pair should be walking along the tracks instead of the street. Calling this to the attention of some neighbors, Miss Billups and her friends went to a neighboring man, Jesse Freeman, and the group hurried into the high weed field in search of the child.

There they found the child, beaten, bruised and hysterical, lying in the hollow of the arm of a drunken man spread out on wrapping sheets!

The child was rushed to a hospital; the man arrested. Five days later Willesteen died of a brain hemorrhage caused by a blow on her head.

The man, Peter Sawchuck, 51, with a record of 23 arrests for indecent exposure, public indecency, intoxication, assault and battery and grand larceny, was meanwhile sentenced to six months on the penal farm and a fine of $1,000!

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On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, and as the picture on this page suggests, can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

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THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

Some teams, of course, need help more than others. But they all could use strengthening. The Phils, for example, have been forced to go along with a second baseman who as of Sunday was batting .205. The Cubs regularly field a shortstop who is hitting .228. They have an outfielder acquired in a trade this year also hitting that figure. They've used as a regular center-fielder a man hitting .222. The Pirates have been struggling along with a second baseman hitting .218 and a third baseman rapping .219. The Reds go with a .220 hitting second sacker. The Tigers are currently playing a .114 hitter and .211 hitter in their infield. The A's Monday night fielded an outfielder hitting .178. The Browns have used three men at shortstop and they are hitting .236, .214 and .122. The White Cox go with a .231 hitting outfielder and a third baseman 10 points better. The Nats have played an outfielder hitting .216.

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NEVER MIND the names. You'll find them all in the Sunday statistics if you're curious. This isn't a rap against any particular ballplayers. Some are over the hill, some may improve. The point is these clubs are forced to use such pathetic hitters this year and four years after the signing of Robinson refuse to even try to strengthen by tending democracy to their ballclubs.

In one way it almost seems too bad it's a powerful club like the Red Sox, a flag contender as it stands, that adds another prospective star by the simple expedient of ending the infamous color line. For there are teams so desperately needing reinforcement that they are as much as 34 games behind the leaders and they unbalance the league and detract from the interest.

But if the Red Sox got the good sense, belated though it be, to overcome their own old white supremacy hesitation and help themselves, all we can say is more power to the Red Sox, at bat, in the field and at the box office!

And what say the good fans of Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, DETROIT

This Was the Tiger's Answer to Query On Jimcrow Three Years Ago

Last week we recalled the answer given to a Daily Worker questionnaire on hiring Negro players by Frank McKinney, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He claimed the Pirates didn't discriminate and scouts were instructed to sign all qualified players regardless of color. That answer was in November, 1946.

Today, mainly for the benefit of Michigan readers but for all democratic-minded sports fans as well, we reprint the answer we reeeived from the Detroit Tigers in October, 1946. True, the answer came from George Trautman, who is no longer with Detroit, having moved into a post as minor league executive.

But Trautman was presumably expressing Detroit policy. His post is now occupied by William G. Evans, as vice president and general manager. President of the club is Walter O. Briggs, auto magnate, and son Walter O. Briggs Jr. is vice president.

Here is Trautman's reply to the Daily Worker questionaire:

Detroit Baseball Club,
Oct. 28, 1946.

Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo
Sports Editors, Daily Worker
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication addressed to Mr. Briggs, it is only fair to say that the Detroit Club, like all other major league clubs, has no rules or regulations which prohibit including of Negro players on the Detroit Club.

The Detroit Club will continue its policy of attempting to put the best qualified players available on the field as player representatives of the city of Detroit.

Discrimination as to race, color or creed has never been a part of the prevailing policy.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN,
Executive Vice-President.

THERE IT IS. And the record speaks. Detroit still has a lily white organization right down through its lowest farm affiliate. Can a city with over 160,000 Negroes as part of its population truly qualify as "representative of the city be truly "represented on the field" when it does not hire a single Negro player, even for a tryout with a farm team?

What's the answer in 1949, Mr. Briggs?

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

By Bill Wolf

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedy outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats; and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horsecollared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting base-hits regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run. Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit volumn. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 trics. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat had been minimized by some segments of the press.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879
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Imbrie Urges Repeal Of N.J. 'Ober' Laws

—See Page 2-A

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HUGE GRAFT OF 'COLD WAR' DEALS KEPT ON ICE

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500 a Day Sign Davis Petitions

—See Page 2

Thought Control Law Is Voided

—See Page 3

Clark Would Disbar Communists' Lawyers

—See Page 5

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEROIC RESISTANCE!



NEWS ITEM: Chinese Liberation Armies this week rolled into Kwantung Province; thrust toward Canton, 165 miles south; captured Kanchow, capital of Kiangsi Province and Heugshan in Hunan Province; and entered the escape port of Foochow. Meanwhile, Kuomintang spokesmen said the U. S. Department's White Paper erred in undestimating Chiang Kai-shek's ability

CIO Maps All-Out Singer Strike Aid

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 18.—The New Jersey labor movement this week swung into position to force the Singer Manufacturing Co. into a quick settlement of the 16-week-old strike of its 7,000 production workers.

Sparked by the recent impressive victory of Local 401 of the CIO Electrical Workers union, in the State Mediation Board election, the state executive board of the New Jersey CIO Council voted unanimously Wednesday night to endorse a state-wide labor conference here Aug. 30 to support the Singer strikers.

Another development was the appointment by the New York State Mediation Board of James F. Mitchell, vice-president of Bloomingdale's to work toward an early settlement of the strike.

Entrance of the New York agency into the Elizabeth picture was impelled by the critical situation of New York City's garment industry, now threatened with virtual shut-down because of the shortage of industrial sewing needles and machine parts normally supplied by Singer.

New England's shoe industry, as well as leather, fur and upholstery factori - is also critically affected. North Jersey garment shops have adopted a policy of docking sewing machine operators for needle breakage—unheard of before the strike.

The effect of the strike on the garment industries is expected to play an important part in winning support from AFL unions for the Singer workers' demands.

State CIO backing of the impending labor conference was seen as guaranteeing participation of union locals from all over New Jersey as it became clear that their own negotiating positions are being sharply affected by employers viewing Singer's union-busting aim as a state-wide model.

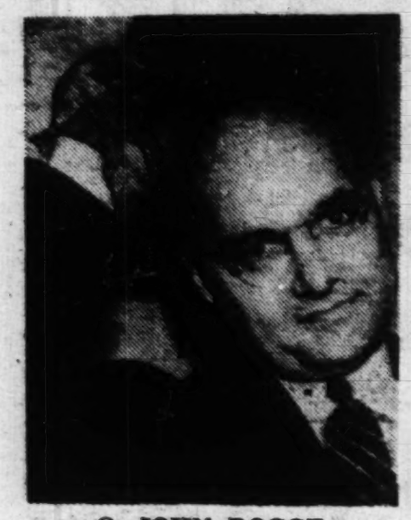
The conference will be held a week from Tuesday at the Elks Hall, Westfield Ave. and North Broad Street, and will begin at 8:30 p.m.

Rogge 'Reports To the People'

TRENTON.—A mass turnout was expected here for former U. S. Asst. Atty.-Gen. O. John Rogge's "Report to the People of Trenton" this Saturday night, Aug. 20.

Rogge, who heads a battery of nationally known attorneys retained by the Civil Rights Congress to press the legal fight against the frameup of the Trenton Six, was set to speak at 8 p. m. at the Pentecostal Church, 138 Jefferson St.

Scheduled to share the platform with Rogge was Mrs. Ren.el Roberson, Trenton correspondent for the New Jersey Herald-News, Negro weekly which, with the New Jersey Worker, first broke the story of the murder.



O. JOHN ROGGE

A farm-housing survey in 1934 showed that in 11 Southern states about half of the white farm operators as compared with four-fifths of the Negro farm operators lived in unpainted frame houses.



JAMES McLEISH

Third of Nation Segregates Schools

Seventeen states, one-third of the nation, support segregated school systems. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma, Mississippi. To these add Washington, D. C.

Press Roundup, a summary of editorial comment in the metropolitan press, appears each day in the Daily Worker.

UE DEMOCRACY IS KEY TO SINGER STRIKE VICTORY

By Bob Ensel
Chairman, Union County Communist Party
(Second of Two Articles)

ONE FACT stands out in the smashing 8 to 5 victory of the Singer workers over the company's stooge "Independent Singer Employes Union" in the State Mediation Board election. UE Local 401 won the election because it is a most democratic union that truly reflects the wishes and demands of the Singer workers.

The contract demands were drawn up by thousands of Singer workers in hundreds of department and group meetings over a period of many months.

Go tell Joe Smith of Dept. 10 that his demands around the "standards" system (speedup) are Moscow-inspired, and he'll tell you you're crazy. Fact is he and his fellow-workers feel speedup in their very bones. Before the strike, they came to department meetings fighting mad, demanding action to protect their health and their jobs.

• • •

THROUGHOUT THE STRIKE the several thousand workers who have come out to picket and attend the big open air union meetings have kept informed of every development. Shop stewards and rank and file workers are invited to participate in the negotiations and report back to their fellow workers at membership meetings or on the picket line.

FROM THE VERY OUTSET, the company's redbaiting tactics was exposed before the workers. So when Singer sprang its "independent union," thousands of workers were prepared to refute its lies and slanders. Thousands of workers understood how Big Business uses redbaiting against them to divide and rule. They didn't fall.

• • •

THE BIG JOB of UE Local 401 was to visit the more than a thousand workers who didn't attend membership meetings and haven't been active on the picket line.

In a little more than a week's time, 4,000 pledges to vote UE were collected. Along with this tremendous visiting campaign, went mailings to the entire membership, newspaper ads, the regular union radio program—and, of course, the big mass meetings.

• • •

NEVER in the history of the city of Elizabeth was such a campaign seen. The hardest-fought national elections were just a ripple in the stream to UE's tremendous campaign. Without it, the large margin of victory could not have been achieved.

More than 800 merchants were seen by Singer strikers and convinced to send telegrams demanding that the Singer Mfg. Co. negotiate in good faith.

• • •

FOUR DAYS before the election, the company unpacked—it

(Continued on Page 13)

ONE SINGER FAMILY'S BATTLE

Company, State, City --vs. The Armstrongs

By Thomas P. Leavy
(East Orange Progressive Party)

How would you like to be forced to strike for 16 weeks because the company refuses to sit down and negotiate your demands for decent wage and working conditions—

Go without unemployment compensation to feed and clothe your family of eight because the state legislature has the UCC law rigged as a strikebreaking weapon—

Live doubled up with your brother and his five children so that there's a total of 14 human beings occupying four rooms—

And then, on top of all that, face eviction within three days?

That's the loaded gun pointed at Christopher Armstrong, Singer Mfg. Co. foundry worker, of 47 North Grove St., East Orange.

★

IT'S A GUN that has been primed and cocked by a city administration that has preferred to padlock its public veterans' housing project rather than submit to a court order banning segregation of Negro and white veterans.

Chris Armstrong isn't the only Singer striker going through the terrible ordeal that has been rigged by state and city officials working on the side of a reactionary, union-busting company.

And the four rooms he, his wife, his brother and the 11 children occupy are certainly no palace. It's a firetrap next to the railroad station, and it has been burned out once already. The landlord made repairs only when fire and absolute health hazards forced him to.

But it has a roof and it has walls, and people have to live in houses.

★

THE EAST ORANGE City Council and City Welfare Committee apparently don't agree with that idea. Between them, they have given Singer strikers a callous runaround that proves they are as anti-labor as they are anti-Negro.

When Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong first applied for home relief, they were told by Mrs. Harrison, East Orange Welfare Dept. supervisor, that "state law" forbids relief to strikers.

Later—much later—she told the truth. She admitted that the ban had been decreed by the city Welfare Committee, headed by David Kelly of Midland Ave., who ruled that no strikers could get relief "because the city didn't want to aid the strike."

Last Monday Mrs. Armstrong again applied for relief. But this time she wasn't alone. She went with a delegation headed by Arthur Lannon, UE Local 401 welfare representative. With them were Rose Sell of the League of Women Shoppers and Joanna Costelloe and Thomas P. Leavy of the Progressive Party.

They were turned down again, but this time they started a chain reaction that may explode in the face of the East Orange City Council Monday when it meets Monday night, Aug. 22.

Mayor Charles H. Martens, 30 years in office, said the matter was

(Continued on Page 18)

USM Strikers Set For Finish Fight

By Arthur Brown

CARTERET.—U. S. Metal Co. hopes of starving out its 2,000 striking workers in order to institute speedup at this huge copper refinery became clear when negotiations collapsed last week.

It was also clear, as the strike entered its 8th week, that the workers, led by the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, are determined to stay out until they win, however long it takes.

They have hitched in their belts, arranged their affairs for the long pull, and organized a strike relief system modeled after the Singer strike.

★

AT UNION HEADUARTERS the strike relief committee, with John Schein as chairman, interviews strikers requesting assistance and issues both grocery order and cash according to the number of dependents.

Across the street the union grocery store is filling food orders. John Pasipanki, in charge of purchasing, has stocked the store with every item needed in the average family. He purchases the "best buy" in each item and clearly posts the wholesale price.

Contributions to purchase more food are welcome at Local 837, 61 Hudson St., Carteret.

★

AS THE COMMITTEE cleans the store and stocks the shelves they still chuckle over the answer given the company at the last union meeting at Carteret High School Stadium. During the report by Int'l. Rep. Herb Lerner, a couple of stooges arose shouting "back-to-work" slogans. As the strikers moved to silence the disrupters, Lerner invited them to have their say on the loudspeaker.

Only one came forward. He turned out to be Charles Licastra, a three-year maintenance man who has been working every day during the strike on a union pass given for the maintenance crew.

These facts quickly spread through the strikers' ranks, so that as Lictastra spoke into the mike he was greeted by the loudest catcalls and booing heard in years. After five minues of misery, Licastra was told by Lerner, "There's your answer."

No one can prove this splitting attempt was company-inspired, but the 2,000-strong meeting saw two cops solicitously escort Licastra across the field to a waiting police car.

Sequel to the story is that Licastra is now sweating out the strike, too—without a pass to the Boiler Room.

1,400-MAN 'HINT' WINS UCC PAY FOR FORD MEN

METUCHEN.—A 1,400-man "hint" paid off this week when the state Unemployment Compensation Commission reversed itself and decided to pay New Jersey Ford workers for time lost during the Detroit anti-speedup strike.

The state board of appeals decision to pay up the $225,000 compensation was based, it said, on the fact that New Jersey Ford workers had not actually voted to strike along with their River Rouge union brothers, but were idled by company-declared "parts shortages."

That's true. But the men at the Lincoln-Mercury assembly plant here are chuckling over the fact that the decision didn't come through until 1,400 walked out in a three-day work stoppage.

The walkout also won reinstatement of six workers suspended by Ford for leading a protest stoppage of 200 trim department men against oppressive working conditions when the thermometer hit higher than 100.

The decision to pay New Jersey Ford men for time lost during the River Rouge strike was originally taken soon after the Detroit walkout, but was reversed after the Ford Co. protested in order to save itself some tax money.



HENRY FORD II
Didn't Make It

Some 4,000 workers are affected by the order here, in Linden and in Edgewater, where 1,700 UAW members recently voted strike if national Ford negotiations bog down.

Dear Gov. Driscoll: You Quashed the Politicians' Indictments . . .

WHY NOT THE TRENTON SIX ?

Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor of New Jersey
The State House, Trenton
Dear Governor:

Not far from the State House, in the Mercer County Jail, six men are being tortured.

They are no longer being beaten, or drugged, or subjected to the merciless grilling they underwent in the terrible days of January 1948, when they were first seized in the mass police terror of Trenton's Negro community after the murder of William Horner.

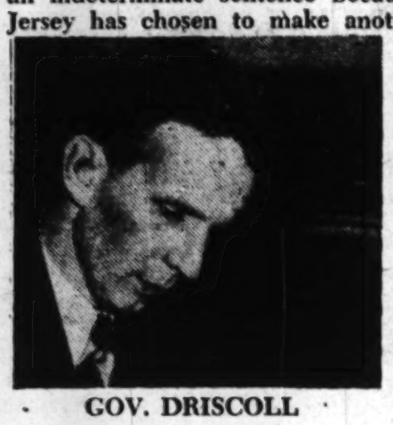
James Thorpe, for example, is no longer being threatened with beatings on the stump of a freshly amputated arm until he confesses to a murder he did commit.

They are not being third-degreed for "confessions" because, as you know, the State Supreme Court not long ago threw out the false confessions wrung from them by police as the sole basis for their conviction.

•

THE KNOW, as you know, that the entire frameup case against them collapsed when the Supreme Court rejected those phony confessions on which they were first indicted.

Yet they are held in jail, refused bail, forced into an indeterminate sentence because the State of New Jersey has chosen to make another stab at executing six Negro workingmen against whom it has no evidence, and whom every last shred of evidence has proven innocent.



GOV. DRISCOLL

That is torture, Governor.

•

WHY DO you do it? Why do you hold these men for another wracking trial on the demand of the inflamed, anti-Negro prosecutor who framed them in the first place?

I am aware, Sir, that your Attorney-General has publicly stated there is nothing you can do about it—that because indictments were once handed down against these innocent men, there is nothing you can do to free the Trenton Six.

That is false.

The record proves it is false.

You, or the attorney-general appointed by you, and county prosecutors also appointed by you, have more than once acted to prevent trial of men indicted as criminals.

You will recall, Sir, the case of David Rhone, Director of Public Safety in the City of Camden, who was indicted by a Grand Jury for perjury and graft on four counts.

Exactly 18 days before the Republican primary this April, Attorney-General Theodore Parsons (your appointee) and County Prosecutor Mitchell Cohen (also your appointee) announced the indictments against Rhone would be dropped without trial.

IT WAS, of course, one of the most corrupt political deals on New Jersey's history. And, of course, your Regular Republican ticket carried your home county of Camden—although the vote was close. This is how the Camden **Courier-Post**, a paper completely friendly

(Continued on Page 13)

MRS. ROBESON TO SPEAK

LAKEWOOD. — Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, wife of the famous Paul Robeson and herself a noted writer and anthropologist, will speak at a Progressive Party picnic this Sunday, Aug. 21, at Ocean County Park.

Mrs. Robeson will be accompanied by James Imbrie, who will outline his campaign as Progressive candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

Ocean County Park, one of the state's showplaces, was formerly the estate of the late John D. Rockefeller.

The 60-cent admission also includes swimming, baseball and stellar entertainment.



MRS. PAUL ROBESON

Imbrie Urges Repeal Of N. J. 'Ober' Laws

NEWARK.—James Imbrie, Progressive Party candidate for Governor, this week wired Gov. Driscoll urging a special session of the state legislature to repeal the Tumulty-Mehorter "witchhunt" acts. Imbrie acted after the Ober Anti-Communist Bill, Maryland counterpart of the New Jersey laws, was declared unconstitutional on grounds that no American may be prosecuted for his political beliefs or affiliations.

The Maryland decision has given added importance to the legal fight being waged by the Progressive Party to have the Tumulty-Mehorter laws declared unconstitutional on similar grounds. Imbrie three weeks ago petitioned the state superior court for an injunction restraining Secretary of State Lloyd B. Marsh from carrying out the unconstitutional Tumulty-Mehorter "loyalty" hunt.

★

HEARINGS on Imbrie's suit against the bills will be held in Trenton Sept. 7 and the Ober decision is expected to have a powerful bearing on the outcome.

When the Tumulty-Mehorter "witchhunt package" was first announced last February, its proposed form was far more drastic than the extreme Ober Bill. By the time it was jammed through the state legislature without a hearing, total emphasis was placed on a phony "loyalty" oath, with the proviso that candidates who refuse to sign will be tagged with smear labels on the November ballots.

But in spite of attempts to "streamline" the repressive measures, their basic unconstitutional features remained and Prof. Max Radin of Princeton, outstanding U. S. Constitutional expert, said at the time that "creation of oaths of this type was a constant practice of totalitarian governments, used for the very purpose of inquisition and persecution."

★

IMBRIE wired Driscoll this week: "In view of the decision of the Maryland Court holding unconstitutional the Ober Act on grounds that people cannot be punished for their beliefs, I ask that you call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of repealing New Jersey's comparable violation of the Constitution, the Tumulty-Mehorter Acts.

"It is my conviction that this Act is a blot upon the reputation of New Jersey since it violates the principle of freedom of speech and belief and seeks to limit the power of the people to choose their representatives."



JAMES IMBRIE

New Jersey Negro Leaders Demand Winston's Release

Twenty-seven outstanding New Jersey Negro leaders this week called on President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark to release Henry Winston from his indeterminate jail term—and to "stop the unconstitutional prosecution of Benjamin Davis, Henry Winston and their associates because of their political beliefs.

The statement, displayed prominently as an advertisement in Negro newspapers throughout the state, was also sent to Judge Harold Medina, who ordered Winston jailed when the Communist national organization secretary protested the judge's arbitrary imprisonment of two other defendants for the duration of the government's "thought control" trial.

SIGNERS of the protest statement were Samuel Beagles of Trenton, business agent of Local 50, Hodcarriers Union (AFL); Francis C. Gastro of Asbury Park, Joseph Collins, member of the state executive committee of the Progressive Party; Ezra Counts of Trenton, secretary of Local 409, UERMWA-CIO; William Downing of Camden, vice-president of Local 80, FTA-CIO; Eugene Gaddy of Elizabeth, steward of Local 401, UERMWA-CIO; Reginald Groves, Ph. Ch., of Newark; Miss Anna Harris of Asbury Park; David Henry of Asbury Park; Nathaniel Holden, chairman of the Elizabeth chapter, Young Progressives of America; Calvin Jones, vice-president of Local 231, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO).

Also Edwin N. Jordan, chairman of the Elizabeth Labor Youth League; James B. Marshall, business agent of Local 68, Building Service Employees (AFL); A. McGhie, president of Local 231, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO); Joseph Nimmoins, vice-president, General Lodge, IWO; Monte Norris of Asbury Park; Charles Owens, treasurer, Local 401, Fur and Leather Workers Union (CIO); William Rix, field representative, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO).

Others were Mrs. Remel Robeson, columnist, New Jersey **Herald-News**; the Rev. H. Stewart of Trenton; Lucille M. Swann, M. D., of Newark; Robert Thomas, shop steward, Local 134, UERMWA-CIO; Gervis Tillan of Asbury Park; William H. Wallace, executive board member, Local 401, UERMWA-CIO; the Rev. Horace Walker of the Neptune Church of God and Christ; Alfred Whitney of the South Orange NAACP, and Sylvester S. Williams, secretary-treasurer of Local 386, Catering Employees and Bartenders Union (AFL).



WINSTON

3rd Ward Rallies--But RALLIES--For Winston

NEWARK.—This city's teeming Third Ward took the campaign to free Henry Winston to its heart last week.

Spurred by the news that the Communist Party national organization secretary's heart condition had been aggravated by Judge Medina's arbitrary order binding Winston to the sweltering West St. jail for duration of his "thought control" trial, Civil Rights Congress members organized seven open air mass protest meetings in exactly four hours.

The rallies—each a half-hour long—started at 3:30 p. m. Saturday at Boston St. near West Market St., and wound up at 7:30 at Waverly Ave. and Livingston St.

In those four hours an estimated 1,500 people learned about Medina's and Tom Clark's assault on American democracy.

They didn't like it. Pennies, nickels and dimes came out of worn working-class pockets to contribute more than $20 to the CRC defense fund. Two-hundred fifty petitions protesting Medina's high-handed conduct were signed. Cars stopped while the speakers explained the issues in the government's heresy trial.

Speakers at the rallies included James Adams of the 3rd Ward Progressive Party, Howard Taylor of the 3rd Ward CRC, Miss Lenora Wilson and Nathaniel Brooks of the N. J. Labor Youth League, Frank Chandler, Communist candidate for assembly, Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor, 11th C.D. Communist Party organizer, Gabriel Bloksberg and Herbert Coley, veteran leader of 3rd Ward struggles.

Scores Milk Price Gouge in Jersey

NEWARK, Aug. 18. — James Imbrie, Progressive Party candidate for Governor, today hit the Democratic and Republican candidates for their "do-nothing policy on milk prices.

Silk Workers Bust Through 'No Raise' Edict

—See Page 13

500 a Day Sign Nominating Petitions for Ben Davis



DAVIS

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party nominating petition campaign for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., this week rolled on toward the 20,000-signature mark at the rate of 500 a day. The 950 canvassers reported voter response had risen to an estimated 67 percent of those visited.

Many canvassers reported petitions signed by three out of four eligible voters in their areas, and in some buildings the signers reached 100 percent.

Latest available reports showed an Aug. 14 total of 13,510 signatures in the 11th, 13th and Seventh A. D.'s, comprising the 21st Senatorial District, an increase of 7,500 over the previous week's total. Full-time canvassers working from the Harlem Region office, and volunteer workers in the three A. D.'s, were rolling in 500 signatures per day as this edition went to press, indicating a minimum of 16,000 by Aug. 19, 15th day of the drive.

Weekend canvassing was expected to raise the total to close to 20,000.

Enthusiastic canvassing teams, many of them veterans of previous Harlem petition drives, were unanimous in their opinion that an intensified militancy among voters is apparent in this campaign, indicating the people's flat rejection of anti-Communist hysteria and of the political pap served up by the old parties.

"The response is better—much better—than during the Wallace campaign," one canvasser said. "The people are there, just waiting for us to come to them."

"The only people who won't sign are those who won't let you talk," said another. "If they listen, Ben's record convinces them."

REACTION to Davis' Foley Square trial with 10 other Communist leaders was universally sympathetic to Davis, canvassers reported.

"The voters know that Ben is on trial because he fights for Negro rights," one woman canvasser said. "They won't swallow this 'force and violence' stuff."

The Harlem Region reported a list of several hundred voters who expressed active interest in joining the Communist Party, and plans are being made to revisit these people and activize them.

Canvassers who have had the opoprtunity to visit many Harlem areas stated that although results were good, there was still a long way to go in turning the petition success into an election victory.

"We've got a job of work ahead of us," said one. "We've got to keep at it every day."

"Almost everyone will sign the petition," said another. "It's just a question of getting enough canvassers to cover the houses. If we had enough forees we could sweep the entire area."

CANVASSERS received many offers of assistance from voters, one woman, now on strike, saying: "If I don't get down to your office in two days—come and get me!"

Petition-signing crossed party lines, canvassers said, many Republicans and Democrats adding their voices to the swelling tide in recognition of Davis' compelling contributions to Harlem welfare, and his stand in the Foley Square trial as a symbol of an oppressed people fighting back.

One woman signed, it was reported, as her husband, a Democratic district captain, looked on bodding his approval.

Civil service employes, risking loyalty law persecution, and many merchant seamen and longshoremen, cognizant of Davis' fight against Jimcrow in these fields, also signed.

Response to Davis' candidacy among Catholic voters was particularly encouraging, as canvassers reported many Catholics, while unwilling to read The Harlem Worker under threat of excommunication, nevertheless signed the petition, as a matter of "Constitutional right."

Party leaders summed it up by declaring that the people of Harlem "refuse to be fooled or confused by the red-scare, the war-scare or the heresy-trial."

"The issues have reached a new intensity," one spokesman said. "And the community is rallying with a new intensity to fight the issues through. It's peace or war, jobs or unemployment, Negro rights or lynching. Where these are concerned, the people know what they want—and they seem to know where to look for it."

Woman Likes Davis' Backing of Robeson

Ben Davis' support of Paul Robeson's peace stand—one of the issues commonly brought up by and to Davis canvassers — earned him one more signature on his Communist Party nominating petition this week.

A woman member of St. Charles' (Catholic) Church reported that the priest, after delivering a sermon on the subject, demanded a standing show of those in his congregation who would participate in an anti-Soviet war.

Not one member arose, she said.

Some Get Jobs Through Harlem Labor Council

The Harlem Trade Union Council announced this week that registration of unemployed Negroes is continuing at its offices, 2 East 125 St., on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7:30 to 8:30.

Of the 100 registrants thus far, more than half have been placed, many in skilled jobs, a Council spokesman said. Recently, a Negro fired by the Veterans Administration from an unskilled job in a discriminatory action that has brough protest action in the entire trade union movement, was placed in a skilled job by the Council.

The HTUC was formed last March to fight, through its affiliated unions, for the breakdown of lily-white job classifications, for upgrading Negroes and for Negro rights in general.



An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Met Life Jimcrow Okayed by State Insurance Agency

The New York State Department of Insurance, a government agency, this week gave its official blessing to anti-Negro practices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., as it brushed aside protests by Local 30 of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers against "Caucasian only" policy-application rules, and non-payment of agents' commissions on policies written for Negroes.

William Frankfurt, president of the local and one of a 14-member delegation to the agency, reported that Julius Sackman, deputy superintendent, completely absolved Metropolitan of violation of state anti-descrimination laws, and took it upon himself to defend the company policies.

Sackman stated that Metropolitan was doing nothing illegal in restricting agents from writing applications for "non-Caucasians," Frankfurt said, and he also claimed the company was within the law in not paying commissions on Negro business since Negroes have a "higher mortality rate."

★

THE DELEGATION claimed that forcing Negroes to go to the company's offices to have policies written and the refusal of regular company doctors to examine Negro applicants effectively barred Negrois from the same insurance rights as other citizens. Frankfurt said Sackman dismissed this with the statement that, regardless of such discrimination, it was strictly the company's business and none of his department's.

Sackman tried to shift the blame for discrimination to the agents who, he said, should solicit business from Negroes and send them to the company to have it written up, despite the fact that they receive no commission for this business.

"It became obvious in the course of our conversation," Frankfurt

(Continued on Page 11)

Court Ruling on Met Held Unconstitutional

By deciding in favor of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Jimcrow policy at Stuyvesant Town the New York State Court of Appeals violated the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, Abraham Unger declared last week in an article written for the Daily Worker.

These Negro Liberation amendments, Mr. Unger declared, make new laws unnecessary to justify the rights of Negroes to live in Stuyvesant town. What is needed are "laws which would put the officers and directors of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in jail and which would dissolve that billion-dollar corporation for violating the Constitution by denying their rights to American citizens."

Mr. Unger wrote, "The law is plain. Equal rights mean equal rights. Anything less than equal rights is a violation of the law. That is what the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments meant in 1869. That is what they mean in 1949, despite what judges say."

Gov't of Negro Haters, Ferdinand Smith Says

Ferdinand Smith, executive-secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council now facing the threat of deportation, this week charged that the Truman Administration is a "Confederate government" whose "Southern philosophy of oppression makes it unfit to lead this nation."

Speaking at a press conference sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., Smith declared:

"Go down the list of men who run our government and you will find that those in key legislative, judicial and executive positions are southerners, Negro-haters, people who are morally unfit to stand at the head of a democratic government."

Smith, who is out on $10,000 bail after his second jailing in Attorney General Tom Clark's Ellis Island concentration camp, listed among those "who are trying to impose the philosophy of white supremacy on the entire nation," President Truman himself, from Jimcrow Missouri; Vice President Barkley, who presides over the Senate, a Kentuckian; Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, of Texas; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Vinson, another Kentuckian; Clark, also of Texas; John Steelman, Truman's "assistant president" and close adviser, from Arkansas; Rep. Woods of Georgia, who heads the Un-American Committee; Sens. Connally of Texas and McKellar of Tennessee, who also head major committees; Secretary of the Treasury Snyder; of Missouri; James E.



SMITH

Webb, of North Carolina, defense chief; and many others.

★

SMITH linked the deportation hysteria instigated by Clark's Immigration and Naturalization Service with "those same forces who have sent the Klan riders and the lynchers against my people, the Negro people."

"The foreign born, they would deport, the Negro they would lynch and murder," he said. "The

(Continued on Page 11)

The Worker

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ELWOOD DEAN

An Attorney Who Really Represents The People of N.J.

BECAUSE COMMUNISTS AN DPROGRESSIVES understand the class role of the courts under capitalism, we often consider lawyers as people to be tolerated. Two historic events demand reconsideration of the matter. The case of the 12 and that of the Trenton Six teach us that attorneys are sometimes worthy of the plaudits and deepest respect from the working class.

Our press has made famous the names of the fighting lawyers at Foley Square. Not enough, however, has been said about New Jersey's most capable attorney Solomon Golat.

A relatively young man, Sol has more years of labor practice under his belt than any attorney in the state. His record is impressive. His fidelity to the working class is exemplary. He brings to his practice a creative quality worthy of the working class. He inspires confidence from his clients.

• • •

BORN IN NORWICH, Connecticut, Golat came to Newark at the age of two. After public schools, he attended New Jersey Law School, working as an electrician's helper and a salesman to pay his way. He passed the New Jersey Bar in 1931 and had his first practical legal experience with a commercial law firm. Based upon that experience, he decided not to practice commercial law.

Golat's record of civil rights and labor practice dates from that decision. His understanding of a labor attorney is one who makes it his business to "find and make in the law, that which will help the 'have-nots' against the vested interests." He believes that the lawyer is supplementary to the people's mass struggls. He believes that mass actions are the greatest influence upon legal maters. He lets his clients know it.

It is significant that during the period 1933-36, Golats' first civil rights cases established the legal right of the unemployed to picket and to assemble in New Jersey. He has fought consistently to end injunctions against labor and numbers the Leather Workers, Hotel Workers and the employees of Seabrook Farms among his earliest clients in that fight.

Golat was counsel for Labor's Anti-Injunction League, which he helped to organize in the middle thirties. He contributed much toward securing the State Anti-Injunction Law of 1941.

A complete record of Sol Golat's important cases is too long to list. But a verbal portrait of this man's achievements is dominated by two major victories. Both took place in Trenton.

In 1947 Sol led the legal fight which won a permanent injunction against the Mayor and other officials of Trenton, restraining them from interfering with meetings of the Communist Party. The struggle involved the great German Communist Gerhardt Eisler and included a riot embracing a mob of two thousand gathered by the city's reactionaries.

On June 30, 1949, Golat, as an associate of the eminent attorneys William Patterson and O. John Rogge, shared in the victory of the New Jersey Supreme Court's reversal of the Trenton Six death sentence.

• • •

EVERY CONTRIBUTOR to the first-round victory of the Trenton Six should appreciate the role of Solomon Golat. It was he who provided the necessary local data and the legal bridges which Rogge, Patterson and Emmanuel Bloch traveled in the case.

Patterson speaks in the most laudatory terms. "Golat brings to the internationally important Trenton Six Case a background of years of militant legal experience reaching back into the days of the International Labor Defense. His willingness to properly politicalize civil rights cases is exceptional. He has completely rejected the moribund technical and formalistic 'legal' approach. He has refused to succumb to the pressure for cold jurisprudence. In the finest and strictest sense, Solomon Golat is a people's lawyer, imbued with the forthrightness and militance of working class tradition."

Such commentary from the heroic defender of Sacco & Vanzetti and the Scottsboro victims is a fitting to New Jersey's most capable people's attorney. Sol Golat is an example for socially conscious lawyers everywhere. All of New Jersey's victims of class oppression are proud to have him in our midst.

Silk Strike Blasts 'No Raise' Decree

PATERSON.—One hundred and sixty Facile Corp. workers, members of Local 75 of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) have broken through TWUA President Emile Rieve's "no wage increase" position by ending an eight-day strike with a 7½-cent raise in pay. The victory marks the first textile wage increase in the Passaic Valley this year.



EMIL RIEVE
He Said No

Facile workers were no more satisfied with the Local's position of extending the present agreement without a wage increase than they were with Rieve's position. In addition to the absolute need for raising rates in the shop to comply with comparable shops, speed-up, increasingly bad working conditions and attempts to undermine the union leadership in the shop all played a part in the militant strike action of the workers in defiance of the national and local officials' role.

COMPLETE SOLIDARITY of the workers on the picket lines and at their strike meetings was the one thing that won the strike. This display of strength was able to force the local leadership to take a position of support to the strike as well as correct a number of errors which could have brought defeat.

One such dangerous position which the workers themselves corrected was with regard to the strike action itself. The recommendation of the Local president was for extension of the agreement to give the employer and the union time to settle without a strike. The shop voted this down for a "no contract, no work" stand.

Another dangerous situation saved by the workers was in connection with the organizing of a new shop of 12 workers located in the same building. Joint Board Executive Director Charles Serraino and the International representative in charge of organization, Bernard Daly, were ready to sign a contract with Lafayette Co., the newly organized shop, providing for lower rates than those of the striking Facile workers.

It was apparent Lafayette could easily hire scabs through their employment office to do work in Facile. So Facile workers forced the Joint Board leadership to hold up the agreement in the Lafayette shop for eight days until the Facile strike was settled.

After eight days of stubborn resistance, the employers recognized their useless attempts to break up the strike and settled with a 7½-cent increase in pay, plus other demands.

Armstrongs

(Continued from Page 1-A)

"out of his hands." But Monday night it's going to be placed right in the hands of the city council by a mass delegation and William Wallace, chairman of Local 401's welfare committee, has asked "all decent people" to come up to East Orange City Hall at 8 p.m. to protest the city administration's callous anti-labor attitude.

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THE CITY COUNCIL has another handful before it Monday night—its nine-month refusal to abide by state law and open the veterans' housing project on a democratic, non-Jimcrow basis. Ugly extent to which the anti-Negro, anti-labor city administration is pushing was seen last week when it got a few racist-minded veterans to organize "protests against Negro discrimination against whites."

Christopher Armstrong is himself a Negro. Like all Negro workers at Singer, he is a victim of the company's Jimcrow policy that segregates Negroes to the hot, dirty work of the foundry.

Armstrong is still suffering severe burns which have recently begun to open. His wife Elizabeth, a charming and attractive woman, is not too well. With 10 children to look after in the house, life is no bed of roses for her even when her husband is working.

So far the Armstrongs' only help has come from their union, UE Local 401, which has provided medical care and food relief, and paid off half the back rent to stave off the first eviction notice.

But the union, with its 3,000-worker case-load (more than is handled by city relief in all the Oranges) faces an increasingly stiff task. A hundred to 200 new cases a week are still coming in.

The Armstrong home—in spite of the anti-labor Singer Co., the state UCC and the city welfare committee—is still cheerful. Like the Singer workers in general, the Armstrongs are determined to win out.

And their fighting union is determined to help them win their battle with the anti-labor, anti-Negro East Orange city council. This Monday night.

WHY NOT THE 'TRENTON SIX'?

(Continued from Page 2-A)

to you, described it the day after the primary:

"County Prosectutor Mitchell Cohen emerged from the primary election as the new Republican leader of Camden city . . . Politicos were giving full credit to Cohen for having saved the regular Republican ticket from possible country-wide defeat by 'delivering' the Camden city vote.

"Cohen was credited with having persuaded City Commissioner David S. Rhone to forsake the New Leadership faction and order various ward leaders to line up behind the Regulars."

But the basis for Rhone's "persuasion" had been laid 18 days before, when the indictments against him were "nolle prossed"—that is, dropped without trial.

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THEN THERE IS the case of Sgt. John V. Wilkie, Detective Edward Shapiro and Patrolman Samuel Saunders, all members of the Camden city police force. Surely, Governor, with your frequently professed interest in civil rights for the Negro people, you must recall those names.

Wilkie, Saunders and Shapiro were indicted by a Grand Jury for atrocious assault and battery against Magnus Tinsley, an Atlantic City Negro; and Wilkie was indicted on additional count of intent to kill.

These are serious charges, Governor. They were based on a sadistic three-cop beating of Tinsley on a Camden street, in the police patrol wagon, and in the accident ward of Cooper Hospital, where Wilkie kicked Tinsley in the face, breaking the Negro's jaw as he lay unconscious on the floor.

Yet Wilkie, Shapiro and Saunders are still on active duty in the Camden police force. Their trial was postponed three times in the course of a year and a half—and then, after a jury disagreement, dropped by the county prosecutor who carried Camden County for you by his "persuasion" of Commissioner Rhone.

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YOU SEE, GOVERNOR, there is ample precedent for you to drop the indictments against the Trenton Six.

There are, of course, certain possible differences in the cases I have recalled to your attention.

For one thing, the Trenton Six are not politicians or white-supremacy cops. They are just six Negro workingmen.

For another thing, they are innocent.

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YOU HAVE two courses open to you, Governer.

You can continue to cover up for Prosecutor Charles Volpe and Judge Charles Hutchinson of Mercer County by holding the Trenton Six for another trial, in spite of the fact that the State has no case against them—

Or you can free them by dropping the indictments, and end one of the most shocking legal lynch frameups in American history.

Sir, until the Trenton Six are free they must stand before the world as proof that savage, jimcrow oppression of the Negro people is not an accident, but a policy of government in New Jersey.

Sincerely,
JOHN F. NORMAN
Editor, The New Jersey Worker

UE Democracy: Key to Victory

(Continued from Page 1-A)

thought—its super-duper knockout punch. In a letter to all workers, Singer officials announced that **regardless of the election results, they would not meet with UE Local 401 "unless that union files non-Communist affidavits in accordance with Federal Law, or abandons its Party-line fight on standards."**

The non-Communist affidavits were, of course, a phony issue. Only six weeks before, the Singer Mfg. Co. had signed a contract with UE in South Bend, Ind.

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THERE WAS—and still is—only one issue. That is the company's refusal to bargain collectively with its workers through the union of their own choice. With that union-busting aim, the company has refused to discuss the standards system in any way, to allow the questin to go to arbitration or even to put the standards issue aside for the time being and discuss the other demands of the Singer workers.

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TO ALLOW the non-Communist affidavits to become an issue would have split the workers and would have had a serious effect on UE's margin of victory. To force the company to negotiate, and to win the best possible contract for the Singer workers, was and correctly remains the only goal of the union leadership.

They exposed the company's tactic in this telegram to H. J. Goosman, Singer works manager:

"Since you have put the matter on an 'either-or' basis, we assume that if our officers are willing to sign the affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law, you will change your position on standards.

"We detest the Taft-Hartley Law and all that it stands for; we detest the spectacle of labor leaders being required publicly to swear to their plitical purity in violation of the Constitution. Nothing, however, is quite so detestable as your own attempt to barter your flag-waving patriotism for the dollars the Singer company would make by the continuance of speed-up.

"Since you've put the issue, however, we challenge you to come through,

"Accordingly, we propose that the company at long last agree to change its position on Standards—to negotiate the matter in good faith with the union after producing all your figures—and in the event of no agreement, to submit the matter to an impartial body for final and binding arbitration.

"In return for such an agreement by the company, the officers of this Local will sign affidavits as required by the Taft-Hartley Law.

"By getting over the stumbling block that you have made of this issue we can open the way to a speedy settlement of all the other issues of the strike.

Since then, nothing more has been heard from the company on the non-Communist affidavits.

• • •

THE SINGER WORKERS haven't heard the last of redbaiting in this strike. The company will develop other angles—perhaps even more vicious than before.

Much depends on the support this strike receives from the labor movement. Financial support and picketing of stores in every town and city can tell the story.

The election results have shown the great unity and fighting determination of the Singer workers to win their just demands. They must be supported!

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, and as the picture on this page suggests, can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

• • •

THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

Some teams, of course, need help more than others. But they all could use strengthening. The Phils, for example, have been forced to go along with a second baseman who as of Sunday was batting .205. The Cubs regularly field a shortstop who is hitting .228. They have an outfielder acquired in a trade this year also hitting that figure. They've used as a regular center-fielder a man hitting .222. The Pirates have been struggling along with a second baseman hitting .218 and a third baseman rapping .219. The Reds go with a .220 hitting second sacker. The Tigers are currently playing a .114 hitter and .211 hitter in their infield. The A's Monday night fielded an outfielder hitting .178. The Browns have used three men at shortstop and they are hitting .236, .214 and .122. The White Cox go with a .231 hitting outfielder and a third baseman 10 points better. The Nats have played an outfielder hitting .216.

• • •

NEVER MIND the names. You'll find them all in the Sunday statistics if you're curious. This isn't a rap against any particular ballplayers. Some are over the hill, some may improve. The point is these clubs are forced to use such pathetic hitters this year and four years after the signing of Robinson refuse to even try to strengthen by tending democracy to their ballclubs.

In one way it almost seems too bad it's a powerful club like the Red Sox, a flag contender as it stands, that adds another prospective star by the simple expedient of ending the infamous color line. For there are teams so desperately needing reinforcement that they are as much as 34 games behind the leaders and they unbalance the league and detract from the interest.

But if the Red Sox got the good sense, belated though it be, to overcome their own old white supremacy hesitation and help themselves, all we can say is more power to the Red Sox, at bat, in the field and at the box office!

And what say the good fans of Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, DETROIT

This Was the Tiger's Answer to Query On Jimcrow Three Years Ago

Last week we recalled the answer given to a Daily Worker questionnaire on hiring Negro players by Frank McKinney, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He claimed the Pirates didn't discriminate and scouts were instructed to sign all qualified players regardless of color. That answer was in November, 1946.

Today, mainly for the benefit of Michigan readers but for all democratic-minded sports fans as well, we reprint the answer we received from the Detroit Tigers in October, 1946. True, the answer came from George Trautman, who is no longer with Detroit, having moved into a post as minor league executive.

But Trautman was presumably expressing Detroit policy. His post is now occupied by William G. Evans, as vice president and general manager. President of the club is Walter O. Briggs, auto magnate, and son Walter O. Briggs Jr. is vice president.

Here is Trautman's reply to the Daily Worker questionaire:

Detroit Baseball Club,
Oct. 28, 1946.

Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo
Sports Editors, Daily Worker
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication addressed to Mr. Briggs, it is only fair to say that the Detroit Club, like all other major league clubs, has no rules or regulations which prohibit including of Negro players on the Detroit Club.

The Detroit Club will continue its policy of attempting to put the best qualified players available on the field as player representatives of the city of Detroit.

Discrimination as to race, color or creed has never been a part of the prevailing policy.

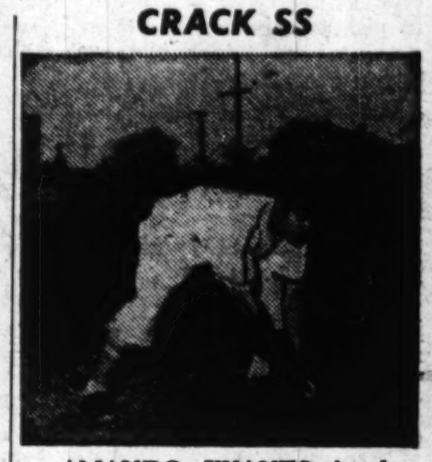
Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN,
Executive Vice-President.

THERE IT IS. And the record speaks. Detroit still has a lily white organization right down through its lowest farm affiliate. Can a city with over 160,000 Negroes as part of its population truly qualify as "representative of the city be truly "represented on the field" when it does not hire a single Negro player, even for a tryout with a farm team?

What's the answer in 1949, Mr. Briggs?

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

By Bill Wolf

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedly outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats; and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horsecollared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting base hits regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit volumn. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 trics. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat had been minimized by some segments of the press.

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'I FLED SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA'

By Elihu S. Hicks

A startling case of the peonage forced on a Southern Negro sharecropper was revealed yesterday at a press conference called by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis at his office, 200 W. 135 St. A young South Carolina Negro told the harrowing story of his escape from peonage and of how his pregnant wife is being held in jail as a hostage while his children are still held in peonage by the same landlord from whom he escaped. He had spent 60 days on a South Carolina chain gang without a trial, he related.

Henry Sapp, 34, his wife Matilda, 30, and their 11 children, ranging in age from 17 years to 11 months, have been sharecroppers on a cotton, peanut, and corn plantation in Ellington, S. C., for the past six years.

They had a verbal agreement with Haywood Gettings, a white landowner, to work the farm and share equally in the proceeds of the crop. The Sapp family was to receive $50 a month in advance for their work.

On May 3, Gettings told Sapp that his children would have to go to work on another of Gettings' plantations. Sapp refused to permit the children to go.

NO TRIAL

The next day, Sheriff Black, and Deputies John Sanders and Burt stormed into Sapp's house, arrested him for "disorderly conduct and breach of contract" and dragged him off to work on one of South Carolina's notorious chain gain for 60 days, without a trial.

When he arrived on the chain gang, Sapp related, "I was beaten by Deputy Sanders with a strap—all the new prisoners are."

At the end of the 60 grueling days, Sapp was taken back to the County Seat, Barnwell, and finally Gettings took him back to the farm.

After he had worked for a month, Gettings refused to pay Sapp either in food or money.

ESCAPES TO NEW YORK

Faced with starvation for himself and his family, Sapp sold his two hogs, spirited his family to another plantation where they had friends and relatives, and on Aug. 5, escaped to New York.

Sapp did not bring his wife with him because she was pregnant and he did not think that she could survive the long trip on the Jim-crow train.

HELD AS HOSTAGE

On Aug. 11, Sapp received a letter from a friend in Ellington, S. C., telling him that his pregnant wife, Matilda, had been seized and was being held in jail as a hostage because Sapp had left the plantation. His children, Sapp was told, were to work out Sapp's "broken contract" for the rest of their lives.

Since then, Sapp has been warned that if he returns to South Carolina he will be killed.

Sapp is living with his sister,

(Continued on back Page)

Communists Ask Three Old Parties:

Why No Negroes For City Office?

Herbert Wheeldin, chairman of the Harlem Communist Party, and George Blake, executive secretary of the New York County C. P., in an open letter to Democratic, Republican and Liberal Party leaders this week demanded to know why these parties saw fit to designate only one Negro to run for office in the entire city campaign. This lone Negro is Earl Brown, their coalition candidate against Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. The following are excerpts from their letter to Mayor O'Dwyer, Thomas Curran, chairman of the New York County GOP and Alex Rose, chairman of the New York County Liberal Party:

"We were prompted to write this letter to you following an examination of all the candidates that have been designated by the political parties you represent in the municipal elections this year. Our purpose is to single out and bring to your attention, and to the attention of the people of New York, a certain feature of the policies of your party, common to all, individually and collectively, or in whatever combination or coalition may have been contrived by you to confuse and deceive the people.

"Thus, we have discovered, for instance, that your parties, the Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Fusion, have all failed to nominate a single Negro candidate for any office. Is it possible we are in error? Did we ovedlook any of the candidates? We studied the top of the ticket for Mayor, Comptroller, President of the City Council; we scanned all candidates for borough in the five boroughs; for District Attorney, for City Council in the 25 districts and all the judgeships.

And we find, somehow, a startling contradiction to the promises that have been made by your parties.

We find, gentlemen, that in this campaign, where the executive and legislative bodies of the city are to be elected, that no Negro candidates have been designated for any of these offices.

Hold on. Just a moment. We must confess that our statement is not quite accurate. The fact is—and we must state it—that the Democrats, Republicans and Fusion have, indeed designated a Negro candidate. That you with

(Continued on Page 2-A)



PEONAGE VICTIM tells story in Councilman Davis' office. Left to right are William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress; Charles Sapp, the victim; Mrs. Daisy Mobely, his sister; Horace Marshall, Davis Assistant; Henry Sapp and Raymond Tillman.

—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

Klan Tosses Dynamite at Negro Minister's Homes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The homes of two Negro ministers were bombed and 18 persons narrowly escaped death here last weekend as the Klan rode again against the Negro people. This is part of a campaign of the Klan and Dixiecrats to force the Negroes of Birmingham to live in swamps, dirty industrial areas, and railroad track slum areas.

Last March Negro homes in this same area were bombed. Last week a cache of dynamite was found ready for explosion at a Negro home.

The bombs last March failed to frighten the Negro residents from their homes. City police, instead of finding the guilty bombers, centered their attention on doing what the bombs failed to do. They tried to drive the Negroes from their homes in the Smithfield area.

The latest attempt is being led ironically enough by City Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene Connor. He was one of the leading organizers of the Dixiecrats last summer. His ordinance, passed unanimously by the city commission, would make it a misdemeanor for Negroes to live in "white zoned" areas. The Smithfield area has been "zoned" for whites only, though such zoning laws have been ruled unconstitutional by federal courts.

The homes bombed last night were those of the Rev. Milton Curry and the Rev. E. B. DeYampert. The bombs fell between the two homes and narrowly missed the houses which were occupied by the families at the time.

The Negroes who escaped death said they were more angry than frightened. A Negro newspaper, the Birmingham World said defiantly: "Our City Fathers seem not to be concerned about bringing to justice the person or persons who bombed three homes the night of March 24, 1949. The fact that Negro citizens are bottled in the slums . . . does not seem to arouse them."

Other acts of violence against the Negro people included the following:

BEATEN BY KLUXERS, WOMAN DISABLED PERMANENTLY

ALAMO, Ga.—A Negro woman, Mrs. Mamie White, was taken from her home by masked Klansmen and beaten. As a result of the brutal ordeal she suffered permanent injuries. The beating took place July 12, but news of it did not come out then because the Negro community was terrorized and intimidated to "keep quiet."

60-YEAR OLD MAN FORCED TO LEAP FROM HIGH BRIDGE

SALISBURY, N.C.—A 60-year-old Negro, Alex Brown was forced by gun-point by three white men to get in their car. They drove him to a steel bridge, and there, still threatening to shoot him, they forced the elderly man to jump from a great height.

ALLWHITE JURY SENTENCES YOUTH TO DEATH FOR "RAPE"

HOPE, Ark.—Under a heavy atmosphere of Klan hysteria a young Negro was "legally" lynched by an all-white jury after ten minutes of "deliberation." The Negro youth, Herman Maxwell, 21, was not even permitted to be present when the jury gave its verdict. The prosecutor had announced before the trial that he would call for the death sentence. The jury in ten minutes granted his request. the all-white group may just as well have been a lynch posse who strung him up or shot him.

The 21year old youth who will die was accused of "rape."

ANOTHER NEGRO KILLED ON MALLARD MURDER SCENE

LYONS, Ga.—A Negro turpentine worker was shot down and killed by a white man Sunday. Lyons was the scene of mob violence last year when Robert Mallard was shot down from ambush on a lonely road near the city. Three white men have been arrested two as material witnesses, and one for the actual slaying. All charged with murder in the Mallard slaying were acquitted on charges against them were dropped.

NAVY VET RETURNED TO PRISON FOR LIFE

MEMPHIS.—Another victim has been claimed by the red hysteria. This time in Mississippi.

About 18 years ago, Stein Williams, then a young Negro of 14, was senteneed to life imprisonment as accomplice to a murder in which he had no part. Stein's father was lynched by a mob for the alleged murder of a sheriff's son.

In the earliy part of the war, using the proof of innocence, a local lawyer was able to get Williams released from Parchman Prison on "indefinite suspension."

Williams enlisted in the Navy and served 14 months overseas.

After returning to Memphis he held three different jobs satisfactorily until one day in June when he was arrested at work and sent back to Parchman to serve the rest of the life sentence.

The reason given for his reinternment was that the Chicago authorities had wired Mississippi that Williams was involved in Communist activities. And such action was violation of "indefinite suspension" of sentence.

SHERIFF KILLS PRISONER "TRYING TO ESCAPE"

SPARTA, Ga.—A Negro prisoner was fatally shot here today by Police Chief Moody Pardue. A coroner's jury ruled the shooting "justified." Pardue claimed the prisoner tried to escape. What really happened will never be known because the prisoner is dead.

Robeson, DuBois Only Negroes in New 'Who's Who'



ROBESON DuBOIS

NEW YORK.—The 1945 definitive, biographical encyclopedia of the English-speaking "Who's Who," which has just been issued by the MacMillan Company here in America, is reported to contain the names of only two American Negroes, Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

This is the original "Who's Who" first published in England in 1848 and the model for other more recent imitations such as "Who's Who in America," etc. This conservative publication, in its 3,080 pages covering the world, admits comparatively few Americans.

Paul Robeson's name has been included in this encyclopedia for several years back. Dr. DuBois' name appears there for the first time in the present edition. They are, respectively, chairman and vice chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

Rent Gougers Open Up on Negro Tenants

MIAMI, Fla.—Max Goodman, president of the Miami, Miami Beach Tenant League accused landlords here of gouging Negro tenants. He cited a case of a Negro woman who lived with her daughter, whose husband had deserted her and her and her four small her children. Their rent collector told her that the house they lived in had been sold, but he had a vacant house he would rent her for a "fee" of $125 and $5.50 a week.

In on the deal was her corner grocery man who told the woman that she could give him her $63 welfare check if she promised to pay the balance later. He promised to give her groceries on credit.

The woman and her daughter moved in, and two weeks ago the collector appeared again and told the woman the place had been sold out but offered to find her another for a $50 "fee." She described the place as "not fit for hogs."

Goodman predicted rents in Negro slum areas would shoot upward when controls are lifted.

THE TAMPA RENT control office has received 60 to 100 protests a day about increases in rent averaging 50 to 60 percent.

Most of the increases were in low-cost housing where rents before decontrol ranged from $30 to $50 a month. Those evicted from these units because they can not afford to pay the higher rents cannot find anything satisfactory.

Many of those who called the rent office about their evictions said they had orders to move "in one or two days if they cannot meet the higher rentals." About 125 of those notified to move in the past month were servicemen.

Rent controls were ended Friday for St. Augustine, Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach and Atlantic Beach.

Retailers Report Slump in Sales

The depression in the South continued to widen as unemployed increased sharply and store sales declined in several southern cities.

Miami and Tampa showed "substantial" unemployment increases for the month of June, according to a report by the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security. The same report said manufacturing employment failed to rise anywhere in the South Atlantic area.

The report was gloomy about employment possibilities. It said that more employment declines are expected in Birmingham, Tulsa and Louisville.

In Birmingham unemployment between June 15 and July 15 increased by 1,000. Negro workers especially have been laid off and are crowding private and public employment agencies looking for work.

The Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta said store sales for that city were down 13 percent as compared to last year's sales. In Birmingham, Jacksonville, Miami and Nashville similar declines were reported.

Up and Down Dixie

Better Bus Service Promised Delegation

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—About 80 Negro and white residents of Wheatley Courts, Camp Cushing, and vicinity marched on the City Hall here to demand better bus service, better streets and improved drainage. The delegation was headed by Rev. V. M. Bailey, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. The group, representing about 4,000 residents, was one of the largest delegations ever to appear before the City Council. The march on the City Hall climaxed a struggle for civic improvements that has been going on for several years.

The delegation was promised better bus service within two months.

Telephone Workers Stick to CIO Union

ATLANTA, Ga.—Southern Bell Telephone employes have voted overwhelmingly in favor of continued representation by the Communication Workers of America, CIO. The vote was 6 to 1 in favor of the union. States affected are Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Kentucky. About 45,000 Southern Bell employes were eligible to vote.

Injunction Threatened by Masonite Bosses

LAUREL, Miss.—Authorities at the Masonite Corp., where 3,000 Negro and white employes have been on strike for four months, are trying to use the courts now to break the strike. They have asked for a court injunction against mass picketing. The order would also restrain the pickets from "interfering" with the switch tracks adjacent to the plant. Wages and seniority are among the issues still unsettled. The Negro and white workers have held firm in spite of all kinds of company "tricks" to break them up.

Texas Workers Hit Nomination of Tom Clark

HOUSTON, Tex.—The executive board of Local 75, FTA-CIO, unanimously informed Sen. Pat McCarran of the Senate Judiciary Committee of their opposition to Tom Clark's nomination for Supreme Court Justice.

On behalf of 600 Negro and Mexican-American unionists, the board pointed to Clark's record of "failing to prosecute violation of civil rights, including numerous lynchings of Negroes . . . failure to prosecute KKK outbursts . . . mass deportations carried on against trade union officials and others . . . prosecution of minority political groups on the sole basis of their beliefs."

Birmingham Citizens Want Negro Cops

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Committee to Secure Negro Policemen for Birmingham was recently organized here. The Negro community and many whites are giving this committee full support. Birmingham is notorious for police brutality against the Negro people.

In 1948, 14 Negroes were reported killed by the city's police. Many others were beaten and brutalized.

Rank and File Kluxers Played for Suckers

Besides being an instrument of hate and a divider of people, the Klan is a racket in which a few Klan bosses get new homes and personal riches and the rank and filers are really taken for "a ride."

In Birmingham—or Jefferson County—there are some 6,500 Klansmen. Each member pays $10 to join. That gives the Klan bosses, who are complete dictators, some $65,000 to play around with.

In return for this $10 the Klansman gets a password and ceremony—but no sheet. This extra must also be paid for, and here again the Klansman is "taken in."

Another big pool of money for the Klan boss to play around with is the 50 cents per month a member pays for dues. In Jefferson County this amounts to $39,000 a year—no small profit.

The rank and file Klansmen would be interested in knowing just who gets this money. Testimony before a congressional committee by Klan leaders themselves proves the Klan is a racket and its money, fleeced from the rank and file, goes for personal enrichment of a few Klan bosses.

C. Anderson Wright, a former Kleagle testified before a congressional committee that since the Klan's reincarnation it had taken in $1,250,000. It also came out at the investigation that "the Klan" had bought a home for $25,000 and "presented it to the Imperial Wizard."

It was disclosed in the book KKK a story of the Klan by C. Winfield Jones, (a book endorsed by the Klan), that "Klan officials ostensibly had regular salaries but it is alleged they took what profits they pleased."

The book reveals that one Klan boss, the full dictator that he was, copyrighted the Klan's name, charter, ritual and constitution. This legally made all these his own property. When the Klan got rid of him it had to buy all this back at a handsome price. It paid him $90,000. The man or "intermediary" who arranged the "sale" got a cool $40,000.

Communists Ask Three Old Parties:

Why No Negroes For City Office?

(Continued from Page 1)

little fanfare and difficulty achieved unprecedented unity on a Negro candidate in the 21st Senatorial District to oppose City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis! The only position where your parties have designated a Negro candidate to run for office is to oppose the only Negro incumbent holding office in the city of New York.

How will you explain it, Mr. O'Dwyer? Can you explain it by your belated appeal to President Truman to designate a Negro for one of the four new federal judgeships in the Southern District of New York? Did this come as an afterthought?

And how, Mr. Curran, will you explain it? We would like to address the same question to Alex Rose and David Dubinsky. Where was the Liberal Party in espousing, in promoting, in fighting for the integration of Negro leaders in all of the major offices throughout the city? In fact, isn't it true, Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Rose, that your party had a major hand in preventing the designation of an outstanding Negro leader like Congressman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., from becoming a candidate for Boro President of Manhattan. Then there is the issue of Stuyvesant Town where the city administration actively supported Metropolitan Life and its Jimcrow policy in the court proceedings brought by the American Jewish Congress and the NAACP.



HERBERT WHEELDIN

In this election, it is clear that only the American Labor Party and the Communist Party are truly concerned with the interests of the Negro people. The ALP has named a host of outstanding Negro candidates in all counties. Is it not clear then, gentlemen, that your unholy coalition against Ben Davis is part and parcel of the sinister plot against the Negro people as a whole? Your conspiracy will fail because the Negro people, the trade union and progressive people of New York can see through your sham. They see in your machinations the fine hand of the Polltax Tom Clark, Rankin of Missouri, Wood of Georgia, Truman and his Wall St. sponors. They are determined to put a stop to police brutality to Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town, to job discrmination and all the other undemocratic evils which fester like cancer on body politic of our city. Ben Davis will be reelected despite your coalition. The people will win!

According to a national health survey, in cities of less than 10,000 population, 73 percent of the white families and only 9 percent of Negro families had indoor flush toilets.

Women in the Spotlight . . .

By Bobbie Patrick

Heloise Moorehead, is the lone woman business agent of Local 144 of the AFL Hotel Front Service Employes Union staff of four.

She received her post as a result of the union's militant policy of promoting Negro women and as a tribute to her ability as a leader.

She was born in Virginia and has been a resident of New York since



HELOISE MOORHEAD

1929. An alumnus of Spellman College and of New York University, she holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English and Journalism.

Presently on the executive committee of the New York County American Labor Party, she is also trade union committee chairman of the Congress of American Women and is treasurer of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family.

Along with Mrs. Pearl Laws of the Negro woman leader International Fur and Leather Workers Union, she and Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn civic and political leader, were delegates to the Second International Women's Congress in Budapest, Hungary in December, 1948. They represented the Congress of American Women.

Asked what she thought the most important single issue in American life today, Miss Moorehead readily answeerd, "As a Negro and a woman I must speak out against the indictment of the Communist leaders as an attack on all the people and their basic democratic traditions.

"It is the first step toward fascism," she said, "and a smokescreen to prevent the growing unity of the Negro and white workers and to further suppress the Negro people."

In her tour of Czechoslovakia and the other eastern democracies Miss Moorehead met and talked with many peasants, students, unionists and workers who had lived under Hitler's yoke of fascism and race supremacy.

"They expressed grave concern over the discrimination and oppression of the Negro people," she related.

A key to the freedom of the Negro people both politically and economically, the Negro woman leader emphasized, "is the responsibiilty Negro men must take in encouraging, helping to develop and fighting for leadership among Negro women."

"And we," she said, "have a challenge in the heritage of Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman."

DAVIS BILL FREEZES RENTS, BANS EVICTION

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis this week introduced into the City Council a rent rollback bill which would freeze all dwelling rentals as of June, 1947. The measure, proposed by the Negro Communist Councilman, would specifically prevent evictions where tenants refuse to pay rentals higher than those prevailing in June, 1947. It would further provide rent decreases where landlords have refused to provide essential services.

The rent roll-back bill was one of a series of measures entered by Davis at yesterday's special Council session.

Davis' measure was in sharp contrast to the O'Dwyer administration's maneuverings on the rent issue, and in particular to the latest bill put forth by Council vice chairman Joseph Sharkey, which would authorize the City Rent Commission to grant landlords rent increases.

In introducing his rent roll-back bill, Davis, the American Labor Party candidate for reelection to the City Council from Harlem's 21st Senatorial District, explained that tenants would have nothing more to do than pay their landlords the amount of rent they paid on June 30, 1947.

The New York Council on Rents

(Continued on back Page)

Hospital Neglect May Leave Taylor Crippled

Hospital neglect on top of police brutality may have crippled James Taylor of 37 W. 118 St. for life, the Harlem Worker learned this week. Taylor still suffers from the bullet wound in the groin he received from a killer-cop wearing a bartender's apron instead of a uniform, Patrolman Abrahm Yudenfreund, on June 12, at the same time killed Taylor's cousin, Richard D. Brown.

Taylor, who is unemployed, is being hounded by Commissioner Hilliard's Department of Welfare to report every morning at New York State Employment Service for a non-existent job.

On the night he was shot, Taylor charged, attendants at Harlem Hospital left his wound bleeding and entirely untreated except for a smear of peroxide around it. He was then sent to Bellevue Prison ward.

In Bellevue, Taylor went on, the wound was not examined and no clean bandage was ever put on except the one he put on himself after he was able to hobble around and get the material from the nurses.

"At last I took off the bandage myself and made the doctor look at it. He just said it was alright and told the nurse to make a note of it, but they never did anything."

His wife, Mrs. Catherine Taylor told The Worker that when her husband got home from the hospital, the wound appeared very inflamed. Although it was practically impossible for Tayor to get up and downstairs, she said, Welfare officials refused to send a doctor and ordered her husband to go back to the Bellevue clinic.

Numbness in the leg continues, however, Taylor said. He has acute rheumatic pains in the knee. And the flesh in his thigh below the wound has shrunk noticeably. Will the crippling continue? Will he be able to hold a job if he gets one? Taylor, with a wife and six small children to look after, worries a lot.

White Advises:

'STOP BEING BLACK!'

A disgusting article by Walter White in the current issue of Look Magazine suggests that Negroes turn the color of their skins white by the use of a newly-discovered chemical.

White, now on leave of absence from his post as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writes of a chemical called monobenzyl, and assumes that all other Negroes make a fetish of fair skin as he has done.

In his Look article, White accepts the "white supremacy" notion that "white make right" and speculates that if Negroes would bleach themselves their oppression would end.

The idiocy of the idea recalls the satirical novel of George S. Schuyler, "Black No More," which dealt with this idea. But when the Negroes in Schuyler's novel began using the chemical, they became whiter than the white folks, and the white folks, in turn, made a dash for the stuff, in order to get whiter than the Negroes!

Stupid, isn't it? And yet the Look article is the workings of the mind of a man who claimed to be the leader of the Negro people!

Jail or Death Won't Stop Fight: Gates

Over 2,000 cheering Harlemites this week heard John Gates, Daily Worker editor, declare that he and the 10 other Communist Party leaders being tried for their political beliefs, "are willing to make any sacrifice—even if it means jail, even if it means death" to continue fighting for the rights of the Negro people.

Gates was one of the speakers at a street meeting at 126 St and Seventh Ave. called by the Harlem Region of the Communist Party to demand the freedom of Henry Winston, national organizational secretary of the party.

On June 6, Fedeal Judge Harold Medina jailed Gates for 30 days when he refused to reveal the names of party members with whom he worked. Winston and Gus Hall, another defendant, were jailed for the rest of the trial when they protested the jailing of Gates.

During his stay in the sweltering West St. Federal House of Detention, Winston has been suffering with a serious heart ailment. Early in the trial, the judge called a whole day recess when a San Francisan stoolie complained that he was not "feeling well." However, Medina refused even to permit Winston's doctor to examine the cardiographs of his heart condition, and would not grant the defense attorneys' request for a recess so that Winston could rest.

Winston has been in jail for over two months, and it is estimated that the trial may last for many more weeks. Defense lawyers have warned Judge Medina that the continued strain of the trial being kept in the hot jail are endangering his life.

As Gates spoke, more and more Harlemites joined the crowd, many leaning out of windows to hear him. Five police cars, in an obvious attempt to intimidate the speakers and crowd, came roaring down Seventh Ave. When they reached 127th Street, a block from the meeting, they turned around and came roaring back.

No one seemed impressed. One listener described the cops in unprintable words, saying, "One day these ------ cops will find out that they don't own Harlem."

Herbert Wheeldin, Harlem regional director of the Communist Party, spoke for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, pointing out the obvious Jimcrow charatcer of Winston's jailing.

"There are some people in this country today," said Wheeldin, "who would like to put every Negro in jail for 26 years.

Wheeldin pointed out that the



JOHN GATES

Communist Party is being persecuted mainly because it fights for the rights of the Negro people.

Heloise Moorhead, long known as one of the hardest fighting Negro women in Harlem, seemed to reflect the feeling of the applauding audience when she said:

"We will never become stoolpigeons for Medina, prosecutor McGohey, Truman or Tom Clark."

60 Writers Flay Medina's Method

Sixty Negro and white writers and artists this week denounced the refusal of Judge Harold Medina, presiding over the trial of the 11 Communist leaders, to meet with petitioners. After a heated argument with Medina's shield, Capt. Ambler of the Federal Courthouse Guard, a delegation left a statement demanding resumption by Judge Medina of the right of petition and the freedom of the three jailed defendants.

Among those signing the petition were Theodore Ward, Samuel Sillen, Sidney Finkelstein, Earl Conrad, A. B. Magil and Ira Wallach.

Offensive Cards Removed

Anti-Negro postcards were removed from sale at the Janal (Rexall) Pharmacy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue this week after protest action by the 11th A. D. Communist Party. The cards caricatured a Negro child, picturing him in an undignified position with an offensive caption.

500 a Day Sign Nominating Petitions for Ben Davis



DAVIS

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party nominating petition campaign for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., this week rolled on toward the 20,000-signature mark at the rate of 500 a day. The 950 canvassers reported voter response had risen to an estimated 67 percent of those visited.

Many canvassers reported petitions signed by three out of four eligible voters in their areas, and in some buildings the signers reached 100 percent.

Latest available reports showed an Aug. 14 total of 13,510 signatures in the 11th, 13th and Seventh A. D.'s, comprising the 21st Senatorial District, an increase of 7,500 over the previous week's total. Full-time canvassers working from the Harlem Region office, and volunteer workers in the three A. D.'s, were rolling in 500 signatures per day as this edition went to press, indicating a minimum of 16,000 by Aug. 19, 15th day of the drive.

Weekend canvassing was expected to raise the total to close to 20,000.

Enthusiastic canvassing teams, many of them veterans of previous Harlem petition drives, were unanimous in their opinion that an intensified militancy among voters is apparent in this campaign, indicating the people's flat rejection of anti-Communist hysteria and of the political pap served up by the old parties.

"The response is better—much better—than during the Wallace campaign," one canvasser said. "The people are there, just waiting for us to come to them."

"The only people who won't sign are those who won't let you talk," said another. "If they listen, Ben's record convinces them."

REACTION to Davis' Foley Square trial with 10 other Communist leaders was universally sympathetic to Davis, canvassers reported.

"The voters know that Ben is on trial because he fights for Negro rights," one woman canvasser said. "They won't swallow this 'force and violence' stuff."

The Harlem Region reported a list of several hundred voters who expressed active interest in joining the Communist Party, and plans are being made to revisit these people and activize them.

Canvassers who have had the opoprtunity to visit many Harlem areas stated that although results were good, there was still a long way to go in turning the petition success into an election victory.

"We've got a job of work ahead of us," said one. "We've got to keep at it every day."

"Almost everyone will sign the petition," said another. "It's just a question of getting enough canvassers to cover the houses. If we had enough forces we could sweep the entire area."

CANVASSERS received many offers of assistance from voters, one woman, now on strike, saying: "If I don't get down to your office in two days—come and get me!"

Petition-signing crossed party lines, canvassers said, many Republicans and Democrats adding their voices to the swelling tide in recognition of Davis' compelling contributions to Harlem welfare, and his stand in the Foley Square trial as a symbol of an oppressed people fighting back.

One woman signed, it was reported, as her husband, a Democratic district captain, looked on bodding his approval.

Civil service employes, risking loyalty law persecution, and many merchant seamen and longshoremen, cognizant of Davis' fight against Jimcrow in these fields, also signed.

Response to Davis' candidacy among Catholic voters was particularly encouraging, as canvassers reported many Catholics, while unwilling to read The Harlem Worker under threat of excommunication, nevertheless signed the petition, as a matter of "Constitutional right."

Party leaders summed it up by declaring that the people of Harlem "refuse to be fooled or confused by the red-scare, the war-scare or the heresy-trial."

"The issues have reached a new intensity," one spokesman said. "And the community is rallying with a new intensity to fight the issues through. It's peace or war, jobs or unemployment, Negro rights or lynching. Where these are concerned, the people know what they want—and they seem to know where to look for it."

Woman Likes Davis' Backing of Robeson

Ben Davis' support of Paul Robeson's peace stand—one of the issues commonly brought up by and to Davis canvassers — earned him one more signature on his Communist Party nominating petition this week.

A woman member of St. Charles' (Catholic) Church reported that the priest, after delivering a sermon on the subject, demanded a standing show of those in his congregation who would participate in an anti-Soviet war.

Not one member arose, she said.

Met Life Jimcrow Okayed by State Insurance Agency

The New York State Department of Insurance, a government agency, this week gave its official blessing to anti-Negro practices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., as it brushed aside protests by Local 30 of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers against "Caucasian only" policy-application rules, and non-payment of agents' commissions on policies written for Negroes.

William Frankfurt, president of the local and one of a 14-member delegation to the agency, reported that Julius Sackman, deputy superintendent, completely absolved Metropolitan of violation of state anti-descrimination laws, and took it upon himself to defend the company policies.

Sackman stated that Metropolitan was doing nothing illegal in restricting agents from writing applications for "non-Caucasians," Frankfurt said, and he also claimed the company was within the law in not paying commissions on Negro business since Negroes have a "higher mortality rate."

★

THE DELEGATION claimed that forcing Negroes to go to the company's offices to have policies written and the refusal of regular company doctors to examine Negro applicants effectively barred Negrois from the same insurance rights as other citizens. Frankfurt said Sackman dismissed this with the statement that, regardless of such discrimination, it was strictly the company's business and none of his department's.

Sackman tried to shift the blame for discrimination to the agents who, he said, should solicit business from Negroes and send them to the company to have it written up, despite the fact that they receive no commission for this business.

"It became obvious in the course of our conversation," Frankfurt

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Court Ruling on Met Held Unconstitutional

By deciding in favor of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Jimcrow policy at Stuyvesant Town the New York State Court of Appeals violated the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, Abraham Unger declared last week in an article written for the Daily Worker.

These Negro Liberation amendments, Mr. Unger declared, make new laws unnecessary to justify the rights of Negroes to live in Stuyvesant town. What is needed are "laws which would put the officers and directors of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in jail and which would dissolve that billion-dollar corporation for violating the Constitution by denying their rights to American citizens."

Mr. Unger wrote, "The law is plain. Equal rights mean equal rights. Anything less than equal rights is a violation of the law. That is what the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments meant in 1869. That is what they mean in 1949, despite what judges say."

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

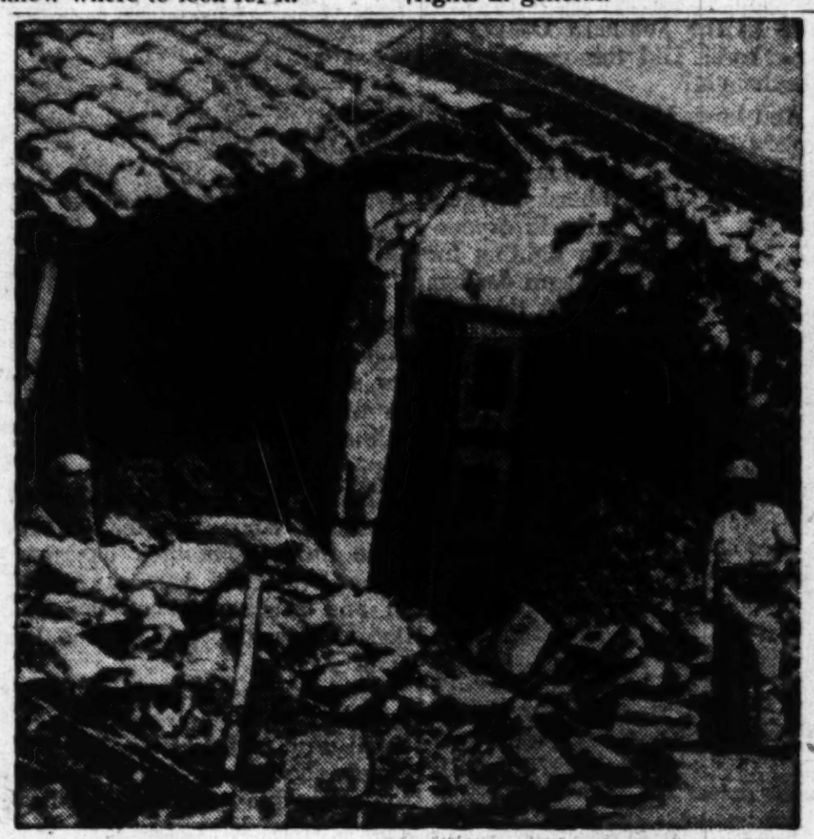
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.00	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Some Get Jobs Through Harlem Labor Council

The Harlem Trade Union Council announced this week that registration of unemployed Negroes is continuing at its offices, 2 East 125 St., on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7:30 to 8:30.

Of the 100 registrants thus far, more than half have been placed, many in skilled jobs, a Council spokesman said. Recently, a Negro fired by the Veterans Administration from an unskilled job in a discriminatory action that has brough protest action in the entire trade union movement, was placed in a skilled job by the Council.

The HTUC was formed last March to fight, through its affiliated unions, for the breakdown of lily-white job classifications, for upgrading Negroes and for Negro rights in general.



An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Gov't of Negro Haters, Ferdinand Smith Says

Ferdinand Smith, executive-secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council now facing the threat of deportation, this week charged that the Truman Administration is a "Confederate government" whose "Southern philosophy of oppression makes it unfit to lead this nation."

Speaking at a press conference sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., Smith declared:

"Go down the list of men who run our government and you will find that those in key legislative, judicial and executive positions are southerners, Negro-haters, people who are morally unfit to stand at the head of a democratic government."

Smith, who is out on $10,000 bail after his second jailing in Attorney General Tom Clark's Ellis Island concentration camp, listed among those "who are trying to impose the philosophy of white supremacy on the entire nation," President Truman himself, from Jimcrow Missouri; Vice President Barkley, who presides over the Senate, a Kentuckian; Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, of Texas; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Vinson, another Kentuckian; Clark, also of Texas; John Steelman, Truman's "assistant president" and close adviser, from Arkansas; Rep. Woods of Georgia, who heads the Un-American Committee; Sens. Connally of Texas and McKellar of Tennessee, who also head major committees; Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, of Missouri; James F. Webb, of North Carolina, defense chief; and many others.



SMITH

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SMITH linked the deportation hysteria instigated by Clark's Immigration and Naturalization Service with "those same forces who have sent the Klan riders and the lynchers against my people, the Negro people."

"The foreign born, they would deport, the Negro they would lynch and murder," he said. "The

(Continued on Page 11)

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN



"There is hardly any truth to the rumor that I'm going to Europe because I'm afraid to face my constituents."

Community Leaders Urge Steel Pay Hike, Pensions

CHICAGO—Signed by 16 community leaders in the South Chicago area, many of them clergymen, a statement has been sent to Pres. Truman's steel fact-finding board urging that the steelworkers' union demands for wage increases be met.

The group, known as the Citizens Committee for the Support of the Steelworkers' Demands, cited decreased earnings, high living costs and "the practical breakdown of rent controls" as reasons for their stand.

Pointing out that the board should have before it the opinion of an impartial group of citizens the committee, headed by Rev. William T. Baird, told the body:

"We the undersigned, are sincerely convinced that the demands of the steel workers for higher pay, insurance and pensions are proper and just. Our own knowledge of the living conditions of steel workers in our community has convinced us that there has been a steady worsening of the living conditions of the families of mill employees. Earnings have declined. Living costs remain high.

It is our considered conviction that adequate insurance and pensions should be granted to the steelworkers.

"We sincerely urge that your board speak out publicly in no uncertain terms on these questions. There is no need to remind you of the tremendous profits of the steel corporations.

"In the public interest we take our stand in support of the steelworkers demands, and in the interest of common justice, we respectfully submit that you gentlemen of the board must do the same.

Citizens Committee for the support of the steelworkers demands.

"Rev. William T. Baird, Rev. Leslie J. Tuck, Rev. Wilfred Wakefield, Attn. Irving Meyers, Rev. V. Blair, Atty. H. B. Ritman, Dr. Jack M. Everett, Rabbi David Graubart, Atty. Irving Steinberg, Rabbi S. Teitelbaun, Wesley Sherer, business man, Rev. Matthew Clair, Dr. Louis T. Reif, Rev. Arhtur Grey, Charles H. Coyle, businessman, Fred Ptashne, businessman."

Layoffs Sweep Every Major Chicago Mill

S. CHICAGO—Layoffs in basic steel producing plants continued last week. A spot check of plants in the South Chicago area revealed not one unaffected by production cutbacks.

At Republic Steel the three remaining open hearths on the "old side" were shut down July 31 and the blast furnance banked. Reports were widespread that the 12-inch mill was due to close up which would bring to a standstill production in the entire south end of the mill where only three months ago eight open hearths were in operation and full production in progress in all other departments.

All men affected were ordered "terminated" indefinitely. Twenty-six weeks on unemployment compensation was the only future the company was offering men with as much as 27 years' service.

Interlake Iron has shut down a battery of coke ovens and the plant's "B" blast furnace with accompanying layoffs. In other departments the slowing of production has sent men down the seniority ladder, frequently in a manner contrary to contract provisions. Grievers have their hands full with beefs on violations of the senority rules.

Wisconsin Steel, after hammering away for months at the workers about increased production, got same. Consequently, 300 workers from the open hearth and mechanical departments are now out of work.

Bankers' Gravy

CLEVELAND, O. — Interest on the proposed loan from the RFC for the Cleveland transit system will amount to $888,000 a year, Louis Hahn, county director of the Progressive Party, declared in calling for an all-out campaign against the rapid transit charter amendment which is expected to raise fares in Cleveland.

Smith

(Continued from Page 2)

objective is the same in either case—to terrorize and silence these important sections of the American people because they want peace, and, as Paul Robeson said, will not support the war drive of their oppressors.

"This is the reason for loyalty oaths, Taft-Hartley, the trial of the Communist leaders, as well as for the deportation drive directed against 14,000,000 Americans of foreign birth, and their 26,000,000 American-born children."

★

SMITH CHARGED that "King" Joe Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association was behind his second arrest which came on July 6, shortly after Smith had led a drive against Ryan's campaign to drive Negro dockers off the piers.

This paralleled action in his first arrest in February, 1948, Smith said, when Joe Curran and M. Medley Stone, officials of the National Maritime Union of which Smith was secretary, took advantage of his arrest to cancel a council meeting at which a showdown on the Marshall plan was scheduled.

From July 6 to Aug. 10, Smith was incarcerated on Ellis Island, where he and George Pirinsky, Slav leader, were isolated and denied privileges that were extended to entering Nazis and White Russians "who only a few years ago were helping to kill young Americans."

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PIRINSKY, and Beatrice Siskin Johnson, another deportation drive victim, were still on Ellis Island, having failed to raise the "reasonable bail" of $25,000, as this edition went to press.

Smith, seeking a trade union job in France after being locked out of employment here, said he would not leave the country, even if the European job were still open, unless the government permitted him to leave voluntarily with no strings attached.

"They want me to admit I am deportable and to drop the injunction issued last May against further action in my case," he said. "But I will never withdraw the injunction. I will never betray the 98 others covered by it."

Smith, whose magnificent war record includes government-honored service in expediting ship movements by eliminating Jim-crow crews, said that if he were not permitted to leave on his own terms, he would stay on and continue to fight oppression through the Harlem Trade Union Council and other progressive organizations.

"No matter what he does, Tom Clark will never silence me," he said. "I will always speak out against my oppressors."

Stuyvesant

(Continued from Page 2)

said, "that Mr. Sackman, a representative of the State Insurance Dept., was doing a very good job for Metropolitan agreeing with all their practices and defending them as though it were a company official. It was hard to believe we were not at 1 Madison Ave., Metropolitan's home office."

According to Frankfurt, the hearing was conducted in a Gestapo-like atmosphere, in which the agent-members of the delegation were asked to reveal their names or leave the interview, despite the fact that Metropolitan has fired several agents who protested discriminatory practices in previous investigations. The agents left the meeting, after Sackman said he approved the firings. Winifred Norman, Regional vice-president of the Union, was refused permission to take notes of the meeting, and an actual record of the talks was made available to the delegation only after great pressure had been applied the agency.

The union is now seeking action from Gov. Dewey.

The Worker

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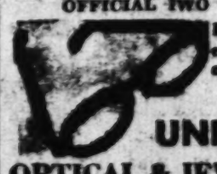
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On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, and as the picture on this page suggests, can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

• • •

THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

Some teams, of course, need help more than others. But they all could use strengthening. The Phils, for example, have been forced to go along with a second baseman who as of Sunday was batting .205. The Cubs regularly field a shortstop who is hitting .228. They have an outfielder acquired in a trade this year also hitting that figure. They've used as a regular center-fielder a man hitting .222. The Pirates have been struggling along with a second baseman hitting .218 and a third baseman rapping .219. The Reds go with a .220 hitting second sacker. The Tigers are currently playing a .114 hitter and .211 hitter in their infield. The A's Monday night fielded an outfielder hitting .178. The Browns have used three men at shortstop and they are hitting .236, .214 and .122. The White Cox go with a .231 hitting outfielder and a third baseman 10 points better. The Nats have played an outfielder hitting .216.

• • •

NEVER MIND the names. You'll find them all in the Sunday statistics if you're curious. This isn't a rap against any particular ballplayers. Some are over the hill, some may improve. The point is these clubs are forced to use such pathetic hitters this year and four years after the signing of Robinson refuse to even try to strengthen by tending democracy to their ballclubs.

In one way it almost seems too bad it's a powerful club like the Red Sox, a flag contender as it stands, that adds another prospective star by the simple expedient of ending the infamous color line. For there are teams so desperately needing reinforcement that they are as much as 34 games behind the leaders and they unbalance the league and detract from the interest.

But if the Red Sox got the good sense, belated though it be, to overcome their own old white supremacy hesitation and help themselves, all we can say is more power to the Red Sox, at bat, in the field and at the box office!

And what say the good fans of Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, DETROIT

This Was the Tiger's Answer to Query On Jimcrow Three Years Ago

Last week we recalled the answer given to a Daily Worker questionnaire on hiring Negro players by Frank McKinney, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He claimed the Pirates didn't discriminate and scouts were instructed to sign all qualified players regardless of color. That answer was in November, 1946.

Today, mainly for the benefit of Michigan readers but for all democratic-minded sports fans as well, we reprint the answer we reecived from the Detroit Tigers in October, 1946. True, the answer came from George Trautman, who is no longer with Detroit, having moved into a post as minor league executive.

But Trautman was presumably expressing Detroit policy. His post is now occupied by William C. Evans, as vice president and general manager. President of the club is Walter O. Briggs, auto magnate, and son Walter O. Briggs Jr. is vice president.

Here is Trautman's reply to the Daily Worker questionaire:

Detroit Baseball Club,
Oct. 28, 1946.

Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo
Sports Editors, Daily Worker
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication addressed to Mr. Briggs, it is only fair to say that the Detroit Club, like all other major league clubs, has no rules or regulations which prohibit including of Negro players on the Detroit Club.

The Detroit Club will continue its policy of attempting to put the best qualified players available on the field as player representatives of the city of Detroit.

Discrimination as to race, color or creed has never been a part of the prevailing policy.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN,
Executive Vice-President.

THERE IT IS. And the record speaks. Detroit still has a lily white organization right down through its lowest farm affiliate. Can a city with over 160,000 Negroes as part of its population truly qualify as "representative of the city be truly "represented on the field" when it does not hire a single Negro player, even for a tryout with a farm team?

What's the answer in 1949, Mr. Briggs?

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

By Bill Wolf

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedly outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats; and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horsecollared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting base-hits regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run. Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit volumn. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 trics. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat had been minimized by some segments of the press.

Ford-Chrysler Union Team May Swing One-Two Strike Punch

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—For the first time in history the CIO auto workers union may launch joint strikes this month against the Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp. Chrysler workers this week are starting to take strike votes as negotiations between the union and the company are hopelessly deadlocked through company's deliberate refusal to grant wage increases and pensions.

Ford workers in Michigan have already piled up the phenomenal vote of 7 to 1 for a strike; while in the company's other plants throughout the nation the ratio was 9 to one.

At the Chrysler plant in California 967 voted yes for strike, 91 voted no, out of approximately 1,200 eligible voters. At Dodge Chrysler, where 30,000 are employed, the union has ordered a strike vote.

DeSoto, Plymouth and Chrysler Highland Park plants are expected to take strike votes this coming week. Chrysler employs a total of 76,000 workers.

• • •

THE UAW-CIO International Executive Board this week authorized a Ford strike with the date and time to be set by the union's four top officers, President Reuther, Vice Presidents Gosser and Livingstone and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

According to the State Labor Mediation Board, which conducted the strike vote of 80,000 Michigan Ford workers, the strike must be called within 30 days or the strike vote becomes invalid.

That puts the union on the deadline of striking the plant before Sept. 13, or a new vote has to be taken of Michigan workers.

Despite six weeks of bargaining on the new contract, wage increases, pensions, etc., with the company refusing to grant a single concession, Reuther still talks about "exhausting every reasonable effort" before any strike date is set.

This was his line when the strike vote was announced of 83 percent out of the 84 percent who voted, casting their votes for strike.

• • •

ONE OF THE greatest factors for the majority for strike was the company's statements that it wanted on 18-month freeze on the present contract and a 12-month freeze on wages.

Also, the workers knew that the company's negotiators had demanded a 40 percent cut in the number of committeemen, reducing the present seniority setup to a company dominated and controlled operation, maintaining and tightening the speedup stimulating company security clause.

The demand each year for 5c an hour additional for Foundry workers, the majority of whom are Negroes, has been quietly shelved by the Reuther-dominated bargaining committee, as well as fighting for the elimination of company security.

Feeling for joint pre-strike activity-committees is now being talked of widely in Ford and Chrysler plants here, but still no move on top of the union has been made to cement this fighting alliance of Ford and Chrysler workers for the obvious strikes in both plants that lie ahead.

A nationwide strike of Ford workers will involve 115,000 in 46 plants in 25 states. Chrysler if struck will see 76,000 out in nine plants, for a total of 191,000 auto workers.

Chrysler's Bias Alibi Falls Flat

DETROIT.—Young Progressives fighting Chrysler Corp. discrimination against Negroes in hiring got a long letter from the corporation which failed to give any assurance that "token" hiring would be replayed by a policy of democratic hiring.

Only 50 Negroes were among 5,000 workers hired in recent weeks, declared Lee Cain, chairman of Dodge Local 3 Fair Practices Committee.

The Dodge local is demanding city and state fair employment practices laws.

"A city FEPC law can and should be passed in two weeks," declared the Rev. Charles A. Hill, who is leading the fight for such laws as candidate for city council.

The council took less than two weeks to rush through a proposed charter amendment to establish a witch-hunt among city employes to be directed by police, the Rev. Hill pointed out.

In his letter to Young Progressives, the Chrysler Corp. director of personnel, V. E. Blue, said:

"I have found no evidence in any plant where Negroes are not being entered on the payroll," and added that the corporation "endeavors to employ people of all nationalities, creeds, and races."

Young Progressives pointed out that this was nothing more than a description of the policy of "token" hiring against which they are fighting, and demanded that the corporation cease refusing work to applicants because they are Negroes.

Gov. Williams promised the Young Progressives to investigate discrimination at the Chrysler Corp. and "take appropriate steps."



Strike scenes like the above showing Ford workers shown receiving special edition of The Worker during the Spring strike, may again soon be seen. Of 80,000 Michigan Ford workers recently voting on the strike call, the vote was seven to one for a strike. In six weeks of negotiations, the company has refused to grant a single concession.

Walkout Sparks Packard Negro Upgrading Drive

DETROIT.—The grievance which precipitated a one-day walkout last Tuesday at the Packard Motor Car Co. was based on speedup and the demand for upgrading of Negro workers. On the chipping job in the foundry, in order to speed up production, the foreman was insisting that chippers do their job without the casting having first been run through the tumbler.

The tumbler cleans otf all burnt sand and core from the casting. At that time seven or eight workers refused to do the job until the casting had been run through the tumbler. The workers said this would cause a hazardous health condition, what with the sand and fumes being knocked out on their faces.

They were threatened with firing. The union bargaining committee settled this issue with the company, agreeing to drop charges against the workers and agreeing to resume running the castings through the tumblers, as had been the procedure before.

On Aug. 3 the foreman involved, named Brown, resumed the same thing. When the workers again remonstrated he threatened and provoked them. The workers involved were Negro. He fired one worker, named Green, claiming Green struck him.

The workers have seven witnesses to prove that no blow was struck. It was learned that the foreman went to first aid and sought to get the nurse to sign a slip that he had been there for treatment on Aug. 3, when he had not. This of course was done to "prove" his contention that a worker struck him.

This happened on the midnight shift and immediately the foundry walked out. The next morning, foundry workers had token picket lines in front of some of the gates of the entire plant. Some workers unkowingly went into the plant. But the whole plant was struck by the leadership at nine a.m.

At a huge mass meeting held right afterwards near the plant, President Ralph Urban proposed going to work the next day, but continuing negotiations, with a special membership meeting to be held Sun. Aug. 14 at which a strike vote would be taken.

This strike vote would be taken if the fired worker was not returned to his job with back pay. Urban said that if the company forced a strike, it would not be confined only to this grievance, but on numerous grievances, which had been piling up since the last strike at Packard.

These grievances are centered around the upgrading of workers, largely Negro, in metal finishing and polishing.

A struggle has been initiated in various departments within the last month against discrimination, in failure to upgrade Negro workers and to hire Negro women workers.

Militantcy is growing among the Negro and white progressive rank and filers. The company may get a big surprise as a result of the strike vote.





"There is hardly any truth to the rumor that I'm going to Europe because I'm afraid to face my constituents."

Chevy Worker Killed; Company Rushes to Punch His Time Card

DETROIT. — John Edwards, hammerman at the Chevrolet Forge plant, little realized when he left home three weeks ago to start work that that would be his last trip to the plant.

John, in the course of the day, touched a machine and met his death from electrocution, because, as the union said, faulty wiring had made the machine a death-dealing instrument.

Workers reported to the union what was considered the ultimate point in company "efficiency."

As soon as someone shouted out that John Edwards was dead as he lay alongside the machine that electrocuted him, a company stooge went to the time clock and rung out Edwards' card showing that he worked the day of his death, five and seven-tenth hours and not a minute more.

That's the new type of efficiency prevailing in the auto plants. The same type of speed of course does not prevail when it comes to paying compensation to a dead man's widow and dependents.

John Edwards was a good worker for the General Motors Corp. Chevrolet Forge plant, but when he stopped work, that's when the company stopped paying him.

UN Delegates Get Ingram Petition

A brief on the inhuman persecution of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons, now serving life in Georgia, was presented to 19 delegates to the United Nations. The 2,400-word document, written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro leader and scholar, was presented

to 19 delegates to the United Nations. The 2,400-word document, writeen by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro leader and scholar, was presented by the National Committe to Free the Ingram Family. On Monday, Mrs. Maude White Katz, executive secretary of the Committee, and Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist, led delegations which presented the brief to Poland's UN delegation at 163 E. 67 St. Tuesday, they saw representatives of Bolivia and Australia at the Empire State Building, and of Sweden at 63 E. 64 St. The delegations of Norway and Egypt were handed the brief on Wednesday at the Empire State Building. On Thursday, Yugoslavia delegates received the brief at 854 Fifth Ave. On Friday representatives of Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Argentina, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand and Peru received the brief.

"We are bringing this case to your attention," the brief declares, "and begging you to give it your earnest thought and discussion, not because we are disloyal to this nation, but especially because we are citizens of this land and loyal to the freedom and democracy which it professes far and wide to observe."

TELLS OF ATTACK

It then relates how Mrs. Ingram, mother of 14, two dead, was molested and attacked on her farm in Schley County, Georgia, in November by a white farmer, John Stratford. It told how her sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee went to her rescue and killed Stratford in self-defense. The three were found guilty of murder by an all-white jury and condemned to death, but public indignation forced the Georgia Supreme Court to commute the sentences to life imprisonment.

"This crucifixion of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingra mis of one piece with Georgia's treatment of colored women," the brief declares.

It further relates the un-American practices of discrimination and segregation under Georgia law and places the responsibility for this on the federal government.

The concluding paragraphs are directed to the UN Social and Economic Council and the General Assembly, which opens Sept. 20.

They declared in part, "we appeal this case to the Council and ask them to insist that the fundamental right of petition be affirmed and enforced in the Human Rights Commission."

"And further than this, we appeal to the General Assembly itself and to every member of it, to place on the agenda of its next meeting and publicly discuss, the relation of democracy in the United States of America to its citizens of Negro descent."

Ben Davis Bares Southern Peonage

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Daisy Mobely and his brother, Charles Sapp.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis declared that the Sapp family is "the victim of the vicious Ku Klux Klan force and violence which dominates the lives of Negroes in the deep South.

DEMANDS ACTION

Characterizing the case as an example of the failure of the Department of Justice, Davis demanded that President Truman and Tom Clark "explain this failure and the atticks on Communists who fight for the rights of the Negro people."

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said the CRC will fight any attempt to extradite Sapp back to the South, and will demand that the Department of Justice prosecute Gettings for peonage.

Also present at the conference were Horrace Marshall, Councilman Davis' assistant; Raymond Tillman, Davis' campaign manager, and Sapp's brother and sister.

Councilman Davis issued an appeal for a job for Sapp and a home for his whole family, which Sapp hopes to rescue and bring to New York.

DAVIS BILL

(Continued from Page 2-A)

and Housing, in a letter, left for each City Councilman at City Hall yesterday, called on the Council to reject the Sharkey rent measure. The latter, signed by Isidore Blumberg, executive secretary of the tenants' organization, asserted that the present version of the Sharkey measure "leaves the door open to further rent boosts."

BACKS DAVIS BILL

Declaring that the Tenants Council is particularly qualified to speak on the matter as the spokesman for 250,000 organized tenants, Blumberg called for an absolute rent freeze law turning rents back to June, 1947, levels. Endorsing the Davis measure, the Tenants Council asserted that, since that date, hundreds of thousands of tenants in dwellings, rooming houses and hotels have been "victimized by extortionate rent increases" put over by the use of "every legal trick in the book." New York tenants do not wish to be placed at the mercy of a "politically-appointed City Rent Commission which already has a record of rent increase decisions."

A COP'S 'MIND' AT WORK

"Now listen, you," growled the white Connecticut cop, "no liquor and no gambling when you get on the island."

The busload of picnicking communicants from Harlem's Bethel Holy Church, 126 St. and Madison Ave., stared at him in amazement.

"Leave your bottles on the bus and everything will be alright," the copper went on.

"We're not minors," an elderly man said.

"Huh?" the cop barked.

"I said we're not minors. We're all adult," the man answered slowly.

The cop turned on his heel. "We'll be around to check up on you," he threatened, just before he slammed the bus door.

The incident took place July 31 at Pleasure Beach Park, near Bridgeport, Conn. It happened to seven busloads of Harlem citizens on their way to their annual church outing.

Harlem Trio Has Birthday, Gifts

By Ann Rivington

The Warnic triplets celebrated a birthday—they were four months old Monday—by tasting their first solid food, baby cereal given them by a Harlem Worker reader. They



liked it. Other "gifts" included an investigation for eligibility for relief, from the city's Department of Welfare, and belated promises, as yet. unfulfilled, from Matthew J. Eder, executive vice president of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce.

The Communist Party, 11th A. D. Section offered a more practical gift—an imposing array of baby clothes, brought in by members.

As the relief investigator questioned the triplets' mother, Mrs. Mildred Warnic, in the shabby flat at 257 W. 22 St., where Harlem's triplets still have to slep in the same room with their parents, brother and sister, the trio lay kicking in their crib.

Picketing at the West 124th Street relief office two weeks ago by Harlem's Unemployed Welfare Council finally brought the investigator to the Warnic flat, more than two months after the family applied for supplementary relief.

Mrs. Warnic told this reporter she had to explain to the investigator that she wasn't paying for the babies' diaper service out of the weekly $40 Benjamin Warnic gets as a porter, with which he has to support a family of eight, including a younger sister. She said that the diaper service is a gift the expense of which is shared by a local laundry and the Harlem Worker.

Eder of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce also interviewed Mrs. Warnic Monday, two weeks after he promised The Worker he would "investigate" the family's "need."

Mrs. Warnic said she told Eder that a place to live and baby food were what the babies needed most. Other urgent needs, she said, include a baby chest to hold their clothes, a bathinette, a custom-built carriage that will hold all three at once, quilted and rubber pads, drug supplies such as talcum, baby oil and cotton, fresh oranges every week and more clothes.

Meanwhile William Stanley, executive secretary of the Unemployed Welfare Council, told The Worker that if the Warnics do not receive a supplementary relief check beofre Monday morning, he will lead a delegation to the Veterans' Bureau to demand immediate granting of the aid to which they are entitled.

100 Negro Pastors Condemn Tom Clark

In a letter released through the Civil Rights Congress, this week, four leading Philadelphia Negro ministers opposed the nomination of Tom Clark to the Supreme Court and called upon 100 fellow clergymen to help a mass movement against Clark's confirmation.

The denunciation of Clark declared that his confirmation by the Senate "would be a serious setback to the progress of the Negro people and to American democracy in general." The signers were Rev. W. C. Williamson of White Rock Baptist Church and chairman of the Philadelphia CRC; the Rev. P. B. Bynum, Oakeola Baptist Church; the Rev. William P. Stevenson, Bethel AME Church in Ardmore, and the Rev. Alfred Thrower.

"Eyes on Africa," By Vigilans, which usually appears in this space, will be resumed next week.

In 1935-6 the median income of native born non-relief Negro families was $1,350 as compared with $2,110 for white families of the same status. When relief and non-relief families are considered together, half of the Negro families in New York City at that time had an income of less than $980.

...Not So Funny

By Needles

BEN DAVIS' REFERENCE to his columnist election opponent as "political garbage" is an apt one. We are sure the voters know there is one thing to do with garbage, and that is— can it.

• • •

THIS COLUMNIST-POLITICO is an employe of Henry Luce, millionaire owner of **Life, Time** and **Fortune** magazines. The question voters will have to face is: having spent his life and time making a fortune for Mr. Luce, how does he stack up against Ben Davis.

• • •

HENRY WINSTON, GUS HALL AND GIL GREEN, defendants with Ben Davis in the Foley Square trial of the Communist leaders, have been in jail on trumped-up conspiracy charges for many weeks. This no doubt is the only way the prosecution could prove there actually are any of those legendary Communist cells.

• • •

WE CAN NOW REVEAL what President Truman did with his civil rights program. He has buried it in Mrs. Truman's deep-freeze unit. The question now is: will he thaw it out—or throw it out?

IN PROTEST AGAINST the efforts of certain New York sports writers to peg Ezzard Charles, best of the current heavyweights, as a "cheese" champion, a reader sent us the following:

The writers couln't be impoliter
In their essays on Charles as a fighter;
With their blatant Jimcrow
Almost all of them show
They're exceedingly un-civil-righters.

Tenants Bar Spite Eviction

Two hundred angry neighbors prevented the grudge eviction this week of a Harlem family. A 24-hour vigil, organized by the Young Progressives of America, is standing by to prevent a sneak attack against Mr. and Mrs. John Robles, at 54 W. 118 St., by the landlord and city marshals.

In May one of the six Robles children, aged two, was bitten by a rat, and the Board of Health fined Hightower of 202 St. Nicholas Ave. The spiteful landlord then began several eviction attempts against the family which has lived in the tenement for 10 years. Mr. Robles works as the superintendent.

A week ago 20 tenants of the building signed a petition demanding that Robles remain as superintendent. A doctor's certificate declared that if the bitten child was placed out of doors its health would be endangered.

Hightower called in the city marshal Tuesday since the family is not protected by rent laws, because the father works in the building.

But when the word spread in the community, scores of tenants along the block flocked to the scene and warned the marshal to leave the family alone. The marshal beat a hasty retreat.

Under the leadership of the 11th A.D. Communist Party a Tenant's Committee of 118 St. has been formed with Mrs. A Matthews as chairman. The committee is composed of tenants from six other buildings on 118 St. and plans to become a part of the United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.

HARLEM
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Clark Would Disbar Communists' Lawyers

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEROIC RESISTANCE!



NEWS ITEM: Chinese Liberation Armies this week rolled into Kwantung Province; thrust toward Canton, 165 miles south; captured Kanchow, capital of Kiangsi Province and Hengshan in Hunan Province; and entered the escape port of Foochow. Meanwhile, Kuomintang spokesmen said the U. S. Department's White Paper erred in undestimating Chiang Kai-shek's ability

500 a Day Sign Nominating Petitions for Ben Davis



DAVIS

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party nominating petition campaign for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., this week rolled on toward the 20,000-signature mark at the rate of 500 a day. The 950 canvassers reported voter response had risen to an estimated 67 percent of those visited.

Many canvassers reported petitions signed by three out of four eligible voters in their areas, and in some buildings the signers reached 100 percent.

Latest available reports showed an Aug. 14 total of 13,510 signatures in the 11th, 13th and Seventh A. D.'s, comprising the 21st Senatorial District, an increase of 7,500 over the previous week's total. Full-time canvassers working from the Harlem Region office, and volunteer workers in the three A. D.'s, were rolling in 500 signatures per day as this edition went to press, indicating a minimum of 16,000 by Aug. 19, 15th day of the drive.

Weekend canvassing was expected to raise the total to close to 20,000.

Enthusiastic canvassing teams, many of them veterans of previous Harlem petition drives, were unanimous in their opinion that an intensified militancy among voters is apparent in this campaign, indicating the people's flat rejection of anti-Communist hysteria and of the political pap served up by the old parties.

"The response is better—much better—than during the Wallace campaign," one canvasser said. "The people are there, just waiting for us to come to them."

"The only people who won't sign are those who won't let you talk," said another. "If they listen, Ben's record convinces them."

REACTION to Davis' Foley Square trial with 10 other Communist leaders was universally sympathetic to Davis, canvassers reported.

"The voters know that Ben is on trial because he fights for Negro rights," one woman canvasser said. "They won't swallow this 'force and violence' stuff."

The Harlem Region reported a list of several hundred voters who expressed active interest in joining the Communist Party, and plans are being made to revisit these people and activize them.

Canvassers who have had the opoprtunity to visit many Harlem areas stated that although results were good, there was still a long way to go in turning the petition success into an election victory.

"We've got a job of work ahead of us," said one. "We've got to keep at it every day."

"Almost everyone will sign the petition," said another. "It's just a question of getting enough canvassers to cover the houses. If we had enough forces we could sweep the entire area."

CANVASSERS received many offers of assistance from voters, one woman, now on strike, saying: "If I don't get down to your office in two days—come and get me!"

Petition-signing crossed party lines, canvassers said, many Republicans and Democrats adding their voices to the swelling tide in recognition of Davis' compelling contributions to Harlem welfare, and his stand in the Foley Square trial as a symbol of an oppressed people fighting back.

One woman signed, it was reported, as her husband, a Democratic district captain, looked on bodding his approval.

Civil service employes, risking loyalty law persecution, and many merchant seamen and longshoremen, cognizant of Davis' fight against Jimcrow in these fields, also signed.

Response to Davis' candidacy among Catholic voters was particularly encouraging, as canvassers reported many Catholics, while unwilling to read The Harlem Worker under threat of excommunication, nevertheless signed the petition, as a matter of "Constitutional right."

Party leaders summed it up by declaring that the people of Harlem "refuse to be fooled or confused by the red-scare, the war-scare or the heresy-trial."

"The issues have reached a new intensity," one spokesman said. "And the community is rallying with a new intensity to fight the issues through. It's peace or war, jobs or unemployment, Negro rights or lynching. Where these are concerned, the people know what they want—and they seem to know where to look for it."

Woman Likes Davis' Backing of Robeson

Ben Davis' support of Paul Robeson's peace stand—one of the issues commonly brought up by and to Davis canvassers — earned him one more signature on his Communist Party nominating petition this week.

A woman member of St. Charles' (Catholic) Church reported that the priest, after delivering a sermon on the subject, demanded a standing show of those in his congregation who would participate in an anti-Soviet war.

Not one member arose, she said.

Met Life Jimcrow Okayed by State Insurance Agency

The New York State Department of Insurance, a government agency, this week gave its official blessing to anti-Negro practices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., as it brushed aside protests by Local 30 of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers against "Caucasian only" policy-application rules, and non-payment of agents' commissions on policies written for Negroes.

William Frankfurt, president of the local and one of a 14-member delegation to the agency, reported that Julius Sackman, deputy superintendent, completely absolved Metropolitan of violation of state anti-descrimination laws, and took it upon himself to defend the company policies.

Sackman stated that Metropolitan was doing nothing illegal in restricting agents from writing applications for "non-Caucasians," Frankfurt said, and he also claimed the company was within the law in not paying commissions on Negro business since Negroes have a "higher mortality rate."

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THE DELEGATION claimed that forcing Negroes to go to the company's offices to have policies written and the refusal of regular company doctors to examine Negro applicants effectively barred Negrois from the same insurance rights as other citizens. Frankfurt said Sackman dismissed this with the statement that, regardless of such discrimination, it was strictly the company's business and none of his department's.

Sackman tried to shift the blame for discrimination to the agents who, he said, should solicit business from Negroes and send them to the company to have it written up, despite the fact that they receive no commission for this business.

"It became obvious in the course of our conversation," Frankfurt

(Continued on Page 11)

Court Ruling on Met Held Unconstitutional

By deciding in favor of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Jimcrow policy at Stuyvesant Town the New York State Court of Appeals violated the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, Abraham Unger declared last week in an article written for the Daily Worker.

These Negro Liberation amendments, Mr. Unger declared, make new laws unnecessary to justify the rights of Negroes to live in Stuyvesant town. What is needed are "laws which would put the officers and directors of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in jail and which would dissolve that billion-dollar corporation for violating the Constitution by denying their rights to American citizens."

Mr. Unger wrote, "The law is plain. Equal rights mean equal rights. Anything less than equal rights is a violation of the law. That is what the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments meant in 1869. That is what they mean in 1949, despite what judges say."

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THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Some Get Jobs Through Harlem Labor Council

The Harlem Trade Union Council announced this week that registration of unemployed Negroes is continuing at its offices, 2 East 125 St., on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7:30 to 8:30.

Of the 100 registrants thus far, more than half have been placed, many in skilled jobs, a Council spokesman said. Recently, a Negro fired by the Veterans Administration from an unskilled job in a discriminatory action that has brough protest action in the entire trade union movement, was placed in a skilled job by the Council.

The HTUC was formed last March to fight, through its affiliated unions, for the breakdown of lily-white job classifications, for upgrading Negroes and for Negro rights in general.



An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Gov't of Negro Haters, Ferdinand Smith Says

Ferdinand Smith, executive-secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council now facing the threat of deportation, this week charged that the Truman Administration is a "Confederate government" whose "Southern philosophy of oppression makes it unfit to lead this nation."

Speaking at a press conference sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., Smith declared:

"Go down the list of men who run our government and you will find that those in key legislative, judicial and executive positions are southerners, Negro-haters, people who are morally unfit to stand at the head of a democratic government."

Smith, who is out on $10,000 bail after his second jailing in Attorney General Tom Clark's Ellis Island concentration camp, listed among those "who are trying to impose the philosophy of white supremacy on the entire nation," President Truman himself, from Jimcrow Missouri; Vice President Barkley, who presides over the Senate, a Kentuckian; Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, of Texas; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Vinson, another Kentuckian; Clark, also of Texas; John Steelman, Truman's "assistant president" and close adviser, from Arkansas; Rep. Woods of Georgia, who heads the Un-American Committee; Sens. Connally of Texas and McKellar of Tennessee, who also head major committees; Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, of Missouri; James E. Webb, of North Carolina, defense chief; and many others.



SMITH

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SMITH linked the deportation hysteria instigated by Clark's Immigration and Naturalization Service with "those same forces who have sent the Klan riders and the lynchers against my people, the Negro people."

"The foreign born, they would deport, the Negro they would lynch and murder," he said. "The

(Continued on Page 11)

Huge 'Cold War' Graft Kept on Ice

Thought Control Held Illegal; Fight Spurred on Mundt Bill

BALTIMORE. – Ober Law opponents this week hailed the decision of Judge Joseph Sherbow who declared the law unconstitutional, while supporters of the police state measure rushed it to the State Court of Appeals for another court test.

Louis Shub, chairman of the Citizens Committee to defeat the Ober law which had made one test of the law in the Baltimore Circuit Court, declared that Sherbow's decision was "inevitable because of the obvious fact that the law was contrary to the U. S. Constitution, the Federal Bill of Rights and the Maryland Declaration of Rights."

Shub said the collection of 15,000 signatures to petitions calling for an Ober Law referendum may have "materially affected" Sherbow's invalidation of the law and of its "emergency" rider.

The Citizens' Committee to defeat the Mundt Bill urged judiciary committee members to wipe the Mundt bill off the agenda on the basis of Sherbow's court ruling. Jerry J. O'Connell, chairman of the anti-Mundt-Bill committee, said the bill is a "carbon copy" of the Ober law.

MARYLAND Attorney General Hall Hammond declared the Ober law inoperable and invalid, but added he would take an immediate appeal to the State Court of Appeals. If the Appellate Court upholds Sherbow's views, he said, he would take the law to the U. S Supreme Court.

Sherbow said the Ober law, passed twice by a hysterical state legislature, once to declare it an "emergency" piece of legislation, violated the first, fifth and 14th amendments to the U. S. Constitution, the Maryland Constitution and its Declaration of Rights, was an unlawful bill of attainder, and an excessive and too general penal statute.

Joseph Winogradsky, assistant manager of the Furriers Joint Council, said "the big job now is to organize the rank and file workers in the CIO and the AFL to defend the right to free speech and the right of assembly and organization that the Bill of Rights guarantees.

"The people can defeat fascist forces that back the Ober law, the Mundt bill and the frame-up of the working class leaders on Foley Square."

TWO EXECUTED IN SYRIAN COUP D'ETAT

DAMASCUS, Syria.—In an army coup headed by Col. Sami. El Hinnaoui, Syrian President Hossni Zaim and Premier Mouhsin El Barazi were routed from their beds, tried as "dictators" and executed.

The People Speak

AN EDITORIAL

THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND have won an important victory for themselves and for the entire country.

They did this by winning a state circuit court ruling which brands the notorious "anti-subversive" Ober Law as a flagrant violation of the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights.



MUNDT

In throwing out this contemptible law which spits in the face of democracy, Justice Sherbow, of the state Circuit Court, repeated the fundamental tenets of political liberty for the people:

"Law . . . may not intrude into the realm of ideas, religions, and political beliefs and opinions. . . . Law deals with punishment for acting, not for thinking."

He merely repeated what is obvious to any honest man in the findings of the Supreme Court in the Schneiderman case:

"Not the slightest evidence was introduced to show that . . . the Communist Party seriously and imminently threatens to uproot the government by force and violence."

THE "THOUGHT CONTROLLERS" will not rest, of course. They will try a new Ober Law. They are encouraged by the highest circles in the government, from the White House down. But they can be beaten by the people. They have been defeated in other states. The infamous Feinberg "loyalty" purge in New York's schools can be halted by the people. Their Foley Square frameup, if resisted by a national united front on the same model as the Maryland resistance can yet save America's Constitution. The Un-Americans can be defeated by America.

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Congressional committees with full powers of investigation are carefully avoiding lifting the lid on what is probably the biggest graft loot in our history. In this way the shocking story of the new style 'cold war' graft scandal, which makes Teapot Dome look like a whiskey glass, is being kept from the American people.



HARRY VAUGHAN



FLOYD ODLUM

This fact emerged from a Senate Committee's inquiry into the sordid activities of the Capitol's five percenters, and a House Committee's probe of the stench behind contracts awarded to build B-36's for the Air Force.

Though the names of Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, the president's "military aide," Mrs. Truman, Supreme Court Justice Fred Vinson, and other bigwigs have cropped up during the course of the five percenter investigation, the names of the big industrialists who pull wires in Congress and federal agencies have been carefully suppressed.

Maj. Gen. Alden Waitt, suspended chief of the Army Chemical Corps, opened the door wide for Senators to step in and ask about the "prominent industrialists" who helped Waitt obtain his job. The Senators, prbably with an eye on the campaign contributions they could expect from the same "prominent industrialists," shied away from the door, and instead made some political capital with Vaughan.

Waitt admitted that it was a general practice among top ranking military officers "to solicit the assistance" of "outside influences" in obtaining promotions. He didn't say, nor did the Senators ask, what kind of assistance was returned to those wh paved the way for promotions and appointments.

The House investigations of the big deals behind B-36 contracts took another course, one also designed to hide the full sordid story of graft from the American people. Originally called to investigate charges that Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson had pulled about $300,000,000 in contracts away from several aircraft firms and placed them with his former outfit, Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp., the investigation has been turned into a farcical defense of the worth of the B-36.

★

WHETHER THE DEAL was engineered to pay off Floyd Odlum, Consolidated Vultee president, for contributing more than $50,000 to President Truman's campaign fund, is still unanswered.

And the larger question of other deals of similar nature to the giant corporations who have been obtaining billions of dollars in contracts for war materials has not even been considered by Congress.

Waitt's defense that "prominent industrialists" went to top department of defense officers, and the White House, to nail down his promotion to Chemical Corps Chief, raised even more questions.

What ther top ranking military officers and federal officials owe their jobs to intervention by "prominent industrialists?" What have those industrialists received in return for those favors?

The answers lie in an examination of the list of government and military officials. They lie in the list of President Truman's appointments. They lie in the announced, and unannounced, list of contracts awarded to the big corporations by the agencies that hand out cold war contracts.

For example, Truman last week appointed Carl Ilgenfritz to be chairman of the Munitions Board. Ilgenfritz was a vice president of the U. S. Steel Corp. He replaced Donald Carpenter who returned to his former job with the Du Pont Co. The Munitions Bard lines up contracts for war materials re-

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Communist War Vets Take Stand at Trial of '12'

Thompson, Johnson Whittle Down Main Prop of Frameup

Despite constantly narrowing limits placed upon defense testimony by Judge Harold R. Medina, the process of grinding to powder the rubble of the prosecution's "case" against America's Communist leaders continues at the Federal courthouse in New York's Foley Square. Two disabled war veterans, both leaders of the Party in New York State, spent a solid week on the stand concentrating their fire at what has emerged as the core of the frameup against the Party leaders—the use of a handful of isolated phrases from Marxist-Leninist classics, referring to historic developments, which the prosecution interprets as "advocating" violent government overthrow. These phrases plainly concern events of other nations and other periods of history.

Robert Thompson, the Party's state chairman and himself one of the 11 defendants on trial, was the seventeenth witness for the defense. A battalion commander in the anti-fascist war in Spain, Thompson won America's second highest military award, the Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism and leadership in the New Guinea fighting against Japan. He was laid low by malarial fever and tuberculosis in 1943, and honorably discharged in 1943 while promotion to a commission was pending.

While Judge Harold R. Medina was compelled to allow the defense to bring before the jury Thompson's service record, including the citation accompanying his Distinguished Service Cross, the judge barred the communications among Thompson's superiod officers referring to his heroism and leadership qualities. In this, he followed his invariable rule of using every possible technicality to prevent the jury from getting a full view of the workings of the Communist movement and of the make-up of the defendants.

THE SECOND disabled war veteran, Howard Johnson, is the Party's state educational director. Tall, slender and personable, the Negro ex-GI had to have frequent recesses called while on the stand because of the pain in one of his legs, shattered by enemy bullets in the Mediterranean fighting.

Johnson hit hard at the idiotic prosecution pretense that Marxist-Leninist classics were a "blueprint" for American Communists to follow.

He gave several examples of the manner in which certain policies that may be correct for one period and country, become absurd in another. Some of these specifically refuted prosecution efforts to foist historic policies adopted during the Russian Revolution upon the Communist party of the United States.

Johnson said he taught the class that it was comparitively easy to demonstrate in the U. S. today the domination of the state by big business. He cited W. Averell Harriman, director of investment and industrial corporations, as Secretary of Commerce early in 1948; now Harriman is roving Marshall Plan ambassador.

Obviously, he declared, these men would determine policy on the basis of the interests of the firms they represent. He stated he had mentioned in his classes many more government officials closely tied to big business. But Judge Medina cut him short on the grounds this constituted a "counter-attack" on the government, not related to the specific charges against the defendants.

★

THE CONCENTRATED campaign of press, radio, movies to give the people an impression of communism opposite to the truth, be said, also made it necessary to school party members in Marxism-Leninism.

He declared he told those he taught that some people take an ultra-leftist position by stressing socialism as the immediate goal.

This, he declared, diverted the people from the main issue of this period — defense of democratic liberties against the efforts

(Continued on Page 10)

NEGRO LABOR ORGANIZES AGAINST BIAS, JOBLESSNESS

By Pete R. Morrow

Organization by Negro labor against unemployment and job discrimination, inspired by the example of New York's Harlem Trade Union Council, is snowballing across the nation, the Worker learned this week.

Ewart Guinier, American Labor Party candidate for Manhattan Borough President, and chairman of HTUC, reported that similar fighting groups are organized or are being organized in seven industrial centers including Chiago, Detroit, Los Angeles and Cleveland, second, fourth, fifth and sixth largest cities in the United States.

In Chicago, the South Side Labor Council, embracing an initial five unions representing 175,000 workers, Negro and white, has been formed under the direction of Bernard Lucas, Regional Director of the ILWU.

In Cleveland, 8 unions with approximately 25,000 members have had a Council in operation since May. The Buffalo Council, formed in April, has union affliliations totalling 35,000 members.

In Detroit, where 75 percent of the unemployed are Negroes, the CIO United Public Workers, of which Guinier is secretary-treasurer, has taken the lead in formation of a Council.

What the German Elections Show

By Erica Josephson

The "present denazification—stop Potsdam" policy of the American authorities in Germany has borne fruit in the Aug. 14 election, when Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union won 139 of the 400 seats in the lower house of the German parliament. Dr. Adenauer rallied 7,357,579 Nazis, businessmen, militarists, industrialists, Junkers and other reactionary elements plus a great number of Catholics who were coerced into voting for the CDU by a pastoral letter, read in all hurches.

Dr. Adenauer, who will be the first Prime Minister of Western Germany, has been the president of the Bonn Constituent Assembly, after qualifying for the job with his long record as a reactionary politician and a representative of German finance capital. He became a favorite son with U. S. authorities by stating: "We will never accept the Potsdam agreement."

The Social Democrats, headed by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, won 131 seats but their moderate demands for nationalization of a few basic industries are being frowned upon by Adenauer and his American masters so that they will probably be excluded from the cabinet. The Free Democrats with 52 seats will be accepted in the so-called coalition government,



since their program differs from Adenauer's as that of the Republicans from the Democrats.

★

ALL THESE PARTIES had accepted the principle of the Bonn Constitution, which provides the German cloak for the colonial policies of the American government. Adenauer summed up his aspirations in March, when, according to the United Press he declared: "The first task of the West-German state will be to apply for adherence to the Atlantic pact."

All these parties also paid lip service to the widespread demands of the German people for a united Germany, for national independence and an easing of the burdens imposed by the occupation. Adenauer, after declaring denazification "ridiculous," stated: "The foreigners have to understand that the period of the collapse, and the unrestricted domination of the Allies, is finished with the formation of the Federal Government," and "the Germans have the same right to be national as other peoples. Germans should not behave like dumb dogs but must say what they think."

This is not only an allusion to the opposition of the German people to the occupation powers, particularly against American policies; it is also a thinly veiled threat that German finance capital wants its share of the spoils in return for keeping the German people in check.

ONLY REAL OPPOSITION to the conversion of Germany into an American colony came from the German Communist Party. And while our press is rejoicing about the "defeat" suffered by the Communists, the fact that they obtained 1,360,443 votes in the face of severe intimidation and coercion shows that a solid core of German workers have learned the tragic lesson of their past mistakes and are determined to liberate their country from foreign and homegrown reaction.

The few known facts about the terror campaign against the Communists make it possible to envisage the odds they fought against. Max Reiman, leader of the Communist Party was jailed to serve a sentence received in February for opposition to the occupation statute. He was freed on July 22 as a result of a tremendous protest wave, but that left him only three weeks to conduct a campaign.

The Communist paper in the Ruhr, chief organ of the Communist Party was suspended for three months prior to the election. Communist campaign literature was confiscated, tear gas bombs thrown into Communist election rallies, campaign headquarters searched campaign workers intimidated. The elections were held "southern style."

And with these Germans who braved the threats of military government lies the hope for Western Germany. They are our allies in the struggle for peace.

As for the majority of the people in Western Germany, increasing economic difficulties and the disabilities of the colonial status to which they have been reduced by the very leaders they have now elected, will help to open their eyes and awaken their desire to join their brothers in eastern Germany who work towards a bettter and peaceful life.

200 U. S. Youth at World Festival; Peace Stressed

BUDAPEST.—A great assembly of 15,000 young people from 70 different nations opened the 2nd World Youth and Student Festival last Sunday. Among them were 200 young Americans. The festival is sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. After the festival, the WDFY's Second World Youth Congress will convene.

The American delegates have adopted the theme: "The youth of the United States work for a better life, for freedom and peace." Around this theme they will present to the Festival a stage production highlighting American history in the songs, folk sayings and dances of the people.

The Festival, a tremendous world cultural exchange, will demonstrate the folk art of all nations, as well as concerts and competitions in music, ballet, art and drama, with some of the world's most noted performers participating.

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MAJOR EVENT will be the Tenth World University Games, featuring 22 different sports, competed in by prize-winning athletes from many countries. Many Olympic stars are taking part in the games which will include, for the first time, teams from the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia and Korea. **(For additional information on these games, see the Magazine Section.)**

The world youth festival opened with the ending of a dramatic relay-race for peace. The race, sponsored in France by the paper Ce Soir, was divided into three parts; one going through the Eastern countries; the second coming from Scandinavia and the third from western Europe. All converged on Budapest where, in the UTE Stadium where opening ceremonies were held Sunday afternoon, the race ended and 1,000 peace doves were released to symbolize the longing of the peoples for peace.

After the opening ceremony, the finest parks and public squares of Budapest were made available for demonstrations of folk singing, dancing, etc.

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THE SCOPE of the festival is indicated by the fact that 10,000 young Hungarian workers are participating; more than 1,200 youth are included in the French delegation; 40 from Indonesia, 200 from Denmark, and so on.

Greeting the delegates in the opening ceremonies were Guy de Boyssen, president of the WFDY, Joseph Grohman, president of the International Union of Students.

On the occasion of the Festival, the Mayor of Budapest issued a four-language poster greeting the foreign visitors. It declares that the workers of Budapest are fighting together with the progressive forces of the world and the freedom-loving fighting youth of the peoples, led by the Soviet Union, for the defense of peace, freedom, democracy and the widening of culture in order to assure a more beautiful and happy life to their people and to the whole of mankind.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker Tuesday and Friday.

Workers Enjoy Vacation Abroad

PRAGUE (ALN).—One of the new features of life in eastern Europe is that workers spend their vacations abroad. Several hundred Czech industrial and farm workers, and many of their children, are now holidaying at Bulgarian, Polish and Soviet seaside and mountain resorts. They are guests of the unions of those countries.

Czechoslovak unions are entertaining foreign workers in the same way. A hundred Hungarian unionists have just completed a 2-week holiday at the Czech resort of Slindleruv Mlyn. Early in August, specially chartered Czech airliners brought 180 coal miners for a rest at the famous spa of Luhavovice. The French miners will

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Tom Clark Would Disbar Lawyers for Communists



TOM CLARK

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The ink was hardly dry on the Senate Judiciary Committee's stamp of approval of Attorney General Tom Clark for a Supreme Court seat when Clark announced that he favored the disbarrment of Communist lawyers and loyalty oath tests for all lawyers, even those practicing before the Supreme Court.

In an article in Look Magazine, Clark set the standards by which he would act as a Supreme Court Judge and bore out all the criticism leveled against him when the judiciary committee heard the testimony of scores of opponents to President Truman's appointee.

Clark said he had ordered a Department of Justice investigation of the procedure to be followed to prevent Communist lawyers, and non-Communist lawyers who defend Communists, from practicing before the courts.

The question in his mind was whether direct court action, and direct action by bar associations, would be better than legislative steps to accomplish the same purpose, or not.

Displaying his utter disregard for civil rights, Clark explained, with tongue in chee', that "the question of the Communist lawyer involves a question of civil rights. . . . But every lawyer is obliged to support the Constitution, and so may not advocate overthrow of the government by force."

To his mind, therefore, a Communist, or any other opponent of his, has no civil rights and will be so judged by him if he ever reaches the Supreme Court.

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CLARK'S NOMINATION has been resting in the Senate since August 12 when it was approved by the Senate committee. Before bringing the nomination to the Senate floor for debate Administration leaders have been attempting to butter-up to Republican Senators Homer Ferguson (Mich) and Forrest Donnell (Mo), both of whom voted against Clark in committee.

In his magazine article, Clark praised himself and the Justice Department for instituting the nationwide witchhunt against Communist and foreign born non-citizens whom he has been attempting to deport for political beliefs. But he urged Congress to pass tougher laws to make it easier for the Justice Department to develop its witchhunt.

"Thousands of hard-working Justice employees work intensively day and night to keep up with the pressure against subversive activities," Clark wrote. "We will maintain that pressure through due processes of law until the Communist menace is ended."

Judiciary Committee members, however, did not believe witnesses who came before them to document the charges that Clark was carrying out a witchhunt against everyone he thought was a Communist. "He belies that everyone who doesn't hold the same views he has is a Communist," was the general statement made by many of the dozen organization spokesmen who testified against Clark.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS also did not believe that Clark had violated the law by ordering extensive wiretapping.

Foreign Briefs

MOSCOW CALLS TITO GOV'T FOE OF USSR

MOSCOW.—Moscow papers assailed the Yugoslav government of Marshal Tito as "an enemy and opponent of the Soviet Union." Izvestia said a Soviet note branding the Belgrade regime as an enemy had "unmasked the Tito clique as double-dealers and cheaters of the Yugoslav people."

CZECH SLAVS PROTEST PIRINSKY MISTREATMENT

PRAGUE.—The Czechoslovak Slav Committee cabled a protest to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark against the imprisonment, pending deportation, of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

SPAAK HEADS 'COUNCIL OF EUROPE'

STRASBOURG, France.—Paul Henri Spaak, former premier of Belgium, was named president of the assembly of the Council of Europe. The organization was formed under the leadership of Winston Churchill to fight democracy in Europe.

HAWIIAN LONGSHOREMEN DEFY GOV'T INTIMIDATION

HONOLULU.—The territorial government of Hawaii took over the entire strike-bound waterfront industry. Officials of the striking International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union said that maintenance of sympathy walkouts and observance of dockers' picket lines would hold the solid strike front.

BRITISH ESTABLISH MARTIAL LAW IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG.—Rulers of this British crown colony invoked the same martial law used against Malayan guerillas to terrorize Hong Kong residents. A state of emergency decree came as reports mounted of the flight of Kuomintang officials from Canton and continued Liberation Army advances on all fronts in China.

Churchmen Call D. C. Rally to Defeat Arms Bill

Three prominent religious leaders have joined in issuing a call for an emergency People's Hearing on President Truman's arms program, to be held in Washington the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Aug. 24, at the Willard Hotel.

Initiators of the call to the conference were Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a member of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, who has just returned from the recent meeting of the Council in England; the Rev. Prof. Halford E. Luccock of Yale Divinity School; and the Rev. John B. Thompson Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Called to help mobilize public sentiment for the defeat of the Truman arms program, the conference will bring to Washington prominent church, educational, Negro and cultural leaders from many cities and states to plan for the final defeat of the arms program and the presentation to the American people of a program of peaceful alternatives to our present cold war policy.

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How Communists Teach Marxism-Leninism

Robert Thompson's Testimony at Foley Square Refutes Stoolies' Lies on Marxist Schools

Following is a partial text of the testimony of Robert Thompson, fourth of the defendants to testify at the trial of the Communist leaders in Foley Square. The testimony is based on a report Thompson gave the National Committee of the Communist Party on the subject of how Marxism-Leninism was being taught in the Party organization in New York.

Well, I stated to the Board that in this ideological campaign we were giving central attention in the state to teaching of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, especially because of the fact that our membership had passed through the period of the CPA when the activities and policies of the Communist organization were based on a misinterpretation of these principles. I set forth the main content of our teaching of these principles as it was being conducted in the course of this campaign in the State. . . .

I said that we were teaching that Marxism-Leninism is the science of the laws governing the development of human society in its various stages and in its transition from each given level or stage to successive higher stages, and that we were teaching that Marxism-Leninism as a science sets itself two tasks:

First, the task of fully understanding the laws of social development, and, secondly, the task of utilizing this understanding in a manner to enable men to consciously facilitate, speed and give direction to social progress.

I said that in setting itself this second task Marxism-Leninism differed from all other social sciences and philosophies, and that we were teahcing that it was, as Marx said, a science that sets out not only to interpret the world but to change the world; that Marxism-Leninism, for example, didn't just set itself the job of explaining why the working class is exploited, or the Negro people oppressed, but set itself the task of changing those conditions, and that it was this which gave to the science of Marxism-Leninism its profoundly revolutionary content.

I SAID that while we were teaching that Marxism-Leninism as a science embraced all aspects of human endeavor, it was not an academic science and that for this reason it focuses attention on those problems which today confront mankind in general and the working class in particular; and that among the most decisive of these problems upon which Marxism-Leninism centered its attention was the problem of preventing the outbreak of a Third World War and the resurgence of fascism; the problems of developing effective movements of struggle against capitalist exploitation and national oppression; the problems of finding in this historical period and in the given situation in each particular country the most successful forms of transition from capitalism to socialism; of solving the problems of the building of socialism, the complex problems of building socialism in the increasing number of countries which, as a result of the outcome of the last war, abandoned capitalism and were in the process of building socialism; and of charting a new path of transition from socialism to communism for the two hundred million people in the Soviet Union who have arrived at a level of social development which places this question on the order of the day.

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I SAID that we were teaching in our organization here in New York that while Marxism-Leninism is founded on certain basic propositions which have been tested by 100 years of experience and found valid, it was the very opposite of a static body of human thought; we were teaching that by its very nature as a science which sets out to correctly interpret and to effectively influence the course of historical development, it was constantly being enriched and modified and further developed by new experience and new knowledge.

THE COURT: Just pause there a second; "constantly being"—Give me those words, Mr. Reporter.

THE REPORTER: "It was constantly being enriched and modified and further developed by new experience and new knowledge."

THE COURT: Thank you.

A. (Continuing) I said that we were teaching—

THE WITNESS: Your Honor?

THE COURT: That's all right. I thought that was rather important; I wanted to get it down. You consider it so, too, do you not?

THE WITNESS: Yes—yes, your Honor.

A. (Continuing) I said that we were teaching that the very coupling of the names of Marx and Lenin together in the term "Marxism-Leninism," emphasized this developing character of this science, and that we were teaching that Lenin, on the basis of the conditions of imperialism had boldly developed Marxism in conformity with these new teachings, and that this developing of the character of the science of Marxism-Leninism was further illustrated in the fact that after Lenin's death it did not cease to develop as a science but was further developed, particularly by the contributions of the outstanding Marxist of today, Stalin, through his generalizing of the experiences of the working class of the Soviet Union, in its successful building of socialism, and of the world working class in its struggle against fascism.

I said that we were teaching that there was nothing further away from the spirit and content of the science of Marxism-Leninism than any concept of establishing blueprints and then attempting to piece life together into a pattern that will conform to those blueprints.

I SAID that any concept that Marxism - Leninism establishes blueprints for great historic events, like social revolutions involving active participation of millions of people, could be conceived of as nothing more or less than the product of an overheated police sergeant's mentality.

THE COURT: That is what you were telling these various associates of yours right on the Board there?

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor, the content of how we were teaching Marxism-Leninism.

THE COURT: They must have known something about this before, I take it.

THE WITNESS: Yes, but they were not fully informed on how this was being taught.

THE COURT: Yes, you go right ahead.

A. (Continuing) I said that we were teachig that Marxism-Leninism represented the generalization, of the experience of the working class movement throughout the world and down through the years.

I said that we were teaching that it was, in the first place, this generalized experience of the working class movement of our country and the working class of the world and the scientific lessons and conclusions drawn from this generalized experience that was contained in the classics of Marxism-Leninism and which had to be the foundation of the study of every Communist who wanted to master the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

I said that we were teaching that the working class of the Soviet Union was the first working class of the world to free its country from capitalist exploitation, that it was the first working class of the world to build a new type of state in which it, not the capitalist class, was the ruling class; that it was the first working class of the world to successfully lead its country in the building of socialism, and that in the course of this it had accumulated a vast and invaluable amount of experience that no working class and, for that matter, no intelligent person, regardless of to what class he belonged, could afford in self-interest not to pay the closest attention to it, and that it was for his reason we were teaching that the Communists, the students of Marxism-Leninism, and class conscious workers here in our country, as well as throughout the world, must study with care the history of the working class of the Soviet Union and its Bolshevik Party, and draw from that history those lessons that can be of assistance in the development of its own struggles, and our own progress toward socialism.

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I said that we were teaching that the working class of the Soviet Union and its Bolshevik Party was the leading working class and the leading Communist Party of the world, not because it was Russian but because it had succeeded in licking capitalism and building socialism, and in the course of the last war had saved mankind from fascism.

And I said that we were teaching in our party that the history of this kind of working class and this kind of party was well deserving of study.

I SAID FURTHER that in our teaching of this question in our party organization we were teaching that Marxism-Leninism was founded on a scientific philosphy, dialectical materialism, which is the science of the laws of motion, of nature, of society, and human thought, and that the extensions of this science to the study of human society was called historial materialism, and that on the basis of this the outstanding theoreticians of Marxism-Leninism had esaablished certain major conclusions or propositions. The first of these propositions was that capitalism was not an eternal system, and that socialism was not at all the invention of dreamers or conspirators, and that this was so because capitalism, itself, the product of a series of historic evolution, has reached its highest state, imperialism, where it is now in the process of giving way on a world scale to a superior mode of production and social system—socialism.

I said that, secondly, among these basic propositions that Marxism-Leninism brought to the fore was the world historic role of the working class as the only class which, by virtue of its position in society, could successfully lead all of working mankind forward to the abolition of capitalism and the building of socialism.

I said, thirdly, that Marxism-Leninism, as we were teaching it in the Party, held that the working class could perform this role of leading mankind forward to the achievement of socialism only if it built a new kind of state, in which it and not the capitalist class was the ruling, leading force.

I said that this new kind of state is known by the scientific term, "dictatorship of the proletariat."

I said that Marxism-Leninism as a science had established the fact that the working class could play this kind of a leading role only if it had a leading, guiding, organizing force of its own, its own Marxist working class party, such as the Communist parties are

(Continued on Page 10)

Excerpts from Cross-Examination of Thompson on Proletarian Dictatorship and War

COURT: Now, let me ask you, Mr. Thompson, whether you called this to the attention of the students at any of the club, section, county or state schools in New York between '45 and '48:

"The dictatorship of the proletariat arises not on the basis of the bourgeois order, but in the process of the breaking up of this order after the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, in the process of the expropriation of the landlords and capitalists, in the process of the socialization of the prinicpal instruments and means of production, in the process of violent proletarian revolution. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a revolutionary power based on the use of force against the bourgeoisie."

A. If you mean that particular phraseology that you are using, I don't recall that phraseology being used in the teaching—

Q. By this time, Mr. Thompson—

MR. GLADSTEIN: Just a moment. I think the witness wasn't through with his answer.

Q. Oh, go ahead if you weren't finished.

A. (Continued) We did call to the attention of our teachers and those engaged in educational work under the direction of the state committee on many occasions that all of these writings that date from around the Twenties and early Twenties had to be taught from the point of view of the major change in world conditions that set in with the rise of fascism—

Q. Well, Mr. Thompson, I hate to interrupt you but I am afraid it is necessary. Now at the beginning of your answer to my question you qualified it by saying if I meant the exact phraseology. Now we have been discussing that for some little time and by now I hope you realize I am not asking you about exact phraseology.

A. Well, if you are asking me whether we taught the dictatorship of the proletariat—

Q. Yes.

A. —as a necessary form of—state form in which the working class exerts its leading role—

Q. Yes.

A. —as a pre-condition of the transition from capitalism to socialism, we did teach that and along the lines that I described this morning.

Q. Did you teach that "the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is a revolutionary power based on the use of force against the bourgeoisie?"

A. I don't recall any teaching that was placed in exactly that language.

THE COURT: Didn't you teach just the opposite, the way that you were telling us this morning that it should all be peaceful and lawful, that you shouldn't have any violence? Didn't you say that this morning?

THE WITNESS: This morning I said the big business elements of this country were provoked by violence, even by minor wage demands and by any partial threat to their interest, and with almost certainty they would greet a serious threat by a people's front coalition—

THE COURT: I thought you told me this morning that what you were telling about was entirely peaceful and lawful, and you couldn't even tell me whether for sure the dictatorship of the proletariat was in or out.

THE WITNESS: That was only because I don't understand your phraseology, your Honor, of "in or out." I thought I stated explicitly that we do teach about dictatorship of the proletariat.

THE COURT: You just said in answer to this question by Mr. Gordon right now that it was definitely in.

THE WITNESS: As I—

THE COURT: But this morning you indicated you couldn't tell.

THE WITNESS: This morning, your Honor, I—I described how we were teaching this subject in the Party organization in New York, the path forward towards socialism that we envisaged and were working for and trying to realize in this country, which we consider the most favorable and most apt to contain the violence of the big capitalists in this country.

Q. And did you teach them how you were going to meet that inevitable violence?

A. The very essence of our Party's teaching is how to contain, restrict, curb and overcome the force and violence of the ruling class directed against the workers and the mass of the people.

Q. By force and violence on the part of the Communist Party in the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat?

A. No, by the path of building a powerful people's anti-fascist, anti-war coalition that can move in the direction of curbing and undermining the power of the pro-fascist forces in this country—

Q. Let me ask you—

A.—and create the conditions for the growth of the strength of the working class and its allies in this country.

Q. By the elimination and cleansing of your opponents?

A. Well, I would say that there were a few Tom Clarks and Rankins and so forth around that could stand elimination from American public life, and undoubtedly the working class would do a good job of that . . .

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Q. Well, did you take the position that the war was not a war against fascism?

A. We took the position that, on the part of Germany, that it was a continuation and extension of the aggressive, imperialist drive — for world expansion — that had caused Germany to intervene in Spain, annex Austria, invade Czechoslovakia. In so far as England, Great Britain, was concerned, we took the position that it was imperialist motivations on their part for two basic reasons, first, their antagonism—

Q. Mr. Thompson—

A. —with the ruling class of Germany, and, secondly, their desire to effect, even at that late date, the Munich policy of forcing Germany to move exclusively against the Soviet Union.

Q. How about Poland? I asked you whether you took the position that this was not a war against fascism and in your answer you have described your attitude towards Germany and England and France. Now, how about Poland? Wasn't Poland in the war?

A. Well, the ruling class of Poland saw to it that it was defeated in about three weeks, if my recol-

(Continued on Page 8)

HAVE YOU SECONDED BEN GOLD'S MOTION?



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IRVING POTASH JACK STACHEL ROBERT THOMPSON JOHN WILLIAMSON CARL WINTER HENRY WINSTON

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

The Communist Committee to Defend the 12, hails the inspiring motion of Ben Gold, originally made on August 1 in the Daily Worker and re-printed today on this page. It is a timely and invaluable support for the efforts now being made before the U. S. Supreme Court and elsewhere for the release of the three jailed by Judge Medina in a West St. hell-hole, and also for the defense in the trial of all 12 at Foley Square. Ben Gold's motion is addressed to progressive Americans in the trade union movement everywhere.



It is made at a critical time when funds are greatly needed by us. Our committee welcomes and heartily endorses his appeal. Ben Gold deservedly enjoys the love and confidence of myriads of workers in all unions. Every Thursday the Daily Worker turns over to us all defense funds collected during the week to help meet our bills. His appeal is already bringing results and we are deeply appreciative of his cooperation. Help it roll!

One of our most pressing problems has been to broaden the scope of our appeal, to break through to larger masses of workers. Ben Gold's motion is already beginning to do this. A chairlady (ILGWU) collected $100 in her shop. A member of the Workingmen's Circle sent $5. A group vacationing at Far Rockaway "all happy to see Ben Gold's motion" sent $466. A worker in a camp, disdaining "a tip," sent it to Ben Gold for the defense. A woman recuperating from an operation, worried because she is idle, sends $1 a week. Thirteen dollars came from South Chicago, from a group "who know little about the trial." Philadelphia furriers, "proud of our president," start off with $13. These are just samples. They indicate the possibilities, to reach thousands, who will second Ben Gold's motion with $1 a week as long as the trial lasts. As one worker wrote: "I do not think any worker worth his salt can do less in this emergency."

Our committee calls upon all readers of The Worker in all states to be a seconder to his motion. The workers of the Fur and Leather Workers Union and of the International Workers Order have taken it up. What about you? Become a collector. Start with the people right around you. Send your own dollar to Ben Gold, care of the Daily Worker—and collect **at least three more**—for Green, Winston and Hall.

You will note that Ben Gold's appeal specifies that this is **"outside of all other contributions for the purpose."** It does not conflict with any other funds raised especially if it goes far beyond those who would regularly contribute to Communist Party appeals and fund drives. All amounts received by our defense committee from Ben Gold's appeal will also be credited to the states from which they come. It will reduce by that much the amounts which states have pledged to us on quotas. It will help their record.

Our income in July was $14,000. Our defense expenses were $17,920.90. We had outstanding unpaid bills of $5,000 on Aug. 1. Our expenses for the trial average about $6,000 a week. From the date of the arrests, July 20, 1948, to Aug. 1, 1949, our total expenditures were $184,222.95. Our deficit for the year was $20,000. These are the urgent reasons we made an appeal on July 17 for $125,000 to meet our bills, our debts and our deficit, and to have funds on hand for all emergencies as the trial progresses. Tom Clark says the government is spending $1,000,0000 on this trial.

Ben Gold's motion should be taken now to steel workers and coal miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia; to auto workers in Detroit; to lumber workers in Washington; to UE members in Philadelphia, Schenectady, East Pittsburgh, Bridgeport and Lynn; to ore miners in Minnesota, Colorado and Utah. Let it mushroom throughout all progressive unions in California, New England and the Midwest.

Give Us a Deluge Of Such Letters!

Following are some of the letters received by Ben Gold in response to his appeal for funds for the defense of the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square. Gold's appeal is reprinted elsewhere on this page.

Dear Ben Gold:

I was greatly impressed with your bid of $5 per week for the defense of the Twelve.

I do not think any worker worth his salt could do less in this emergency.

As for myself, I am sending weekly donations, but we must reach a greater number of people who must understand the issues.

Democracy and the Bill of Rights are on trial—not the Communist Party alone.

I trust that you will continue your great work for posterity. I remain,

HERMAN KATZEN.

Dear Mr. Gold:

In response to your motion, my wife and I pledge to contribute $1 per week for the duration of the trial. I am unemployed at present and if and when I find a job then we will contribute $1 each.

I haven't been reading the Daily Worker for too long a time but I have found it to be a paper which tells the truth. When I read of the actions of Judge Medina, I was rather dubious and I felt that the Daily Worker was prejudicing the stories. But I suppose I felt that way because of all the slander and untruths one hears every day concerning the Communist Party and the Daily Worker.

I went down to the trial myself for four days and if anything the Daily Worker underestimates the viciousness of Judge Medina. If every American were to see the trial I am sure they would agree that justly there should never have been a trial and secondly there cannot be a fair appraisal by the jury due to Judge Medina's prejudicial conduct.

A FRIEND.

Dear Brother Gold:

We are proud to know that the president of our union started the ball rolling to raise money so that the fight to defend Democracy could continue.

The fight of the Twelve Communist leaders is at this time the first defense line of democracy in our country.

If the fascist-minded Judge Medina can get away with the outrageous tactics he has been pulling on the Twelve Communist leaders, what is to stop any judge from forcing any trade unionist to become a stoolpigeon. Any judge will be able to do as he pleases if he doesn't like the thoughts and beliefs of the defendants who may be defending their jobs or their living conditions.

Courts will become legal strike-breaking, union-busting and lynching agencies, where the work of stoolpigeons will be taken to railroad people to jail.

No informed trade unionist can afford to permit the lack of money to give Medina and his kind a victory over democracy and the Bill of Rights.

We therefore want the privilege to second your motion and pledge $1 a week while the infamous trial goes on. If it is too late to second the motion, we are voting for it.

Enclosed you will find the first payment ($13) for the privilege of participating so that democracy shall not perish.

I. KOSTROW,
ILGWU, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ben Gold Urges Funds to Defend 12

To all Brothers, Sisters and Friends:

I know that you are involved in the bitter struggle against fascist reaction, that you are determined to defeat fascist force and violence, discrimination, exploitation and oppression of all kinds.

I know that you are devoting your energies to the struggle of the people for peace, true democracy, freedom and equality for all.

I know that you strenuously oppose redbaiting, the persecution of Communists and other progressives, and the frameup charges against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party; that you demand immediate release from jail of Gil Green, Henry Winston and Gus Hall, and dismissal of the indictment against the 12.



You have repeatedly expressed your protest against the actions of Judge Medina. However, the judge still keeps Green, Winston and Hall in jail—a vengeful, brutal action. These Communists are deprived of freedom even before their trial ends. They are forcibly separated from their wives and children. They are deprived of the opportunity to confer with their lawyers to work out their defense properly.

No progressive American can rest in the face of such outrageous, un-American, undemocratic and uncivilized methods. We must awaken the conscience of America against such brutal persecutions of the Tom Clarks and Judge Medinas. The voice of the people must be raised against the agencies of reactionary big business. In this struggle, funds are urgently needed to carry on

I, therefore move, that you, friends, co-workers and progressive Americans in the trade unions and other organizations, immediately send your contributions to this fight to the Daily Worker, accompanied by letters of protest.

Unless you expressly request it you can rest assured that the Daily Worker will not publish your name. You don't have to sign your name at all.

I move that:

- For the privilege of offering the motion, I pledge to contribute (outside of all other contributions for the purpose) $5 weekly for the defense as long as this shameful trial lasts.
- All those who second this motion, pledge at least $1 weekly (outside of all other contributions) as long as the trial lasts.
- All those who want to vote in favor of this motion, send in $1 with their letters as an expression of their vote.

I urge an immediate response. I urge a huge number of seconds to this motion. And I urge a real mass vote by all progressive Americans.

BEN GOLD.

SECOND THE MOTION WITH YOUR $$$

I second the motion and pledge to contribute $_____ each week for the duration of the trial.

I vote on the motion and pledge to contribute $_____

Name _____

Address _____

Send money and votes to The Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.

Winston In Jail 80 Days; Vets, Workers Visit Judge

A bitter, fighting group of veterans who would not take "No" for an answer crashed through the iron curtain erected around Judge Harold R. Medina at New York's federal courthouse last week. They told the judge that Communist leader Henry Winston did not come through European combat duty alive only to die in the West St. House of Detention.

Winston, Negro leader who is the Party's organizational secretary and one of the 11 Communists on trial here, was jailed by Judge Medina on June 3 for uttering a single sentence of protest against the judge's ruling that defense witnesses must reveal the names of Party members at the prosecution's demand.

On Monday, he will have served 80 days for that single sentence of protest. Since June 24, he has suffered recurrent heart attacks in jail. He has been denied examination by his own physician, who has not even been permitted to see the prison hospital records concerning his health.

★

SERVING with Winston in the Federal House of Detention are Gus Hall, Ohio Communist, later jailed on the same day and for the same reason; and Gilbert Green, Illinois Communist leader jailed on June 17 for protesting against a decision by the judge banning vital documentary evidence in the trial of the Communist leaders.

The demand for the release of these three has been voiced by dozens of delegations during the past week. These delegations, from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, upstate New York, as well as from New York City, have included in their number unionists, writers, artists, veterans, students, political, Negro and civic leaders. They have been accompanied by picketlines ranging up to a thousand people, as in the case of the veterans' delegation last Friday.

All delegations except the veterans' group were barred from seeing either the judge or his secretaries. They have been confined to leaving their protests against the continued jailing of the three with the guard at the courthouse door for delivery to the judge.

•

PICKETLINES have walked before federal buildings in protest against the continued imprisonment of the three noe alone in New York. In Detroit, Seattle and many another city, these picket lines have made similar demands upon Judge Medina and the Department of Justice. Wires and petitions from shops, unions and communities have poured in upon the judge.

The freedom of the three Communist leaders is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. Special attorneys Paul J. Kern of New York, Charles H. Houston of Washington and Walter P. Dodd of Chicago have filed with the court a request to be heard in an appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding Judge Medina's imprisonment of them for the rest of the trial.

But the Supreme Court will not convene until October, and it will not be determined then even whether it will hear the appeal. In the meantime, the attorneys will request bail for the three from one of the Supreme Court Justices.

Excerpts of Cross Examination

(Continued from Page 6)

lection is correct.

Q. What was your approach towards Poland?

A. Well, our approach towards Poland for the whole of the period when it was threatenend with attack was that the only guarantee of the national independence of Poland—

Q. Mr. Thompson—

MR. GLADSTEIN: Just a moment. Let the witness answer the question. He is addressing himself to the question that was asked.

THE COURT: In his usual way. I will let him go ahead.

A. (Continuing) Our position with regard to Poland was that the only way in which the independence of Poland could be protected against fascist aggression was by the consolidation of a collective front of England, France and Poland together with the Soviet Union, and the presentation of a united political and military front of opposition against any possible attack by Nazi Germany on Poland, and it was precisely this course that the Polish ruling class, and the government of England under Chamberlain, and the government of France under Daladier, rejected, and it was precisely their rejection that caused the collapse of Poland within some three weeks.

Q. I take it—

A. Same course that caused the collapse of France and the loss of national independence of France for a period of time under Vichy.

Q. I take it that the Hitler-Stalin pact had nothing to do with the collapse of Poland?

A. You take it correctly.

Q. Particularly in view of the fact that Germany and Russia divided Poland up between them?

A. Are you pretending to state historical facts?

THE COURT: Well, he is asking you, but you vigorously deny that Germany and Russia divided up Poland, do you not?

THE WITNESS: I certainly do. I assert that the Soviet Union saved a good many tens of millions of Polish and Jewish citizens of the eastern territories of Poland from coming under Nazi rule. That's what happened there.

Q. You mean that the Russians liberated a portion of Poland by occupying it with the Red Army?

A. I mean that they saved —that portion of Poland and millions of lives of Polish and Jewish citizens of that area from destruction and from gas chambers and concentration camps. That's what they did.

Q. But they did occupy it with the Red Army?

THE COURT: Mr. Gordon, I don't think it is going t be proper to pursue this matter any further.

MR. GORDON: All right.

THE COURT: It takes us a little afield, unless Mr. Gladstein desires it particularly.

MR. GLADSTEIN: This is the most wonderful elucidation we have had so far. I was hoping Mr. Gordon would continue to ask these questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I thought you would like it. So go on, Mr Gordon, and ask some more.

MR. GORDON: All right.

Q. Did the Red Army occupy a portion of Poland shortly after war began?

A. They beat the German army to as large a portion of Poland as they could and thereby saved—

Q. No, Mr. Thompson; the answer is "yes," isn't it?

A. The answer is as I gave it to you before.

Q. Isn't it "yes?"

A. The answer is as I gave it to you.

Oppose Clark

COLUMBUS, O.—The Progressive Party of Columbus has called upon its entire membership to protest the confirmation of Tom Clark as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by the Senate.

ONE-WEEK
MORNING CLASSES
THIS WEEK
"PHILOSOPHY OF ART"
with SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN
Five Mornings—Monday - Friday
9:30 A.M. - 1 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Avenue of the Americas

HOOTENANNY
Pete Seeger, Good Neighbor Chorus, Hope Foye, Charles Riley, Betty Sanders, Tom Paley, Margaret McCaden. Air-cooled—Square Dancing. Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Friday, 8:30 p.m. $1.00 (including tax). SP. 7-1450.

August 26th
Sun., Aug. 21—8:15 P.M.
COMMUNIST ETHICS
•
Speaker:
DR. HOWARD SELSAM
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue — Sub. 50¢

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This Sunday, Aug. 21, 8:30 P.M.
Features Another Popular Twin Bill!
DANCING
To Music of JOE STONE Orch. in the Enclosed Air-Conditioned Roof Garden
Plus an interesting discussion hour
Featuring
IRVING GILMAN
Member Editorial Staff N. Y. Daily Compass — will speak on:
"Is the American Press Free?"
13 ASTOR PL., at B'way, 140 E. 8 St.
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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLAUDIA JONES YOUTH CLUB CALLS all comrades, canvassers, friends to our "Bop for Ben" (Benjamin J. Davis Jr.) Refreshments, surprise entertainment. Bring your best bow (M) bowl (F) to 2315 7th Ave. (135 & 136) from 8 until ??? Donation.

TONS OF FUN AT THE NEW YOUNG PROGRESSIVES of Manhattan Center. Sat. nite, at 9 p.m. Games, ping-pong, dancing, entertainment. C'mon around. 159 W. 23rd St. Contribution 75c.

COME AND SEE: "Human Growth" center of the sex education battle. 2. "Life with Baby," Dr. Gisell's study of a baby's development. 3. "Prague Music Festival," Bernstein, Shostakovich, the Prague Symphony orchestra and others. And dance to the Jerry Malcolm orchestra. Tonite at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 48th St. west of 6th Ave. 3 showings beginning 8:30. Doors open 8 p.m. Admission $1.50 tax incl. Ausp: National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

STUDENT DIVISION party and dance in honor of Comrade Fitz, who is leaving student work. All students and youth (and even some old folk) are invited. Band, entertainment, refreshments. Tonite at 8. Park Palace, 3 W. 110th St. Sub. $1.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Delightfully cool, congenial atmosphere, folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

FIESTA NITE FOR DEFENSE OF THE "12." Latin American Music. Surprise entertainment. Club Grito de Lares, 289 W. 25th St. Adm. 75c. Tonite at 8:30.

MOOLIGHT BOAT RIDE. Fresh airy, cool breeses. Broadway show. Sponsored by Bronx County, LYL. Meet at 125th St. station, Lexington Ave. line, downtown side, front of station. Time 7:30 p.m. Sub. $1.50.

Bronx

"THROW DARTS AT TOM CLARK." Protest the appointment of Tom Clark at Burnside YPA's game nite. At Evy's, 2062 Davidson Ave. Apt. D-1, 8 p.m. tonite. Entertainment. Contribution 50c.

Brooklyn

BEDFORD STUYVESANT YPA PARTY tonite at 147 Herkimer St. (basement). Refreshments, entertainment, dancing (indoors and outdoors). Donation.

BROOKLYN YPA INVITES YOU TO CLUB 3200 tonite. Dancing and top notch entertainment. 3200 Coney Island Ave., 8:30 p.m. Subs. only 25c. Brighton station, BMT.

WHAT, JUST ANOTHER PARTY? Not on your life. Something different in fun, food, laughs. Labor Youth League, 2267 Strauss St. Subs 75c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DR. HOWARD SELSAM will discuss Communist Ethics at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Sub. 50c.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends. Cool, congenial atmosphere. Folk, social, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St

Brooklyn

NATIVE LAND presented by Club 3200. Music — Blitzstein; narration — Robeson. Dancing, refreshments. YPA, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Brighton Station, BMT.

Coming

SEE OLD FRIENDS . . . Make new ones. Citywide JYF summer camp in Long Island. Swimming, sports, square dancing. Friday eve thru Sunday. $8. Reservations and details, PR 8-2249.

NEW SONGS—NEW FACES at the Hootenanny, Aug. 26, Friday, 8:30 p.m. $1. With Pete Seeger's "Good Neighbor Chorus," Hope Foye, Jane Feutterman, Margaret McCaden, Millard Thomas, lots more. Air-cooled square dancing. Tix: 13 St. Mark's Place and "65 bookshop."

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6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
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PARK PALACE, 3 W. 110 St.
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WMCA—570 Ks. WNBC—660 Ks. WOR—710 Ks. WJZ—770 Ks. WNYC—830 Ks. WINS—1000 Ks. WEVD—1130 Ks. WCBS—880 Ks. WNEW—1130 Ks. WLIB—1190 Ks. WHN—1050 Ks. WBNY—1450 Ks. WOV—1290 Ks. WQXR—1560 Ks.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Jay Stewart Fun Fair
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Americans Abroad
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—Recorded Music
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WOR—The Tremaynes
2:00-WJZ—Western Music
WOR—Julie and Red
WNBC—Echoes from the Tropics
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Farm News
WJZ—Junior Junction
WQXR—Movie Music
2:48-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—Ivan Sanderson
WOR—International Airport
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Cisco Kid
WCBS—Stephens Orch.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30 WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WJZ—Racing
WCBS—Variety Musicale
4:48-WJZ—Racing
5:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—Summer Theatre
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—Hiroshima Anniversary
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Scattergood Baines
WCBS—Ted Black Orchestra

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WJZ—Fantasy in Melody
WCBS—Wayne Nelson
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-NBC—University Theatre
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WCBS—The Green Lama
WJZ—Here's Hollywood
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Kay Armen
WOR—True or False
WJZ—Bronislav Gimpel
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC—Dance Date
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—To Be Announced
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Tommy Dorsey
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Dangerous Assignment
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Bovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond—Sketch.
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Record Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—The Words We Live By
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—Song Salesman
WOR—Enchanted Hour
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Elmo Roper
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Salute to NBC Symphony
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNBC—For Us, the Living
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—Design for Listening
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WQXR—Americana
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—Chautauqua Symphony
3:30-WNBC—Who Said That
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
4:00-WNBC—Living—1949
WOR—Hour of Mystery
WLIB—William S. Gallmor
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Carmen Cavallaro
4:35-WNBC—Boston Symphony Orchestra
5:00-WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—U. S. Navy Hour
WCBS—Music for You
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:30-WOR—Mr. Fix-It
WCBS—Symphonette
WJZ—Hits and Encores
WNBC—Voices and Events

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WJZ—Guest Speaker
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—Pop Concert
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Family Hour
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Johnny Dollar
WJZ—Betty Clark Sings
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Your Hit Parade
WJZ—Think Fast
WMCA—American Folk Music
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Guy Lombardo
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—Recorded Music
8:00-WNBC—Four Star Playhouse
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra...
WMCA—Ave Maria Drama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; To Be Announced
9:00-WMCA—News; Music
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ—Burl Ives
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WJZ—Sheila Graham
WOR—Murder By Experts
WCBS—Dress Parade
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt show
WJZ—George Hennenger, Organ
WOR—Do It Yourself Club
WCBS—Dick Jurgens
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments

MOVIE GUIDE

•• Excellent

ALEXANDER NEUSKY. Eisenstein's great film classic. Starts Saturday. Manhattan—Stanley.

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

THE BAKER'S WIFE. A revival of the famous comedy with Raimu. Fifth Avenue Playhouse—Manhattan.

OUTCRY. One of the best postwar films, including a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. City—Manhattan. Ascot—Bronx.

MARIUS; FANNY; CESAR. The Marcel Pagnol trilogy of a Marseille waterfront family. Manhattan—Thalia.

MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. A trenchant expose of Washington politics. Manhattan—Edison.

CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS. A 15-year old French classic, with Francoise Rosay. Brooklyn—Vogue.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

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SOMEWHERE IN BERLIN. A story of Berlin's devastated areas. Manhattan—World.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine style in a musical version of The Shop Around the Corner. Manhattan—Radio City Music Hall.

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a boy who sees a murder committed. Victoria—Manhattan.

THE THIRTY-NINE STEPS. A revival of one of the early Hitchcock classics, with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Little Carnegie—Manhattan.

BAMBI. The Disney full-length cartoon about a fawn. 86 St. Grande—Manhattan.

SORROWFUL JONES. Bob Hope as a stingy bookie. Tribune, Terrace, Stoddard, Dorset, Lane—Manhattan. Tivoli, Albemarle, Avalon, Veverly, Elm, Farragut, Linden, Mayfair, Sheepshead, Surf, Tuxedo, New Fortway, Park, RKO Shore Road, Ridgewood—Brooklyn. Astoria Grand—Queens.

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

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Book Notes

The next selections of Liberty Book Club are: September: **I Knock at the Door,** first volume in the autobiography of Sean O'Casey, which was banned when it was originally published in Dublin.

October: **Leaves in the Wind** by Gwyn Thomas, author of **The Dark Philosopher,** which has already become a classic in progressive literature.

Current Pocket Book releases include: Love Is Deadly Weapon (Puzzle for Friends) by Patrick Quentin; Moby Dick by Herman Melville; Action By Night by Ernest Haycox; Square-Shooter by William MacLeod Raine; West of the Law by Al Cody; Valley of Vanishing Men by Max Brand; No Private Heaven by Faith Baldwin.

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Motion Picture News and Comment

By the Tattler

HOLLYWOOD.—The CIO Screen Publicists Guild of New York offered a prize for suggestion of best motion picture title "best expressing the true nature of the Motion Picture Producers Association."

The winner: Columbia's **Lust for Gold.** . . .

• • •

New executive director of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council is David Robinson, former president of Screen Story Analysts Guild, story editor of United States Films at Warner Brothers, one-time instructor in Musicology at Columbia and Fiske Universities. . . .

"Home of the Brave" has been banned for public showings in South Africa. . . .

British Film Producers Association has announced salary cuts of from 10-20 percent for all executives, top technicians, directors and actresses, from those making $1,044 a year and up. Not affected yet are workers covered by union contracts. But Tatler told weeks ago of impending cut, further predicted that BEPA would ask unions to take slash in forthcoming contract discussions. . . .

Universal-International has been offered federal excess profits tax refund for years 1941-46 of $2,500,000. Company is holding out for $4,600,088. . . .

While small record companies are folding due to price war and new techniques in industry, Decca's profits for first half of fiscal year was $390,647. . . .

Third-dimensional films will be reading for theater and television showing next spring, according to Jack Moss, who has set up research orgaization to develop Jacques Fresco patent for mass audience viewing. . . .

PLUS SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS

Joseph Losey, whose last was **The Boy With Green Hair,** will direct **Mystery Street** next for MGM, starring Ricardo Montalban. The picture goes on location at Harvard campus in September. . . .

Larry Parks will star in "Joe Macbeth," which Alfred Werker ("Lost Boundaries") will direct; the story is the modern version of Shakespeare's play as told through the life of a Chicago gangster. . . .

MGM's **The Conspirator,** made in England and starring Robert and Elizabeth Taylor, directed by Victor Saville and given lavish production, is the story of a highly-regarded Guards officer who marries a young American girl and then turns out "to be a Communist Party spy." The picture has opened in London. . . .

Motion Pictures Sales Corp., now handling Harold Lloyd reissues, has reportedly made a deal with Marcel Pagnol and Roberto Rossellini for production of films in France and Italy. Pagnol is to remake "The Baker's Wife" in English, will also direct "The Miller's Daughter" which will be shot in color. Other films scheduled are a popular satiric comedy of French rural life and the story of the life of Judas. Rossellini deal calls for film starring Anna Magnani and an American male star to go into production immediately his completion of Bergman film for RKO. . . .

Because propaganda films are dying, MGM is switching title of **Red Danube** to **The Case of Maria Bahlin.** The film is based on the anti-Soviet novel, Vespers in Vienna. . . .

5 Unusual Films at Museum of Modern Art Wed., Aug. 24

A program of five unusual new documentary films, **1848, The Loon's Necklace, La Rose et le Reseda, Over-Dependency,** and another play to be announced later, will be presented by the New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions as a special pre-lease preview on Aug. 24 at 8:45 p.m. in the auditorium of the Museum of Modern Art.

The films, which are being shown here for the first time, reflect the variety of new possibilities and approaches in the documentary and art fields. **1848** is a new French film story of the famous revolutionary year 1848 told entirely through the medium of Daumier drawings, in a new technique which makes them look animated. **The Loon's Necklace,** a prize-winner as best Canadian film of the year, in color, is based on an Indian legend and uses primitive tribal ceremonial masks to tell its story. **La Rose et Le Reseda (The Rose and the Mignonette)** is an impressionistic film based on the Louis Aragon poem, narrated by Jean Louis Barrault with an English translation by Stephen Spender. It was originally sponsored by the National Committee of the Resistance.

The latest of a series of psychoanalytic films produced by the National Film Board of Canada, **Over-Dependency** is the case history of a boy who is unable to face responsibilities.

Louis Untermeyer will act as chairman of the program, to which admission may be secured through the office of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 49 W. 44 St., MU 7-2161, and at the Bookfair, 44 St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.

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SEAN O'CASEY'S "SILVER TASSIE" is in its smash week at The Interplayers AIR-CONDITIONED Theatre in Carnegie Hall! Popular prices—Eves. exc. Mon.—JU 6-4168
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THESE THREE CHICAGO Communist women leaders, who testified in the trial of "The 12" in New York, are now heading an Illinois committee which will spark the fight for the release of the Communists in this area. They are Florence Hall, Geraldyne Lightfoot and Yolanda Hall.

Auto Workers Fight Plant Provocations

DETROIT.—Ten thousand Chrysler workers are idle this week on what they term "a protest vacation" resulting from the corporation's firing of two union men. The workers held a mass rally Tuesday morning at which several thousand were present and authorized their union leaders to take an immediate strike vote.

At the Hudson Plant, 10,000 quit work when the company cut down the working force in a section of the plant and demanded the same production with less workers.

At the Briggs Mack Plant on the afternoon shift last Tuesday a number of stock handlers walked out in Department 64 because they claimed a dangerous health hazard existed on the line. Similar events of workers fighting back at management's contract violations, speedup, and disregard of safety conditions, is becoming a daily occurrence here.

★

IN THE DRIVE for production the auto companies use the excuse that a new model is on the line and has to be adjusted, so there is bound to be difficulties. The toll of workers lives and mounting list of injuries because of management's attitude was revealed at one of the latest reports of the Michigan State Department of Labor.

In May of this year when the new models began to roll, 447 workers in auto plants were reported injured badly enough to be eligible for compensation. Of that number 350 had hernia injuries of the most common kind among production workers.

In June 475 workers were injured in auto plants so seriously that the companies paid compensation without a fight, and of that number 351 had hernia injuries, fiev workers in June suffered fatal injuries in auto plants. At the Chrysler plant last Tuesday the UAWCIO flying squadron asked the workers to go to a union meeting instead of going to work.

The case of the two workers fired at Chrysler which saw 10,000 workers coming out in protest came about when a probationary torch solderer was put on a lower classification job. He objected and asked for his union committeeman to file a grievance. Instead of getting a committeeman, the foreman brought the plant protection police who manhandled the employee resulting in his having to be taken to the hospital.

As the union committeeman protested to the building superintendent, the committeeman was then fired.

This is only one in a series of firings recently of workers fighting speedup and dangerous working conditions. The compan has even gone so far in the metal shop at Chrysler Kercheval as to draw lines in front of the time clock, and any worker who steps over that line before the time set to ring out his time card is given 3 days off.

UAW leaders resumed wage negotiations with the corporation for an increase covering 76,000 workers. Strike votes have been authorized in all Chrysler plants throughout the country.

Johnson

(Continued from Page 3)

of fascist-minded agents of monopoly to destroy them.

★

IN REFUTING PROSECUTION efforts to break down his testimony, Johnson quoted the Supreme Court in the Schneiderman decision, confirming his position that it is false to translate the historic events and Communist policies of one country and period into the policies advocated by Communists of another country and period.

Johnson made the courtroom roar with laughter when, asked why he had led a picketline before it; he answered: "I picketed the courthouse because this trial is as cold a frame-up as Mrs. Truman's deep freezer could ever possibly make it."

PP Nominates Election Slate

BRIDGEPORT.—Fred Blycher, member of the Executive Board of GE Local 203, UE, former business agent, has been nominated as the candidate of the Peoples' Party for Mayor of Bridgeport. Other candidates nominated at the convention held last week, include Oliver Arsenault, for seven years president of the GE local and former member of the Bridgeport Board of Education; Minni Cedarholm, well-known for her many years as an AFL organizer and active in many civic affairs; Clyde Trudeau, World War II veteran; Max Kaufman, active in veteran's affairs and shop steward in Columbia UE Local 237; and Florence Silver, young housewife and mother of three children.

The Peoples' Party plans to put on an intensive campaign for the election of these and other candidates, around the issues of jobs, peace, housing and an end to evictions in Yellow Mill and Marina Villages.

NORWALK.—Members of Local 283, United Rubber Workers, CIO, voted 350 to 5 to strike on Sept. 29 if a settlement is not reached on pay scales.

HOW CP TEACHES MARXISM

(Continued from Page 6)

throughout the world, and in this country.

I SAID that we were teaching, that on the basis of these main propositions, the program of our party here was sound and that this program included both the historic and ultimate aims of the working class movement in this country, the achievement of socialism, as well as the immediate program and demand for which our Party fights in order to make progress towards the achievement of its ultimate aims.

I said that we were teaching that there was an integral connection between these two aspects of the program of our party, our immediate demands, and our ultimate objectives, and that our party put forward these immediate demands for two main reasons:

First, because it is an inseparable part of the working people of this country and has no interest separate and apart from them and their struggle for better conditions against the monopolies.

And, secondly, because this immediate program represented Marxism-Leninism in practice. Or, to put it a little differently, the projection and struggle for these immediate demands represented the practicing by our Party of the Marxist-Leninist prinicpies which our Party teaches and advocates.

And that this is in summary the picture of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism which I gave to the Board as it was being conducted in the New York Party organization.

'Cold War' Graft Kept on Ice

(Continued from Page 3)

quired by the U. S. war machine.

Both U. S. Steel and Du Pont, probably the two largest monopolies in the world, have an important stake in maintaining their men in top government policy-making and contract-awarding positions. Their men can make certain that the cold war continues and that fat war contracts keep rolling in.

★

THE BIG INDUSTRIALISTS, like DuPont and U. S. Steel, have repaid the men who keep them in steady, profitable contracts by giving them cushy jobs when they left the government. Ex-Secretary of War Robert Patterson was made a director of the worldwide J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., whose bank financed the aircraft companies that first manufactured the B-36's under Patterson's direction.

Ex-Secretary of State Gen. George Marshall was handed a directorship on the board of the worldwide Pan American Airways when he retired from the army.

Waitt, who styled himself as the "greatest toxological expert in the world," can expect such a job if and when he finally leaves the army.

From the way the Senate Investigating Committee handled Waitt, questioning him only on his "friendship" with Ex-Col. James Hunt, the Washington 5 percenter whose activities touched off the inquiry, and Vaughan, it appeared that Waitt knew a lot more. But the Senators didn't call Waitt back for further questioning. What he knows about the grabbing up and handing out of contracts for chemicals seemed to be too toxic for

Peace Committee Calls Unionists

BOSTON.—Frank O'Connor, chairman of the New England Trade Union Committee for Jobs and Peace, announced last week that the committee had called an August 22 meeting of trade unionists at the Boston City Club to map a fighting campaign on the committee's peace program.

Sixty-two New England trade union leaders have signed their names to the committee's program, which includes opposition to the European arms program, support of a Works Project Bill, the revival of 52-20 benefits for veterans, promotion of east-west trade, and an American-Soviet Pact of Peace and Friendship.

Among the signors are O'Connor, international representative, UFWA-CIO; John E. Mitchell, Business Agent, Local 11, UPWA-CIO.

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STUDENT, COMRADE, needs 1½ room inexpensive apt. in Bronx or Manhattan. Box 356, c-o The Worker.

DAILY WORKER staff worker needs small apt 1-2-3 rooms. Downtown Manhattan preferred. Urgent. Write Box 342 c-o The Worker.

PROGRESSIVE YOUNG WOMAN WRITER needs place for self and typewriter. Apt. or cold water flat in Manhattan. TR 3-3256, Sat., 9 to 12, and 3 to 7; all day Sun.

THREE COMRADES WHO CAN'T GET INTO STUYVESANT TOWN desperately seek 3 or 4 room apt. in downtown Manhattan. Call Roberts, GR 5-6408, 9:30-5:30 or GR 7-8958 after 6 p.m.

TWO NEGRO COMRADES NEED furnished or unfurnished apt. Write Box 360, c-o The Worker.

GIRL DESIRES apt. in Manhattan to share. Please write Box 361, c-o The Worker.

ARTIST STUDENT RELIABLE wants living loft or flat. Condition not important. East or West Manhattan to $35. Manzella, 404 W. 115th St. N. Y. C.

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"There is hardly any truth to the rumor that I'm going to Europe because I'm afraid to face my constituents."

Smith

(Continued from Page 2)

objective is the same in either case—to terrorize and silence these important sections of the American people because they want peace, and, as Paul Robeson said, will not support the war drive of their oppressors.

"This is the reason for loyalty oaths, Taft-Hartley, the trial of the Communist leaders, as well as for the deportation drive directed against 14,000,000 Americans of foreign birth, and their 26,000,000 American-born children."

★

SMITH CHARGED that "King" Joe Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association was behind his second arrest which came on July 6, shortly after Smith had led a drive against Ryan's campaign to drive Negro dockers off the piers.

This paralleled action in his first arrest in February, 1948, Smith said, when Joe Curran and M. Medley Stone, officials of the National Maritime Union of which Smith was secretary, took advantage of his arrest to cancel a council meeting at which a showdown on the Marshall plan was scheduled.

From July 6 to Aug. 10, Smith was incarcerated on Ellis Island, where he and George Pirinsky, Slav leader, were isolated and denied privileges that were extended to entering Nazis and White Russians "who only a few years ago were helping to kill young Americans."

★

PIRINSKY, and Beatrice Siskin Johnson, another deportation drive victim, were still on Ellis Island, having failed to raise the "reasonable bail" of $25,000, as this edition went to press.

Smith, seeking a trade union job in France after being locked out of employment here, said he would not leave the country, even if the European job were still open, unless the government permitted him to leave voluntarily with no strings attached.

"They want me to admit I am deportable and to drop the injunction issued last May against further action in my case," he said. "But I will never withdraw the injunction. I will never betray the 98 others covered by it."

Smith, whose magnificent war record includes government-honored service in expediting ship movements by eliminating Jim-crow crews, said that if he were not permitted to leave on his own terms, he would stay on and continue to fight oppression through the Harlem Trade Union Council and other progressive organizations.

"No matter what he does, Tom Clark will never silence me," he said. "I will always speak out against my oppressors."

Stuyvesant

(Continued from Page 2)

said, "that Mr. Sackman, a representative of the State Insurance Dept., was doing a very good job for Metropolitan agreeing with all their practices and defending them as though it were a company official. It was hard to believe we were not at 1 Madison Ave., Metropolitan's home office."

According to Frankfurt, the hearing was conducted in a Gestapo-like atmosphere, in which the agent-members of the delegation were asked to reveal their names or leave the interview, despite the fact that Metropolitan has fired several agents who protested discriminatory practices in previous investigations. The agents left the meeting, after Sackman said he approved the firings. Winifred Norman, Regional vice-president of the Union, was refused permission to take notes of the meeting, and an actual record of the talks was made available to the delegation only after great pressure had been applied the agency.

The union is now seeking action from Gov. Dewey.

Community Leaders Urge Steel Pay Hike, Pensions

CHICAGO—Signed by 16 community leaders in the South Chicago area, many of them clergymen, a statement has been sent to Pres. Truman's steel fact-finding board urging that the steelworkers' union demands for wage increases be met.

The group, known as the Citizens Committee for the Support of the Steelworkers' Demands, cited decreased earnings, high living costs and "the practical breakdown of rent controls" as reasons for their stand.

Pointing out that the board should have before it the opinion of an impartial group of citizens the committee, headed by Rev. William T. Baird, told the body:

"We the undersigned, are sincerely convinced that the demands of the steel workers for higher pay, insurance and pensions are proper and just. Our own knowledge of the living conditions of steel workers in our community has convinced us that there has been a steady worsening of the living conditions of the families of mill employees. Earnings have declined. Living costs remain high.

It is our considered conviction that adequate insurance and pensions should be granted to the steelworkers.

"We sincerely urge that your board speak out publicly in no uncertain terms on these questions. There is no need to remind you of the tremendous profits of the steel corporations.

"In the public interest we take our stand in support of the steelworkers demands, and in the interest of common justice, we respectfully submit that you gentlemen of the board must do the same.

Citizens Committee for the support of the steelworkers demands.

"Rev. William T. Baird, Rev. Leslie J. Tuck, Rev. Wilfred Wakefield, Attn. Irving Meyers, Rev. V. Blair, Atty. H. B. Ritman, Dr. Jack M. Everett, Rabbi David Graubart, Atty. Irving Steinberg, Rabbi S. Teitelbaun, Wesley Sherer, business man, Rev. Matthew Clair, Dr. Louis T. Reif, Rev. Arhtur Grey, Charles H. Coyle, businessman, Fred Ptashne, businessman."

Layoffs Sweep Every Major Chicago Mill

S. CHICAGO—Layoffs in basic steel producing plants continued last week. A spot check of plants in the South Chicago area revealed not one unaffected by production cutbacks.

At Republic Steel the three remaining open hearths on the "old side" were shut down July 31 and the blast furnance banked. Reports were widespread that the 12-inch mill was due to close up which would bring to a standstill production in the entire south end of the mill where only three months ago eight open hearths were in operation and full production in progress in all other departments.

All men affected were ordered "terminated" indefinitely. Twenty-six weeks on unemployment compensation was the only future the company was offering men with as much as 27 years' service.

Interlake Iron has shut down a battery of coke ovens and the plant's "B" blast furnace with accompanying layoffs. In other departments the slowing of production has sent men down the seniority ladder, frequently in a manner contrary to contract provisions. Grievers have their hands full with beefs on violations of the senority rules.

Wisconsin Steel, after hammering away for months at the workers about increased production, got same. Consequently, 300 workers from the open hearth and mechanical departments are now out of work.

Bankers' Gravy

CLEVELAND, O. — Interest on the proposed loan from the RFC for the Cleveland transit system will amount to $888,000 a year, Louis Hahn, county director of the Progressive Party, declared in calling for an all-out campaign against the rapid transit charter amendment which is expected to raise fares in Cleveland.

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On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, and as the picture on this page suggests, can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

• • •

THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

Some teams, of course, need help more than others. But they all could use strengthening. The Phils, for example, have been forced to go along with a second baseman who as of Sunday was batting .205. The Cubs regularly field a shortstop who is hitting .228. They have an outfielder acquired in a trade this year also hitting that figure. They've used as a regular center-fielder a man hitting .222. The Pirates have been struggling along with a second baseman hitting .218 and a third baseman rapping .219. The Reds go with a .220 hitting second sacker. The Tigers are currently playing a .114 hitter and .211 hitter in their infield. The A's Monday night fielded an outfielder hitting .178. The Browns have used three men at shortstop and they are hitting .236, .214 and .122. The White Cox go with a .231 hitting outfielder and a third baseman 10 points better. The Nats have played an outfielder hitting .216.

• • •

NEVER MIND the names. You'll find them all in the Sunday statistics if you're curious. This isn't a rap against any particular ballplayers. Some are over the hill, some may improve. The point is these clubs are forced to use such pathetic hitters this year and four years after the signing of Robinson refuse to even try to strengthen by tending democracy to their ballclubs.

In one way it almost seems too bad it's a powerful club like the Red Sox, a flag contender as it stands, that adds another prospective star by the simple expedient of ending the infamous color line. For there are teams so desperately needing reinforcement that they are as much as 34 games behind the leaders and they unbalance the league and detract from the interest.

But if the Red Sox got the good sense, belated though it be, to overcome their own old white supremacy hesitation and help themselves, all we can say is more power to the Red Sox, at bat, in the field and at the box office!

And what say the good fans of Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, DETROIT

This Was the Tiger's Answer to Query On Jimcrow Three Years Ago

Last week we recalled the answer given to a Daily Worker questionnaire on hiring Negro players by Frank McKinney, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He claimed the Pirates didn't discriminate and scouts were instructed to sign all qualified players regardless of color. That answer was in November, 1946.

Today, mainly for the benefit of Michigan readers but for all democratic-minded sports fans as well, we reprint the answer we received from the Detroit Tigers in October, 1946. True, the answer came from George Trautman, who is no longer with Detroit, having moved into a post as minor league executive.

But Trautman was presumably expressing Detroit policy. His post is now occupied by William G. Evans, as vice president and general manager. President of the club is Walter O. Briggs, auto magnate, and son Walter O. Briggs Jr. is vice president.

Here is Trautman's reply to the Daily Worker questionaire:

Detroit Baseball Club, Oct. 28, 1946.

Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo Sports Editors, Daily Worker New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your communication addressed to Mr. Briggs, it is only fair to say that the Detroit Club, like all other major league clubs, has no rules or regulations which prohibit including of Negro players on the Detroit Club.

The Detroit Club will continue its policy of attempting to put the best qualified players available on the field as player representatives of the city of Detroit.

Discrimination as to race, color or creed has never been a part of the prevailing policy.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN, Executive Vice-President.

THERE IT IS. And the record speaks. Detroit still has a lily white organization right down through its lowest farm affiliate. Can a city with over 160,000 Negroes as part of its population truly qualify as "representative of the city be truly "represented on the field" when it does not hire a single Negro player, even for a tryout with a farm team?

What's the answer in 1949, Mr. Briggs?

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

By Bill Wolf

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedly outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats; and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horsecollared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting base-hits regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run. Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit column. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 tries. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat had been minimized by some segments of the press.

The Worker

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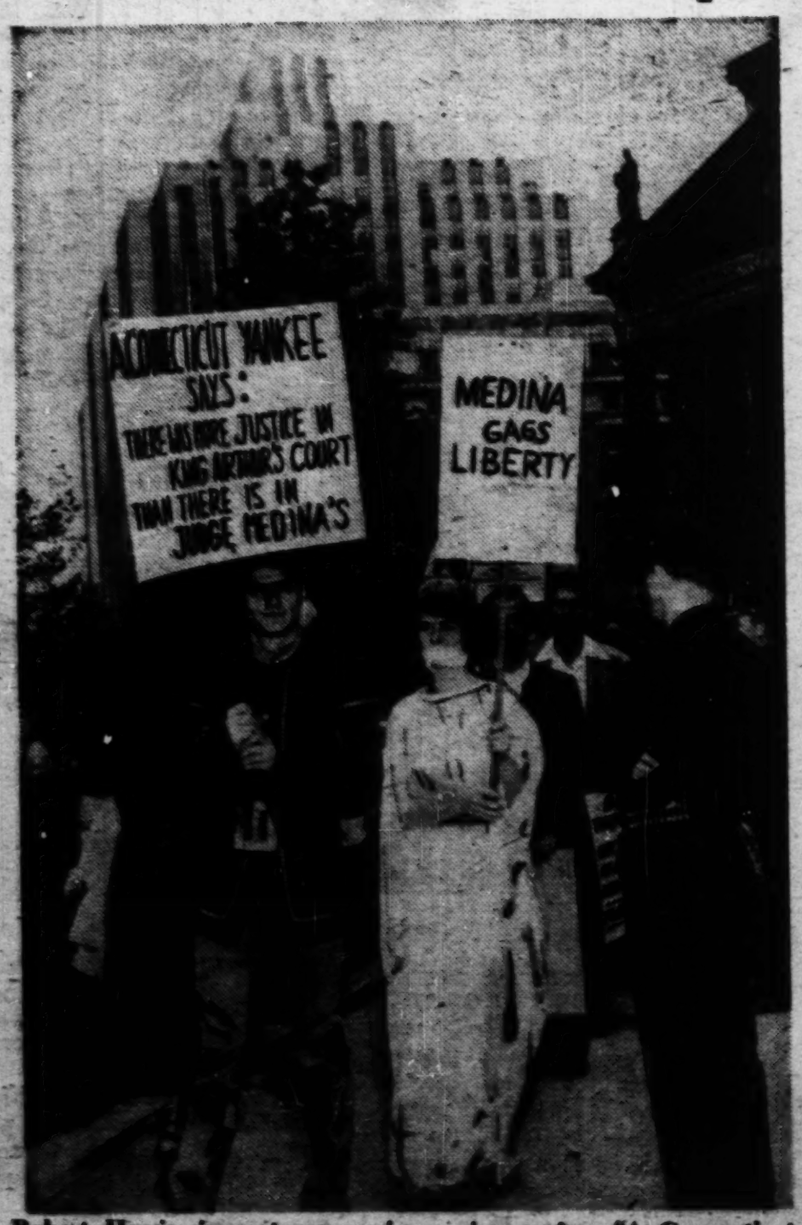
500 a Day Sign Nominating Petitions for Ben Davis

—See Page 4

WOODS LAUNCHES NEW SYSTEM TO SPEED RENT HIKES

See Page 3

Witness Rips Budenz Tale About 'Manuilsky Letter'



Robert Harris, in costume carries a sign saying, "A Connecticut Yankee Says: There Was More Freedom in King Arthur's Court." Connecticut pickets protested the trial of the Communist leaders at Foley Square. —The Worker Photo by Peter

By Harry Raymond

Daily Worker Foreign Editor Joseph Starobin, 21st defense witness in the trial of the national Communist leaders, pierced Judge Harold R. Medina's curtain of judicial restrictions and delivered a devastating refutation Friday to testimony of police informer Louis F. Budenz alleging a deep-dyed "Communist conspiracy" to teach "force and violence."



STAROBIN

Hedged from every side by a steady drum-fire of prosecution objections sustained by the judge, Starobin sat calm on the witness stand, hurling stinging darts of truth at the falsehoods of the prosecution's star witness.

The witness' refutation battered down:

1. Testimony by Budenz that James S. Allen, former foreign editor of The Worker, told a June, 1945, Daily Worker staff meeting that American capitalism was so hopelessly reactionary that the Red Army of the Soviet Union would have to be brought in to establish Socialism.

2. Budenz's story that Dimitri Manuilsky, Ukranian Foreign Minister, was "indignant at the American (Communist) Party" for not having criticized State Department officials, that Manuilsky expressed this "indignation" to Starobin at the San Francisco United Nations organization conference, and that Starobin sent a letter to the Daily Worker editorial board advising of the "secret Kremlin" orders, stating the French Communists had been "assigned" the job of spurring a critical attitude by the American Communists.

Judge Medina began prodding Starobin, demanding he supply a list of persons who attended the 1945 staff meeting. Attorney A. J. Isserman, conducting the examination, was objecting vigorously to the court's taking over the questioning.

"Who was there?" the judge thundered.

"The staff of the paper, the business office and the advertising department,"

(Continued on Page 10)

Wallace Calls Arms Shipments a Step to Economic Disaster

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Henry Wallace, appearing before the Senate committee Friday, declared the Administration's armament plan was a step toward "economic disaster" for the U. S. and the world. Wallace was heard as the Senate began preparing to restore arms shipment funds cut by the House.

President Truman's arms plan had been given a trial in China, Wallace said. "At long last the administration had admitted the complete failure of that policy," he declared. "The waste, the futility, the utter insanity of that policy of trying to contain an idea with guns, of supporting reaction to suppress social reform, stands clear for all the world to see."

Ten of the 22 Senators on the two Senate committees considering Truman's newest war plan were present to hear the former vice-president and Progressive Party presidential candidate.

They stared uncomfortably at Wallace as he told them they held the fate of the world in their hands. Replace the "discredited policy" for a policy of peace and world construction and earn the gratitude "of every living man, woman and child in the world," Wallace urged. "Persist in blind adherence" to Truman's war policy, and earn their hatred," he warned them.

"Peace cannot be served by bringing guns to the borders of Russia," Wallace said. "It will not be promoted by rebuilding military bastions in Germany and Japan. It will not be served by defiant proclamations that we shall bomb Russian cities. Nor will peace be carried forward by labeling Russia an aggressor and considering ourselves above criticism."

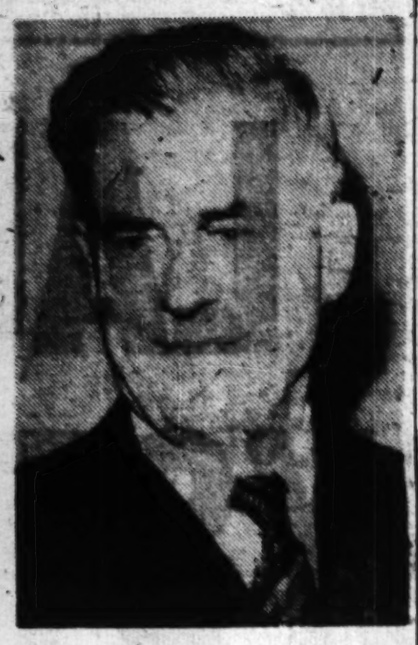
INCITE FEAR

He charged that Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and top ranking U. S. military men have been pushing the MAP bill through Congress by "inciting fear" in the hearts of the American

(Continued on Page 11)



CONNALLY



WALLACE

Rally Against Arms Bill To Be Held Tuesday

A rally to spur the fight against the arms aid bill will be held at City Center, Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 8:30 p.m. Sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, the theme of the meeting will be "Armaments Race vs. the Human Race."

Speakers will include Bishop William J. Walls, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; James Waterman Wise; Shirley Graham, author; Clark Foreman, national director of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Group, who will be chairman; Muriel Draper, and Elliott Sullivan, actor.

The rally, ASP leaders stated, will be the "kick-off" in a campaign of letters, wires, and petitions to Sens. Ives and Dulles of New York.

Tickets for the rally, selling at 60 cents, and $1.20 for reserved seats, may be obtained at the Council's offices and at progressive book stores.

More than 400 prominent Americans from 33 states and Washington, D. C., have sponsored the American Continental Congress for World Peace which opens in Mexico City on Sept. 5. Most recent additions to the list include: James M. Wolfe, Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; artist Raphael Soyer; novelist and screenwriter Millen Brand; screen and stage actor Howard Da Silva; Richard Burgin, assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Max Perlow, secretary of the CIO United Furniture Workers; John McManus, publisher, National Guardian; and Richard Morford, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The Committee for United States Participation, whose headquarters are located at 49 W. 44 St., estimated that over 200 delegates and observers including trade union officials, clergymen, artists, writers and representatives of women's, civic and cultural organizations, will attend the five-day peace parley in Mexico City which will be climaxed by a gigantic day-long "Fiesta for Peace" on Saturday, Sept. 10.

100 from Conn. Picket Foley Sq.

One hundred leaders of Connecticut organizations picketed the heresy trial of the Communist leaders at Foley Square Friday. On the line from 12 to 1 p.m. were leaders of labor, youth, Negro, civic organizations and the People's (Progressive) Party of Connecticut.

Participating (as individuals), were Irving Dichter, regional director, CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Lucille Margolin, secretary, United Electrical Westinghouse Local, Bridgeport; Clyde Trudeau, Young Progressives leader; Barry Greenbie, state legislative director, People's Party; Wallace Kinch, People's Party candidate for alderman, Waterbury. Placards were carred by representatives of the New Haven and Bridgeport Youth Leagues.

Among the demonstrators was Robert Harris in the costume of a Connecticut Yankee, carrying a sign which read: "A Connecticut Yankee Says: There Was More Freedom In King Arthur's Court." A girl dressed like the statue of liberty, wearing a gag in her mouth, bore a sign saying: "Medina Gags Liberty."

A delegation which attempted to see Judge Medina was stopped by guards. Heading the delegation was Prof. John Marsalka, recently fired by Yale University for his connection with the Progressive Party; Marvin Karp, chairman, People's Party of Hartford; William Jones, candidate for City Council, New Haven; Wallace Kinch and Clyde Trudes.

Rank and file members of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians have joined in a protest to Judge Medina against the "un-democratic, unconstitutional trial of the Communist Party leaders and the unwarranted jailing of three of the defendants."

Hot Cargo from Hawaii Unloaded by Ryan's Men

By Art Shields

Dock workers, supplied by "King" Joe Ryan, the strikebreaking waterfront "king," yesterday began unloading a scab sugar cargo from Hawaii which Philadelphia longshoremen had refused to touch. The Philadelphia workers acted at the request of the CIO's International and Warehousemen's Union, which is leading the Hawaiian strike.

The ship, the S.S. Steel Flyer, had sailed from Hawaii with 6,200 tons of sugar. It was loaded in Hawaii by scabs recruited with the help of President Truman's territorial government.

The ship is owned by the Isthmian Steamship Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp., which the House of Morgan controls.

It found a scab haven at the "Domino" docks of the American Sugar Refining Co., at the foot of South Second St., in the Williamsburg section.

Cops and goons had been mobilized to protect the scab operation. The goons were supplied by Ryan and by Paul Hall, the local czar of the Seafarers International Union, which furnished the crew to bring the "hot" sugar cargo to New York.

ENGINEERS PICKET

A picket line from the CIO's marine Engineers Beneficial Association protested the scabbing.

Official action taken by the National Maritime Union and the Greater New York CIO Council indicates that much bigger protests are coming when the steamship companies try to bring more scab cargoes into this port.

The CIO Council announced its support Thursday night for the Marine Engineers Union, which has promised to boycott "hot" Hawaiian ships.

Engineers from this port had taken this action at its New York membership meeting Wednesday. The union's national executive board had already given scab Hawaiian cargoes the "hot" label.

Cops and goons were spread out in many little groups in the side streets near the "Domino" docks of the American Sugar Refining Co. at the foot of South Second St., in the Williamsburg secion of Brooklyn,

The engineers on the shop, however, were still furnishing scab steam for the cargo winches yesterday afternoon,

Disciplinary action against them is expected.

Goons were mobilized by the Seafarers International Union leaders at a special meeting Thursday. Goons were given their stations at various side streets near the "Domino" docks.

Carloads of the goons were found lurking at different spots within a half dozen blocks of the dock. Knots of cops were also clustered at strategic spots.

FCC Rules Out Radio Jackpots

WASHINGTON. (UP).—The Federal Communications Commission issued a drastic ruling Friday that may cut the $22,000,000 annual flow of radio network and television jackpot winnings to a trickle.

The FCC voted 3 to 1, with three members not participating, to cancel the license of any radio or television station which broadcasts after Oct. 1 quizz programs involving any participants outside the studio audience.

Such programs, the commission said, are lotteries.

Did 'Dear Sir' Sign It?

HANOVER, N. H., (UP). — Editors of a local magazine wondered today how they are going to cash a subscription check from Magog, Que., made out to the order of "Business Reply Envelope."

Ober Law Ruling Delays Mundt Bill

WASHINGTON.—A specially called Senate Judiciary Committee meeting Friday put off consideration of the Mundt police state bill until Aug. 29. Delay of the measure was occasioned by Judge Joseph Sherbow's decision on the Ober law early this week, it was learned. The Mundt bill and the invalidated Ober law abridge the same constiutional freedoms of the people, and Senators desired to make a thorough study of the Baltimore judge's decision.

CIO WIRE

While the Senate Committee was meeting, the CIO sent a telegram to all committee members urging opposition to the bill. "Under the pretext of hitting Communism," CIO legislative director Nathan Cowan declared, "This bill would curtail the civil rights of every American and threaten the existence of every liberal organization. No slightest reason has been shown for enacting this repressive and vicious legislation."

Officials of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill at first feared that the hastily called committee meeting would report the Mundt measure to the Senate floor.

Some Senators, however, who have been requesting Attorney General Tom Clark's opinion on the constitutionality of the bill, raised further objections to its consideration Friday when it was reported that Clark's report was not yet in committee hands.

Clark's opinion, it was learned on good authority, was returned to him by Budget Bureau officials after Judge Sherbow's decision was handed down in the Baltimore Circuit Court Monday. It was returned with suggested corrections, The Worker was told.

Officials of the committee against the Mundt bill said the Senate delay offered opponents throughout the country an opportunity to deluge the committee with greater numbers of protests.

Sherbow's decision has had great effect on numerous committee members. Sen. Herbert O'Conor (D-Md) is understood to be studying Sherbow's opinion with an eye as to its effect on the Mundt bill.

NY Meet Votes NMU Aid to Dock Strikers

A New York port membership meeting of the National Maritime Union voted unanimously to give full physical financial and moral support to the striking Hawaiian longshoremen. The 3,500 seamen present at Thursday night's meeting voted to take part in all picketing against "hot" Hawaiian vessels. They contributed $750 to the striking dockers and instructed their officers to wire the funds to the strikers within 24 hours.

The resolution to support the ILWU dockers was introduced by Frederick (Blackie) Myers, former NMU vice-president, and approved as amended by Jack Smith, former Seattle port agent.

The union's national officers were instructed to notify all ports of the New York action; to notify the press; and to advise all ports against working hot ships

The NMU meeting also voted full support to New York Local 3 of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association in its fight for rotary shipping.

Woods to Use Volunteer Boards for Rent Hikes; Tenants Urge Resistance

The New York Tenants council told Housing Expediter Tighe Woods Friday that its reply to the budget cuts for the Office of the Housing Expediter will be the launching of a mass resistance campaign by New York tenants to "enforce rent controls by refusing to pay any increases whatsoever." In identical wires to Woods and area rent director John Pendergast, Council chairman Paul L. Ross asserted that "this is the only reply worthy of Americans who have been betrayed by congressional representatives who have seen fit to serve the real estate lobbies instead of the American people."

'JUGGLES WORDS'

The Council accused Woods on Friday of "juggling words." It said that while Woods now finds that under the law he cannot decontrol rents in the manner he had planned, "the practical effect is the same." The upshot will still be "no controls," the Council said, dismissing the volunteer boards as a "powerless sham."

Responsibility remains with Congress, the Council asserted, which is "effectively stopping rent control "by failing to appropriate sufficient funds for the OHE.

A Council delegation headed by Paul Ross, chairman, will leave for Washington from Penn Station, 7:30 a.m., Wednesday, to press for funds to maintain rent controls. Appointments have been sought with Sens. Ives and Dulles of New York and with the heads of the Senate and House Banking Committees, Sen. Maybank and Rep. Spence.

Representatives of labor and other groups from the city and from other parts of the country are expected to meet in Washington Wednesday to join forces in the rent control fight.

WASHINGTON.—Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods announced Friday he would ask "volunteer advisory boards" to "adjust" rents in some of the nation's rental areas, rather than decontrol these areas outright. Woods states his lawyers had advised him that outright decontrol for those areas would be illegal, since the demand for housing there had not been satisfied.

Woods added he would fire 2,462 of his 5,462 workers because of budget cuts voted by Congress. He estimated that 150 to 200 of the nation's 1,000 rent control areas still will be decontrolled outright.

The Senate is now considering the conference report on the bill cutting the OHE budget. The report has already passed the House.

The volunteer boards will be requested to meet regularly to receive petitions for rent adjustments. The petitions then will be sent on to the nearest regional office which will make the final decision.

MEETING REGIONAL MEN

Woods said no decision has yet been made on which of the 1,000 rental areas will be decontrolled outright under the new approach. He is meeting with regional rent chiefs from Boston, New York, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco.

Woods announced Friday that rent controls will end in Dade County (Miami), Fla., on Sept. 1.

There now are about 13,500,000 dwellings under control, about 1,000,000 fewer than on April 1 when the rent law went into effect. Actually, more than 1,000,000 units have been decontrolled, but new construction in controlled areas offset part of the drop.

Meantime, rent officials said tenants in states with stand-by rent control laws cannot fall back on the state law for protection against rent increases if Woods orders their areas decontrolled.

They pointed out that most state laws are patterned after that of New York which does not go into effect until the Federal law dies. The Federal law runs until next March 31.

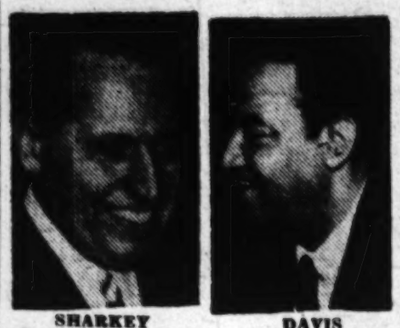
A delegation visited President Truman to protest the scuttling of rent control. The delegation included representatives of the CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, the New Jersey Tenants Council and the International Association of Machinists.

TENANTS ASK ADEQUATE TIME AT HEARING

A demand for adequate time for tenants' spokesmen at a City Hall hearing Thursday at 1:30 p.m. on proposed rent legislation was voiced by Paul L. Ross, Tenants Council chairman.

Ross announced Friday that he had sent the demand to Councilman William McCarthy, chairman of the City Council's Committee on General Welfare.

Ross expressed fear that the City Council committee may seek to rush through approval of the bill introduced by Council Vice-Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, which would permit the City Housing Commission to grant rent increases to landlords. In contrast, the rent freeze bill intorduced last Wednesday by Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, would roll back rents to the June 30, 1947 level; would ban any new increases; and would sanction tenants' refusal to pay rent where landlords have failed to provide essential services.



SHARKEY *He'd Raise* . . . DAVIS *He'd Rollback*

Supporters of the rent freeze measure of the Negro Communist Councilman, who is seeking reelection, are expected to turn out for the City Hall hearing Thursday to insist that the Davis bill get a full hearing.

Liberation Army Captures Tayu

HONG KONG.—Canton newspapers reported Friday that Liberation troops, driving southwest along the Kan River, had captured Tayu, 170 miles north-northeast of Canton.

The newspaper reported that Kuomintang troops had retreated to Meikwan, about 150 miles north-northeast of Canton, following the fall of Tayu.

Other People's Liberation successes were reported in northwest China. The Kuomintang Military News Agency said that a Liberation Army commanded by Gen. Peng Teh-hui had driven within 30 miles of the Kansu provincial capital of Lanchow.

A commercial flier reported seeing the roads east of Lanchow jammed by Liberation troops, advancing unresisted toward the city.

The situation was reported growing tense in the east coast port of Amoy.

The British, Dutch and Philippine Consulates in Amoy had closed down and most foreigners were reported preparing to leave.

EVACUATE AMERICANS

The U. S. Navy began evacuating American consular employes from Canton Friday, as Liberation columns were reported punching nearer.

Two Navy planes operating a shuttle service between Hong Kong and Canton brought the first eight evacuees here.

Tito Certified By World Bank

BELGRADE, Aug. 19 (UP).—A British official of the World Bank indicated last night that Yugoslavia will be granted a dollar loan.

Chile Gov't Jails Communists to Force Fare Hike

SANTIAGO, Chile. — Two-hundred members of the outlawed Communist Party, including several leaders and former legislators, have been arrested, it was announced Friday.

The government has charged that last week's demonstrations against a transit fare were part of an "organized Communist revolt."

Among those held are 60 leading members of the Railwaymen's Union, the government stated.

Bus line owners and workers were told that if service was not restored the Government would use the special powers voted by Congress Thursday to force them.

A 24-hour railway strike ended at 7 a.m. A bank clerks strike also ended Thursday.

Heavy army and police detachments were still outside government buildings and at strategic points.

The city remained under a "state of emergency" or martial law.

Top Court Gets Pirinsky Plea

Negro and white workers demonstrated for the freedom of Ellis Island's political prisoners at U. S. Immigration headquarters Friday while the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born asked a Supreme Court justice to grant them reasonable bail.

The Supreme Court justice is Robert Jackson. The appeal, transmitted to him Friday, names George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

Pirinsky is being held on Ellis Island in lieu of $25,000 bail. This fantastic figure was set by Attorney General Tom Clark in defiance of an order by Federal Judge William Bondy requiring his release on "reasonable bail."

The $25,000 figure was sustained by Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff, a former aide to Tom Clark.

A ruling in favor of Pirinsky would also bring freedom to Beatrice Siskind Johnson.

More than 75 members of trade unions, fraternal societies, and political organizations took part in the noon-hour picket line demonstration at Immigration headquarters at 70 Columbus Ave.

Pickets shouted, "One, Two, Three, Make America Free!" "We Don't Want Concentration Camps In America."

Bittelman's deportation hearing resumes Monday.

Spurn Socialist Bid In West Germany

BONN, Germany. — Social Democratic spokesman Fritz Heine said his party would join the Christian (Catholic) Democrats (CDU) in a coalition cabinet only if the Socialists were granted the Ministry of Economics under a joint agreement to nationalize some industries.

Ludwig Erhard, Christian Democratic economics chief, rejected the Socialist demands as "impossible."

White House Gang Tips Off 5% Deals

WASHINGTON.—Members of a White House gang are singing about the "five percenter" deals of Harry M. Vaughan, President Truman's military aide. The disclosure that "sources very close" to President Truman are slipping Senate probers leads was made Friday by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis).

McCarthy would not elaborate. He said only that all the leads were being carefully checked.

Meanwhile Senate investigators sought to pin down why John Maragon, Vaughan's buddy and a former White House intimate, was not prosecuted in a 1945 customs case.

They also were trying to establish whether Maragon's flight to Paris aboard a military plane right after the war was linked with the gift of seven deep freezers to Vaughan at about the same time.

CAN'T GET FILES

Chief investigator William P. Rogers said the committee had asked the Justice Department for the complete files of the customs case but that so far "we still don't have them."

Chairman Clyde R. Hoey (D-NC) said he had been informed that the official who handled the Maragon case is on vacation.



Maragon paid a customs penalty in 1945 for trying to bring perfume oils into the country in the guise of champaigne for the White House. He was employed at the time by Albert Verley Co., of Chicago, which paid for Vaughan's freezers.

Vaughan kept two of the freezers and gave the others to Mrs. Truman, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, White House secretary Mattthew J. Connolly and James K. Vardaman, then the President's naval aide and now a Federal Reserve Board governor.

The story of Maragon's role in the alleged smuggling incident was included in previously secret testimony which was released by the committee after Truman had again publicly backed Vaughan.

A reference to Vaughan in the testimony inferred that Maragon's flight to Paris may have been a payoff for the refrigerators.

The transcript contradicted Vaughan's statement that the freezers were "factory rejects." The man who made them testified that "we had no such animal."

Halt Awards by Library of Congress

WASHINGTON.—Congress on Friday ordered the Library of Congress not to hand out any more literary awards.

Chairman Theodore Francis Green, (D-R I), who announced the decree, said his joint Senate-House Library committee would not investigate the Ezra Pound award, as demanded by a group headed by Rep. Jacob K. Javits, (R-N Y). But that there will be no more such awards.

The Worker

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500 a Day Sign Nominating Petitions for Ben Davis



DAVIS

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party nominating petition campaign for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., this week rolled on toward the 20,000-signature mark at the rate of 500 a day. The 950 canvassers reported voter response had risen to an estimated 67 percent of those visited.

Many canvassers reported petitions signed by three out of four eligible voters in their areas, and in some buildings the signers reached 100 percent.

Latest available reports showed an Aug. 14 total of 13,510 signatures in the 11th, 13th and Seventh A. D.'s, comprising the 21st Senatorial District, an increase of 7,500 over the previous week's total. Full-time canvassers working from the Harlem Region office, and volunteer workers in the three A. D.'s, were rolling in 500 signatures per day as this edition went to press, indicating a minimum of 16,000 by Aug. 19, 15th day of the drive.

Weekend canvassing was expected to raise the total to close to 20,000.

Enthusiastic canvassing teams, many of them veterans of previous Harlem petition drives, were unanimous in their opinion that an intensified militancy among voters is apparent in this campaign, indicating the people's flat rejection of anti-Communist hysteria and of the political pap served up by the old parties.

"The response is better—much better—than during the Wallace campaign," one canvasser said. "The people are there, just waiting for us to come to them."

"The only people who won't sign are those who won't let you talk," said another. "If they listen, Ben's record convinces them."

REACTION to Davis' Foley Square trial with 10 other Communist leaders was universally sympathetic to Davis, canvassers reported.

"The voters know that Ben is on trial because he fights for Negro rights," one woman canvasser said. "They won't swallow this 'force and violence' stuff."

The Harlem Region reported a list of several hundred voters who expressed active interest in joining the Communist Party, and plans are being made to revisit these people and activize them.

Canvassers who have had the opoprtunity to visit many Harlem areas stated that although results were good, there was still a long way to go in turning the petition success into an election victory.

"We've got a job of work ahead of us," said one. "We've got to keep at it every day."

"Almost everyone will sign the petition," said another. "It's just a question of getting enough canvassers to cover the houses. If we had enough forces we could sweep the entire area."

CANVASSERS received many offers of assistance from voters, one woman, now on strike, saying: "If I don't get down to your office in two days—come and get me!"

Petition-signing crossed party lines, canvassers said, many Republicans and Democrats adding their voices to the swelling tide in recognition of Davis' compelling contributions to Harlem welfare, and his stand in the Foley Square trial as a symbol of an oppressed people fighting back.

One woman signed, it was reported, as her husband, a Democratic district captain, looked on bodding his approval.

Civil service employes, risking loyalty law persecution, and many merchant seamen and longshoremen, cognizant of Davis' fight against Jimcrow in these fields, also signed.

Response to Davis' candidacy among Catholic voters was particularly encouraging, as canvassers reported many Catholics, while unwilling to read The Harlem Worker under threat of excommunication, nevertheless signed the petition, as a matter of "Constitutional right."

Party leaders summed it up by declaring that the people of Harlem "refuse to be fooled or confused by the red-scare, the war-scare or the heresy-trial."

"The issues have reached a new intensity," one spokesman said. "And the community is rallying with a new intensity to fight the issues through. It's peace or war, jobs or unemployment, Negro rights or lynching. Where these are concerned, the people know what they want—and they seem to know where to look for it."

Woman Likes Davis' Backing of Robeson

Ben Davis' support of Paul Robeson's peace stand—one of the issues commonly brought up by and to Davis canvassers — earned him one more signature on his Communist Party nominating petition this week.

A woman member of St. Charles' (Catholic) Church reported that the priest, after delivering a sermon on the subject, demanded a standing show of those in his congregation who would participate in an anti-Soviet war.

Not one member arose, she said.

UOPWA Local Backs ALP Slate

The executive board of Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, has hailed the ALP candidacies of Councilman Benjamin Davis, Vito Marcantonio and Ewart Guinier as providing "an excellent opportunity to strengthen the general fight for full rights for the Negro people."

The UOPW local board formally endorsed the entire ALP slate for the New York City elections. Local president Norma Aronson said the membership would be called to support the resolution actively by raising funds and enlisting canvassers.

Met Life Jimcrow Okayed by State Insurance Agency

The New York State Department of Insurance, a government agency, this week gave its official blessing to anti-Negro practices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., as it brushed aside protests by Local 30 of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers against "Caucasian only" policy-application rules, and non-payment of agents' commissions on policies written for Negroes.

William Frankfurt, president of the local and one of a 14-member delegation to the agency, reported that Julius Sackman, deputy superintendent, completely absolved Metropolitan of violation of state anti-descrimination laws, and took it upon himself to defend the company policies.

Sackman stated that Metropolitan was doing nothing illegal in restricting agents from writing applications for "non-Caucasians," Frankfurt said, and he also claimed the company was within the law in not paying commissions on Negro business since Negroes have a "higher mortality rate."

★

THE DELEGATION claimed that forcing Negroes to go to the company's offices to have policies written and the refusal of regular company doctors to examine Negro applicants effectively barred Negrois from the same insurance rights as other citizens. Frankfurt said Sackman dismissed this with the statement that, regardless of such discrimination, it was strictly the company's business and none of his department's.

Sackman tried to shift the blame for discrimination to the agents who, he said, should solicit business from Negroes and send them to the company to have it written up, despite the fact that they receive no commission for this business.

"It became obvious in the course of our conversation," Frankfurt said, "that Mr. Sackman, a representative of the State Insurance Dept., was doing a very good job for Metropolitan agreeing with all their practices and defending them as though it were a company official. It was hard to believe we were not at 1 Madison Ave., Metropolitan's home office."

According to Frankfurt, the hearing was conducted in a Gestapo-like atmosphere, in which the agent-members of the delegation were asked to reveal their names or leave the interview, despite the fact that Metropolitan has fired several agents who protested discriminatory practices in previous investigations. The agents left the meeting, after Sackman said he approved the firings. Winifred Norman, Regional vice-president of the Union, was refused permission to take notes of the meeting, and an actual record of the talks was made available to the delegation only after great pressure had been applied the agency.

The union is now seeking action from Gov. Dewey.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker Tuesday and Friday.

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Tom Clark Would Disbar Lawyers for Communists

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The ink was hardly dry on the Senate Judiciary Committee's stamp of approval of Attorney General Tom Clark for a Supreme Court seat when Clark announced that he favored the disbarrment of Communist lawyers and loyalty oath tests for all lawyers, even those practicing before the Supreme Court.

In an article in Look Magazine, Clark set the standards by which he would act as a Supreme Court Judge and bore out all the criticism leveled against him when the judiciary committee heard the testimony of scores of opponents to President Truman's appointee.

Clark said he had ordered a Department of Justice investigation of the procedure to be followed to prevent Communist lawyers, and non-Communist lawyers who defend Communists, from practicing before the courts.

The question in his mind was whether direct court action, and direct action by bar associations, would be better than legislative steps to accomplish the same purpose, or not.

Displaying his utter disregard for civil rights, Clark explained, with tongue in chee', that "the question of the Communist lawyer involves a question of civil rights. . . . But every lawyer is obliged to support the Constitution, and so may not advocate overthrow of the government by force."

To his mind, therefore, a Communist, or any other opponent of his, has no civil rights and will be so judged by him if he ever reaches the Supreme Court.

In his magazine article, Clark praised himself and the Justice Department for instituting the nationwide witchhunt against Communist and foreign born non-citizens whom he has been attempting to deport for political beliefs. But he urged Congress to pass tougher laws to make it easier for the Justice Department to develop its witchhunt.

"Thousands of hard-working Justice employees work intensively day and night to keep up with the pressure against subversive activities," Clark wrote. "We will maintain that pressure through due processes of law until the Communist menace is ended."

Judiciary Committee members, however, did not believe witnesses who came before them to document the charges that Clark was carrying out a witchhunt against everyone he thought was a Communist. "He belies that everyone who doesn't hold the same views he has is a Communist," was the general statement made by many of the dozen organization spokesmen who testified against Clark.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS also did not believe that Clark had violated the law by ordering extensive wiretapping.

O'D Ignores Plea by Vets of Bronx Island

Mayor O'Dwyer was charged Friday with ignoring the plight of the student-veterans on North Brother Island in the Bronx. This accusation was made by former Congressman Leo Isacson, attorney for the veterans, who has been attempting for over two months to arrange a meeting to discuss the veterans' high transportation and housing costs.

"The student-veterans on North Brother Island," Isacson declared, "are not getting a fair deal. Their transportation costs are unquestionably the highest in New York City."

North Brother Island, off East 134 St. in the Bronx, is serviced by a city operated ferry. A tool of 10 cents is charged for the trip. This toll adds over $6 monthly to the living costs of the veterans, while another $9 monthly is paid for bus transportation on the transferless 138 St. line.

Isacson said a letter he had written the Mayor June 23 resulted in a meeting with Commissioner of Marine and Aviation G. Joseph Minetti. At this meeting, Minetti suggested a meeting with the Mayor, State Housing Commissioner Stichman and other city departments. He agreed to recommend an early appointment.

O'D IGNORES PLEA

One month later such a meeting was still not arranged. On July 20 Isacson sent a second letter to the Mayor. No reply was received.

All of the veterans living on North Brother Island are students attending metropolitan schools under the GI Bill. Average monthly rent for a two room apartment is $44 plus $15 for bus and ferry rides. The veterans receive a federal subsistence allowance of $75 to $120 per month.

On June 16, in Bronx Magistrates Court two of the residents were found not guilty of the disorderly conduct charges arising out of a refusal to pay the ferry fare. The magistrate at that time ruled that their conduct was "gentlemanly" but would not pass judgment on the legal status of the fare.

Patterson Raps White's Insult

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, Negro attorney and people's leader characterized as "insulting and degrading" Walter White's recent statement that a change from black to white pigmentation by chemcial means would eventually solve Jimcrow.

"Walter White's latest 'solution' to the problems of Jimcrow, lynch justice and oppresion," said Patterson, "would be laughable were it not such a grievous insult to his own, the Negro people, and to the more than one and a half billion colored persons all over the earth. These colored peoples, a majority of the earth's population, are no less proud of their color than are the whites. Nor are the American Negroes inclined, as Mr. White appears to be, to repudiate their heritage and history, or to renounce the inspiring courage and wisdom of Frederick Douglass of Denmark Vesey, of Toussant L'Ouverture and of our own Paul Robeson.

"The perpetrators of the frame-up of the Trenton Six, the murderers of Isiah Nixon, the jailers of Mrs. Ingram and her sons will be encouraged to further brutalities by Mr. White's surrender to white supremacy.

"Mr. White's 'solution' is not an unexpected one. Under his guidance the top leaders of the NAACP have failed to seriously challenge the government's mailed-fist treatment of the Negro people."

Workers Enjoy Vacation Abroad

PRAGUE (ALN).—One of the new features of life in eastern Europe is that workers spend their vacations abroad. Several hundred Czech industrial and farm workers, and many of their children, are now holidaying at Bulgarian, Polish and Soviet seaside and mountain resorts. They are guests of the unions of those countries.

Czechoslovak unions are entertaining foreign workers in the same way. A hundred Hungarian unionists have just completed a 2-week holiday at the Czech resort of Slindleruv Mlyn. Early in August, specially chartered Czech airliners brought 180 coal miners for a rest at the famous spa of Luhavovice. The French miners will

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The Big Graft Is Buried In Deep Freeze

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Congressional committees with full powers of investigation are carefully avoiding lifting the lid on what is probably the biggest graft loot in our history. In this way the shocking story of the new style 'cold war' graft scandal, which makes Teapot Dome look like a whiskey glass, is being kept from the American people.

This fact emerged from a Senate Committee's inquiry into the sordid activities of the Capitol's five percenters, and a House Committee's probe of the stench behind contracts awarded to build B-36's for the Air Force.

Though the names of Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, the president's "military aide," Mrs. Truman, Supreme Court Justice Fred Vinson, and other bigwigs have cropped up during the course of the five percenter investigation, the names of the big industrialists who pull wires in Congress and federal agencies have been carefully suppressed.

Maj. Gen. Alden Waitt, suspended chief of the Army Chemical Corps, opened the door wide for Senators to step in and ask about the "prominent industrialists" who helped Waitt obtain his job. The Senators, prbably with an eye on the campaign contributions they could expect from the same "prominent industrialists," shied away from the door, and instead made some political capital with Vaughan.

Waitt admitted that it was a general practice among top ranking military officers "to solicit the assistance" of "outside influences" in obtaining promotions. He didn't say, nor did the Senators ask, what kind of assistance was returned to those wh paved the way for promotions and appointments.

The House investigations of the big deals behind B-36 contracts took another course, one also designed to hide the full sordid story of graft from the American people. Originally called to investigate charges that Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson had pulled about $300,000,000 in contracts away from several aircraft firms and placed them with his former outfit, Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp., the investigation has been turned into a farcical defense of the worth of the B-36.

WHETHER THE DEAL was engineered to pay off Floyd Odlum, Consolidated Vultee president, for contributing more than $50,000 to President Truman's campaign fund, is still unanswered.

And the larger question of other deals of similar nature to the giant corporations who have been obtaining billions of dollars in contracts for war materials has not even been considered by Congress.

Waitt's defense that "prominent industrialists" went to top department of defense officers, and the White House, to nail down his promotion to Chemical Corps Chief, raised even more questions.

What ther top ranking military officers and federal officials owe their jobs to intervention by "prominent industrialists?" What have those industrialists received in return for those favors?

The answers lie in an examination of the list of government and military officials. They lie in the list of President Truman's appointments. They lie in the announced, and unannounced, list of contracts awarded to the big corporations by the agencies that hand out cold war contracts.

For example, Truman last week appointed Carl Ilgenfritz to be chairman of the Munitions Board. Ilgenfritz was a vice president of the U. S. Steel Corp. He replaced Donald Carpenter who returned to his former job with the Du Pont Co. The Munitions Bard lines up contracts for war materials required by the U. S. war machine.



FLOYD ODLUM



HARRY VAUGHAN

Both U. S. Steel and Du Pont, probably the two largest monopolies in the world, have an important stake in maintaining their men in top government policy-making and contract-awarding positions. Their men can make certain that the cold war continues and that fat war contracts keep rolling in.

★

THE BIG INDUSTRIALISTS, like DuPont and U. S. Steel, have repaid the men who keep them in steady, profitable contracts by giving them cushy jobs when they left the government. Ex-Secretary of War Robert Patterson was made a director of the worldwide J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., whose bank financed the aircraft companies that first manufactured the B-36's under Patterson's direction.

Ex-Secretary of State Gen. George Marshall was handed a directorship on the board of the worldwide Pan American Airways when he retired from the army.

Waitt, who styled himself as the "greatest toxological expert in the world," can expect such a job if and when he finally leaves the army.

From the way the Senate Investigating Committee handled Waitt, questioning him only on his "friendship" with Ex-Col. James Hunt, the Washington 5 percenter whose activities touched off the inquiry, and Vaughan, it appeared that Waitt knew a lot more. But the Senators didn't call Waitt back for further questioning. What he knows about the grabbing up and handing out of contracts for chemicals seemed to be too toxic for

200 U. S. Youth At World Festival; Peace Stressed

BUDAPEST.—A great assembly of 15,000 young people from 70 different nations opened the 2nd World Youth and Student Festival last Sunday. Among them were 200 young Americans. The festival is sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. After the festival, the WDFY's Second World Youth Congress will convene.

The American delegates have adopted the theme: "The youth of the United States work for a better life, for freedom and peace." Around this theme they will present to the Festival a stage production highlighting American history in the songs, folk sayings and dances of the people.

The Festival, a tremendous world cultural exchange, will demonstrate the folk art of all nations, as well as concerts and competitions in music, ballet, art and drama, with some of the world's most noted performers participating.

MAJOR EVENT will be the Tenth World University Games, featuring 22 different sports, competed in by prize-winning athletes from many countries. Many Olympic stars are taking part in the games which will include, for the first time, teams from the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia and Korea. **(For additional information on these games, see the Magazine Section.)**

The world youth festival opened with the ending of a dramatic relay-race for peace. The race, sponsored in France by the paper **Ce Soir,** was divided into three parts; one going through the Eastern countries; the second coming from Scandinavia and the third from western Europe. All converged on Budapest where, in the UTE Stadium where opening ceremonies were held Sunday afternoon, the race ended and 1,000 peace doves were released to symbolize the longing of the peoples for peace.

After the opening ceremony, the finest parks and public squares of Budapest were made available for demonstrations of folk singing, dancing, etc.

THE SCOPE of the festival is indicated by the fact that 10,000 young Hungarian workers are participating; more than 1,200 youth are included in the French delegation; 40 from Indonesia, 200 from Denmark, and so on.

Greeting the delegates in the opening ceremonies were Guy de Boyssen, president of the WFDY, Joseph Grohman, president of the International Union of Students,

On the occasion of the Festival, the Mayor of Budapest issued a four-language poster greeting the foreign visitors. It declares that the workers of Budapest are fighting together with the progressive forces of the world and the freedom-loving fighting youth of the peoples, led by the Soviet Union, for the defense of peace, freedom, democracy and the widening of culture in order to assure a more beautiful and happy life to their people and to the whole of mankind.

What The German Elections Revealed

By Erica Josephson

The prevent denazification—stop Potsdam" policy of the American authorities in Germany has borne fruit in the Aug. 14 election, when Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union won 139 of the 400 seats in the lower house of the German parliament. Dr. Adenauer rallied 7,357,579 Nazis, businessmen, militarists, industrialists, Junkers and other reactionary elements plus a great number of Catholics who were coerced into voting for the CDU by a pastoral letter, read in all hurches.

Dr. Adenauer, who will be the first Prime Minister of Western Germany, has been the president of the Bonn Constituent Assembly, after qualifying for the job with his long record as a reactionary politician and a representative of German finance capital. He became a favorite son with U. S. authorities by stating: "We will never accept the Potsdam agreement."

The Social Democrats, headed by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, won 131 seats but their moderate demands for nationalization of a few basic industries are being frowned upon by Adenauer and his American masters so that they will probably be excluded from the cabinet. The Free Democrats with 52 seats will be accepted in the so-called coalition government, since their program differs from Adenauer's as that of the Republicans from the Democrats.

★

ALL THESE PARTIES had accepted the principle of the Bonn Constitution, which provides the German cloak for the colonial policies of the American government. Adenauer summed up his aspirations in March, when, according to the United Press he declared: "The first task of the West-German state will be to apply for adherence to the Atlantic pact."

All these parties also paid lip service to the widespread demands of the German people for a united Germany, for national independence and an easing of the burdens imposed by the occupation. Adenauer, after declaring denazification "ridiculous," stated: "The foreigners have to understand that the period of the collapse, and the unrestricted domination of the Allies, is finished with the formation of the Federal Government," and "the Germans have the same right to be national as other peoples. Germans should not behave like dumb dogs but must say what they think."

This is not only an allusion to the opposition of the German people to the occupation powers, particularly against American policies; it is also a thinly veiled threat that German finance capital wants its share of the spoils in return for keeping the German people in check.



ONLY REAL OPPOSITION to the conversion of Germany into an American colony came from the German Communist Party. And while our press is rejoicing about the "defeat" suffered by the Communists, the fact that they obtained 1,360,443 votes in the face of severe intimidation and coercion shows that a solid core of German workers have learned the tragic lesson of their past mistakes and are determined to liberate their country from foreign and homegrown reaction.

The few known facts about the terror campaign against the Communists make it possible to envisage the odds they fought against. Max Reiman, leader of the Communist Party was jailed to serve a sentence received in February for opposition to the occupation statute. He was freed on July 22 as a result of a tremendous protest wave, but that left him only three weeks to conduct a campaign.

The Communist paper in the Ruhr, chief organ of the Communist Party was suspended for three months prior to the election. Communist campaign literature was confiscated, tear gas bombs thrown into Communist election rallies, campaign headquarters searched campaign workers intimidated. The elections were held "southern style."

And with these Germans who braved the threats of military government lies the hope for Western Germany. They are our allies in the struggle for peace.

As for the majority of the people in Western Germany, increasing economic difficulties and the disabilities of the colonial status to which they have been reduced by the very leaders they have now elected, will help to open their eyes and awaken their desire to join their brothers in eastern Germany who work towards a better and peaceful life.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY AUGUST 21, 1949 SECTION 2

CARDINAL SPELLMAN'S letter to Mrs. Roosevelt may well have been written in 14th century scripts for he resurrected an ancient issue, one which the founders of this nation believed they had settled once and for all.

But obviously, the aristocrat of the Church does not regard it as settled and has no intention of letting it sleep. Regardless of his well-modulated protestations to the contrary, the school issue is integral to separation of church and state.

It is an old, old story and our 18th Century forefathers thought they had finished it for good. But the medieval Inquisitor has returned to the political scene, though Thomas Jefferson thought he had been conquered and his bones buried.

The wheelwrights and carpenters of the 1790's argued this question, had said their say in the meeting-halls, battle-fields and cross-roads of the time that the Constitution came into existence. And they had cast their decision.

Origins of Struggle Against Clerical Rule

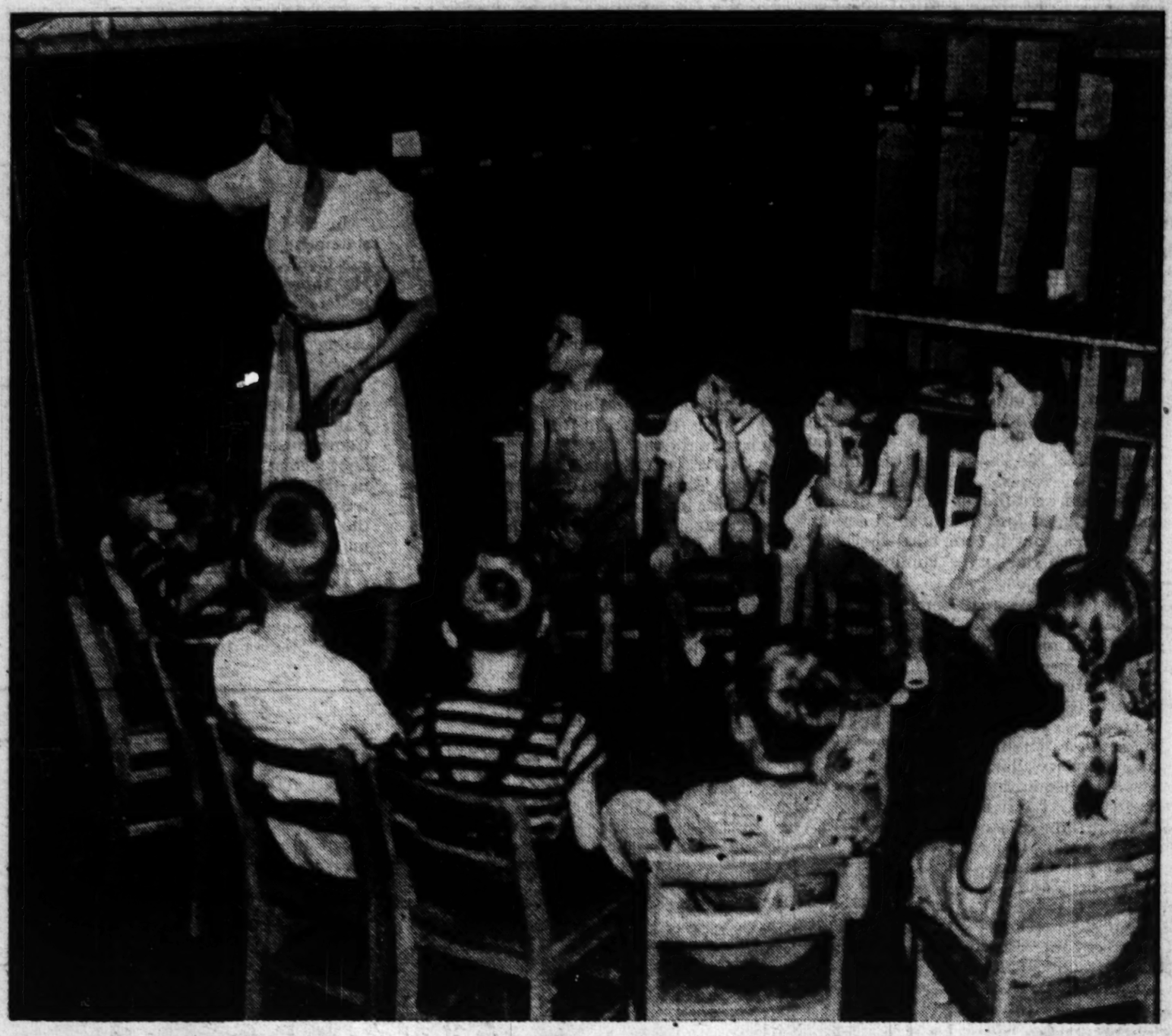
Talk to the workingmen of today, and predominantly, you will find, as this newspaper did, that the passage of a century and a half has not altered the majority's will.

Jefferson had been their voice. Their resolve to keep popular education separate from clerical domination has deep roots in our country's history.

Listen to Philip Foner, in his History of the American Working Class. He tells us that Frances Wright, "militant champion of women's rights, who advocated the abolition of slavery, the separation of church and state, and the elimination of clerical influence in education, was credited with being the ideological parent of the workingmen's movement."

The labor groupings of that time, particularly in the 1830 presidential

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)



Free public education in the United States is one of the beneficial results of the separation of church and state.

Out of the Dark Ages



By JOSEPH NORTH

When Francis Cardinal Spellman rebuked Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, he tried to resurrect in 20th Century America the medieval inquisitor—the power of the church to determine policies of the state. Thomas Jefferson thought this old relic of barbarism had been interred with the victory of our revolution, and today the man in the street thinks it should remain buried.

A Briton Looks at Foley Square

By HARRY POLLITT

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain

A leader of the British working class recalls that 24 years ago, twelve leaders of the British Communist Party were sent to prison on trumped-up charges as part of the plan to smash a miners' strike. He calls the British working class to solidarity with the American Communist Party leaders. "Their fight," he says, "is our fight."

LONDON

ON July 21, 1948, the United States Government arrested 12 leading members of the Communist Party of the United States. They were charged with belonging to an organization that "advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence." They were released on bail, and finally, after several postponements, came up for trial on March 21 of this year. The opening of the trial was preceded by a magnificent nine-week fight by the Communist leaders and their lawyers to expose the "hand-picked" jury system, devised by Judge Knox for the Southern District of New York, a system based on discrimination against unemployed, foreign born, industrial workers and their wives and certain geographical areas known to contain progressive voters. This publicly conducted and hard-fought struggle did not end the rigged jury system of American class justice, but it compelled the court to include in the jury a number of Negroes and women.



The twelve accused Communist leaders are William Z. Foster (National Party Chairman), Eugene Dennis (General Secretary of the Party), Henry Winston (Organizing Secretary), John Williamson (Industrial Secretary), Jack Stachel (Education Secretary), John Gates (Editor of the New York Daily Worker), Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Robert Thompson (Chairman of the New York State Party Organization), Gilbert Green (leader of the Illinois Chicago Organization), Carl Winter (leader of the Michigan Detroit Organization), Gus Hall (Chairman of the Ohio Cleveland Organization) and Irving Potash (leader of the powerful CIO Fur Workers Union).

These are all American citizens, well known to the American people, men who have devoted their lives to the cause of the American working class. The list includes men who fought in the International Brigade in Spain, men who won high American awards for their courage in the Second World War, men known for their struggle against lynch-law and Negro-baiting, men prominent in the trade union movement which they themselves have done so much to build.

Eugene Dennis, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA, now 44 years old, has worked as a lumberjack, teamster, electrical worker and longshoreman. Active already as a youth in the labor movement on the Pacific Coast during the great slump of the thirties he helped to organize the agricultural, maritime and unemployed workers, and led hard industrial struggles in Southern California.

Several times he has suffered imprisonment for his working class activities, and in April, 1930, when brought to trial for leading the March 6 unemployed demonstrations, he carried out his own defense in the best working class traditions.

NOW ONCE again, in the Court of Foley Square, New York City, he stands trial for his Communist comrades. Now, once again, he defends himself. It is his opening statement to the jury which we publish in the following pages.

It should be noted that William Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, is gravely ill, and on medical orders, unable to attend the court.

In thist magnificent and courageous statement, Dennis expounds the real issue involved in the Trial of the Twelve. He shows how the Communist Party leaders are accused of exercising the right of political association and of advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Readers will mark how those passages in Dennis' statement where he explains the attitude and actions of the Communist Party in elections, in the fight against the Taft-Hartley Act and in the fight against fascism and war, were excluded from his statement by the court. Dennis, like the other Communist leaders, was accused of advocating Marxism-Leninism, but when he tried to explain what Marxists stood for and to destroy the false calumnies of the prosecution, he was ordered by Judge Medina to "desist."

YOU CAN STUDY the indictment, read it and re-read it, but you will not find one specific charge. Not one scrap of concrete evidence is provided to show that any of these 12 men or that the organization of the American Communist Party have advocated or committed any specific act of force or violence against the American Government. Nor has any such concrete evidence been provided by prosecution witnesses, including paid spies and stoolpigeons, in the first days of the trial itself.

These men are guilty of one "crime" only. They are Marxists, members of the Communist Party; they have advocated Marxism-Leninism; they have fought for the interests of the American workers and the vast majority of the American people.

Marxist organizations have existed in the United States for well-nigh one hundred years. The first Marxist club was founded in New York in 1858. In 1870 there were 30 sections of the First International publishing and circulating the **Communist Manifesto** inside the USA. The United States Supreme Court, refusing to revoke the citizenship of a Communist leader, William Schneidermann, in 1934, declared that the Communists were not engaged in unlawful activity.

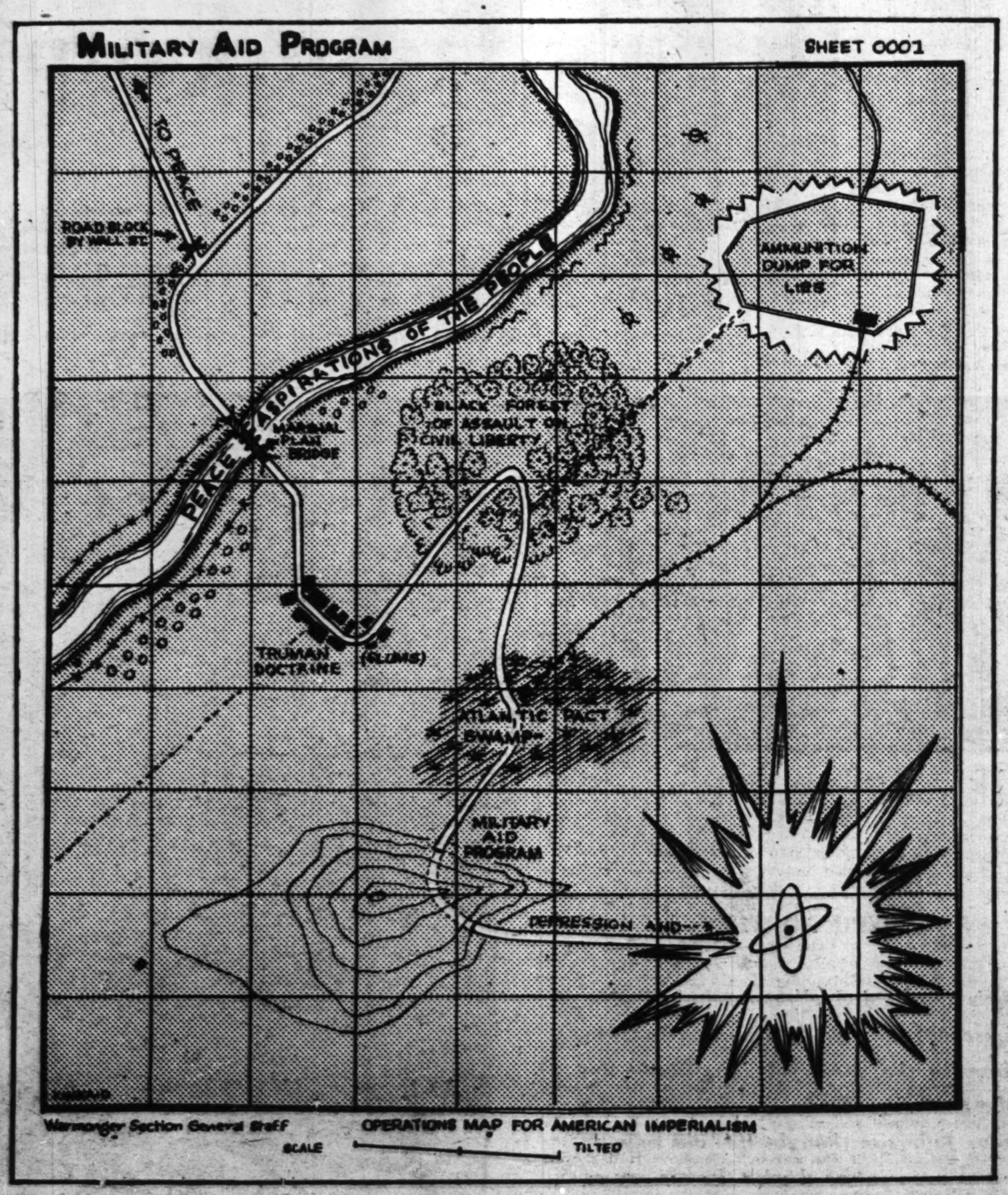
In 1948-49, however, the great United States trusts, aiming to dominate the entire world and preparing war against the Socialist Soviet Union, see that before they launch the attacks on other peoples they must first subdue and smash their own people, and in the first place the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party.

This is always so! Witchhunting and war-mongering have their own fatal logic. In the USA, as in Germany, reaction starts its attack on the vanguard, the Communist Party, proceeds thence to attack the whole working class and trade union movement, and thence to attack every liberal, progressive, peace-loving citizen. Those Liberals and Socialists who by their weakness and hesitation allowed the Communists to be attacked in Germany soon fell victims themselves. In America the Trial of the Twelve is accompanied by the anti-trade union Taft-Hartley Act (still unrepealed despite all election promises) and the purge of every progressive and New Dealer from state employment.

The Trial of the Twelve is intended to provide a pretext to outlaw the Communist Party, as a step towards extending the millionaires' attack on trade unionism and living conditions, and suppressing the peace movement in the USA.

THE TRIAL of the Twelve is to serve as an example and a pattern of what is to be prepared by reaction in other countries subordinated to the American trusts. The U. S. crisis is being exported to Western Europe via the Marshall Plan. The Taft-Hartley Act is to serve as a model for West European Governments. Purges are exported with other U. S. surplus products. On American orders, British po-

(Continued on Magafiine P. 4)



THE PLAN **by staff artist Kincaid**



Hero's Homecoming

A Short Story **by Allen Stevens**

THE old man was tired as he trudged through the plant gate. Eight hours in the glare and heat of the blast furnaces seemed to take just a little more out of him each day than it had 24 hours earlier. He realized it, as other, younger men, men who had done just as much work as he, caught up with him and left him behind. He looked at their shoulders as they gradually moved away ahead, passing the time as he walked by shrewdly estimating how long they'd been in the mill by the degrees to which their heads bowed, by the speed with which they drew away.

The spring sunshine was warm; those who had jackets—worn to shield them from the early morning chill en-route to the plant—carried them now, one hand reaching up to clutch the collar over a shoulder. But the old man wore his. Since the war, with its gruelling overtime—and the news about Frankie—he'd always felt cold when he left the plant, even on the hottest days in summer.

He turned a corner onto Commercial, and could no longer pick out the individuals who'd just come off shift. This was a business street, though a shabby one, and men in dirty work clothes were mixed among their women in house dresses and comfortable oxfords. School let out at the same time the old man's shift went off, and groups of kids were playing tricks, laughing and giggling as



they wandered along the street, joyously free of adult discipline. Ahead of him, a man was seized on with screams of joy by a seven-year-old, and the old man suffered pange of bitterness. How long ago was it that the same thing would happen to him as he trod this route? How long ago was it that Frankie or one of the others would rush from his playmates to greet his "Pop?"

• • •

HE STOPPED UP AT A NEWSSTAND and bought a copy of the **Daily News**, dallying for a few words with the vendor, a man younger than he who's been maimed in a mill accident a few years ago and now earned his bread on this corner. He always killed a few minutes here, and felt better after making an unconscious comparison. At least he had all his limbs. Besides, this was where he turned off of Commercial, leaving with relief the site of memories best undisturbed. By the time he reached the house he felt warm enough to take off his jacket. About to go in, he stopped at the thought of the dank room upstairs, never lighted by the sun, poorly lighted by the small bulb the rental agent allowed him. Better to sit here in the late afternoon sun for a while and read the paper; something good about the heat of a warm sun. It's different, somehow, from the heat of a blast furnace.

Almost as though he'd been looking for it—though he would have sworn he hadn't been—the small headline over the second column caught his eye as he spread the paper on his lap: **MORE HERO DEAD ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.** The story under it was common—editors didn't seem to bother changing the whole thing from day to day, just the name of the ship, where it had come from, and the number of coffins aboard. Yet this time, those little changes were than enough; this was the ship Frankie was on—or what was left of him.

For a moment the old man wondered if he'd done right; maybe he should have left Frankie over there, but . . . His thoughts began somersaulting.

Once again he saw Frankie standing there saying, "Pop, I've joined up."

• • •

HE BLINKED HIS EYES and now it was Dr. Czilolowski standing before him. What was he saying? ". . . I'm sorry. But the baby'll live. A good strong healthy boy." Frankie! Frank, Junior! He'd been against the idea of naming the kid after himself, if it was a boy, but now—well, she'd wanted it. Junior!

Two drops filled his eyes, blurring the sight of the doctor. He brushed them away to find Frankie rushing to him on Commercial Avenue, arms wide, a shriek of "Pop" pouring from his lips. The shock of the young body smashing against his chest made him cough. Long and hard, not a healthy cough, and when he stopped it was no longer a newspaper he held in his hand, but a telegram. ". . . **REGRETS TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SON, FRANK, JR. . . . KILLED IN ACTION.**"

• • •

THE COLOR of the sheet of paper faded. It became white, and the neat Western Union letters became instead a scrawling handwriting, wandering unevenly across the paper. "Perhaps I should have waited until we were sent back to a rear area, but I wanted to be sure you knew how it happened, and you never know who is going to get back . . . I don't mean he died willingly, like the Kamikaze, because he loved life too much to commit suicide. Frank knew what he was doing. It was a chance, a 100 to 1 gamble, and he took it to save the lives of sixteen of us.

"I know it's no consolation, but one of these days you should be getting a flock of medals that were due Frank. This wasn't the first time he took a great risk to help win the war, and the other times he was luckier. He used to say that there are no heroes in a war, and in a way I suppose he was right, but believe me when I say that all of us feel that if ever there was a hero, it was Frank."

• • •

THE HANDWRITING CHANGED; it was neat and clean now. He'd always been proud of Frankie's precise penmanship.

"You asked, at the time, why I enlisted when I could've stayed on at the plant and been "sure of being safe." I told you I'd try to explain it some time and now, because I know that this ship is carrying us toward war and killing. I think it's time.

"You see, Pop, I joined because I didn't feel right staying in the mill. Sure, I was working hard, contributing to the war effort, and everything, and it was good and necessary. But it wasn't enough for me, because the war, and what it is against, aren't something I don't understand. Most of the guys in the army are fighting because they want to protect the country they've been taught to love—and that's all. They're unsure of what or why we're fighting, it's simply that America is threatened by something that's bad. They know democracy is good and fascism's bad—but they're unsure of just what either of them really is, or why they're good or bad. I'm not. And because I'm not, this is where I belong.

"'Democracy' isn't just a word to me, Pop; I know we haven't yet really had it in America, even though we've had more than most of the world. And when we come back we're probably going to have to fight for it some more right at home—in the south, in our newspapers, on the picketlines. But today, this is where the battle is going on; today, this is where the fight for democracy, and socialism is being waged; this where the future of all the little people in the world hangs in the balance. I'm no great optimist, but I feel sure that we'll have a better and more democratic world when this war is over, because that's what the people want. And I'm happy in the knowledge that wherever people are oppressed, in any way, men believing as I do, men I'm proud to call my comrades, will volunteer, will willingly and eagerly go forward to face the beasts who profit from the misery of human beings.

"That's what I believe, Pop; that's why I'm here."

• • •

THE SUN WAS GOING DOWN; the old man knew it wasn't good for him to sit here and brood like this. "Think of other things; think of the present." That's what everybody said, and he knew they were right. Frankie had been a crazy Communist, gone off and gotten himself killed. It was over and done with—but he couldn't help thinking, wishing. "If only . . ." If only what? If only Frankie'd stayed here! Sure, he could be a Communist if he wanted to, could sit around and make big talk about "rights" and "freedom" and his crazy "socialism" all night if he want to, but at least he could've done it here, where it's safe. Instead—instead he had to go out and make himself a hero—a dead hero!

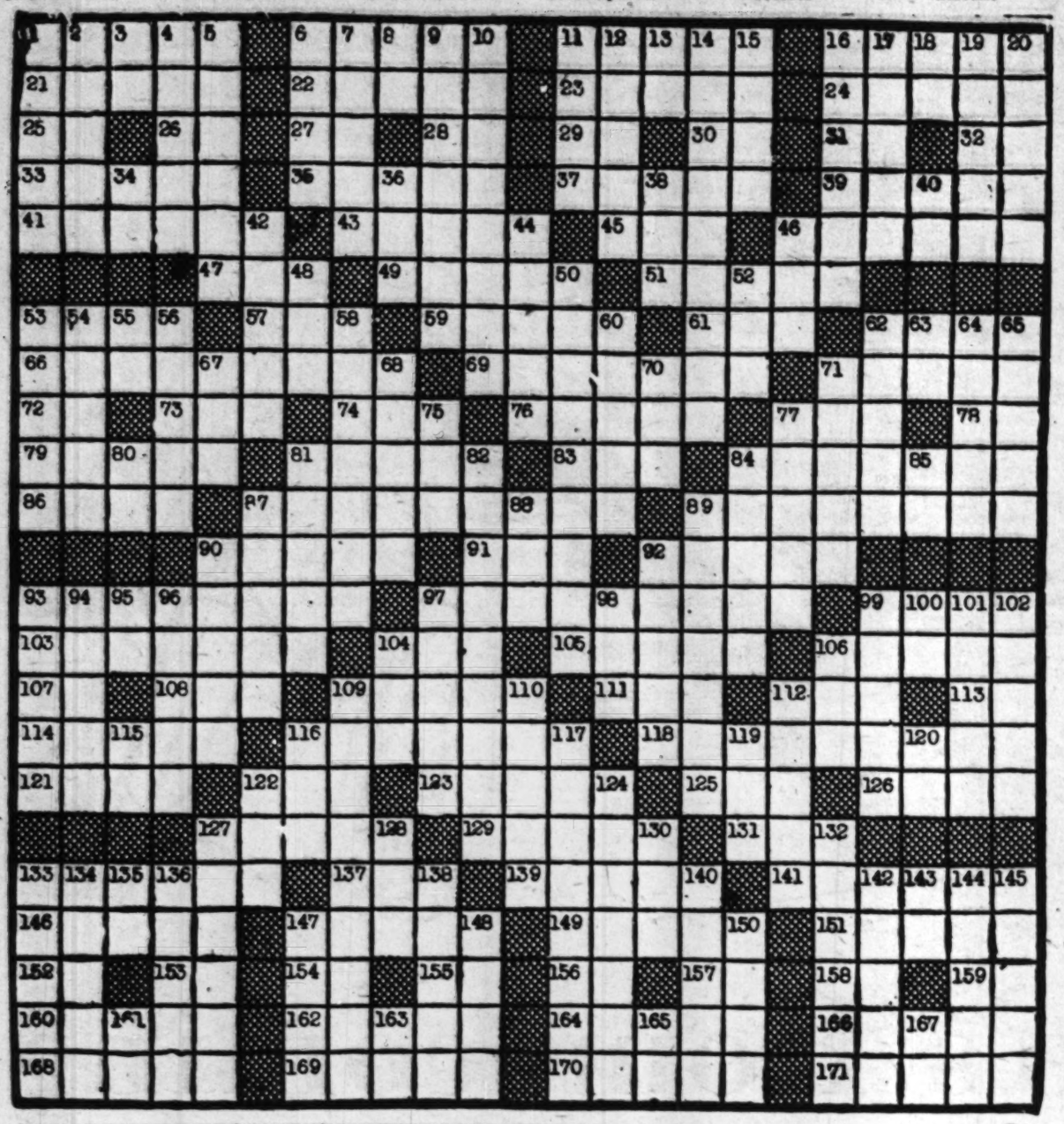
He knew he had to snap himself out of it, had to stop this thinking. He began to read the paper, conscientiously, meticulously. A headline caught his eye: **RED TRIAL CONTINUES: GUILTY VERDICT WOULD OUTLAW COMMUNISTS AS TRAITORS.**

• • •

The old man folded his paper and sat there till long after the sun was gone, thinking.



Cross Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL
1-Central European
6-Round, flat cap
11-Head of a monastery
16-Sudden fall
21-Obstacle
22-Choice part
23-Utensil for sifting
24-Uncanny
25-Preposition
26-Sun, god
27-Paid notice
28-Pronoun
29-Colloquial: elevated railway
30-Comparative suffix
31-Symbol for calcium
32-Symbol for sodium
33-Outward (anat.)
35-Left-hand side of an account
37-Notice of danger
39-Viper
41-More profound
43-Speed contests
45-Affirmative
46-To introduce
47-Capuchin monkey
49-Moves swiftly
51-Inclination
53-Old horse
57-Anger
59-Jumped
61-Conclusion
62-Ancient town Near Nazareth
66-Acts of requital
69-Exhausted
71-Classical language
72-Babylonian deity
73-First woman
74-Devilkin
76-Leather strap
77-Barrier
78-For example (abbr.)
79-To attempt
81-To hollow out
83-Softball team
84-Rhythm
86-Tidy
87-Began
89-Nightingale
90-State
91-Sailor
92-Political division of Great Britain
93-Follows
97-South American country
99-To drink to excess
103-Hospital physician
104-In favor of
105-Goddess of the moon
106-Pertaining to punishment
107-Man's nickname
108-Peer Gynt's mother
109-Depends
111-Pastry
112-To blend
113-101
114-Web-footed bird (pl.)
116-Worldly
118-Sailed
121-Sea eagle
122-Convulsive sigh
123-Assembly
128-Melancholy
126-Faction
127-On the left side
129-Pitchers
131-Small child
133-African desert
137-Electrified particle
139-To smudge
141-Enclosed automobile (pl.)
146-Time
147-Certificate
149-Bay
151-Purchasable
152-Inspector General (abbr.)
153-To depart
154-Note of scale
155-Symbol for tantalum
156-Toward
157-Note of scale
158-Whether
160-Note of scale
160-Entices
162-One of the Three Musketeers
164-Site of the Krupp works
166-Archaic withered
168-Slang: suspicious
169-Intended
170-Prophets
171-To eat away

VERTICAL
1-Jumped aside suddenly
2-To flinch
3-Pronoun
4-To discard
5-Overshadows
6-Drop of liquid
7-Senior
8-Japanese measure
9-Moral
10-Seesawed
11-On the ocean
12-Bludgeon
13-To exist
14-To slumber
15-Expression
16-Straight line cutting another
17-Guides
18-City in Chaldea
19-Underground worker
20-Frisky
34-Symbol for tellurium
36-Wicked
38-Ancient bronze
40-Prefix: down
42-To elevate
44-Heavenly bodies
46-Poetic: India
48-Man's name
50-Besprinkled
52-Conjunction
53-To trim with the beak
54-To rent
55-Above
56-Mighty
58-Evokes
60-Weary
62-Gem carved in relief
63-By
64-Female relative
65-Mesesnger from heaven
67-Climbing plant
68-Struct
70-Prefix: not
71-Long-handled spoon
75-Hawaiian dish
77-Arabic tambourine
80-Symbol for samarium
81-Tricky
82-Encouragement
84-Country of Asia
85-Sunshine State (abbr.)
87-Goddess of peace
88-Children's game
89-Man's name
90-Concise
92-Spot
93-Workman's bench
94-Beneath
95-Freestone State (abbr.)
96-To desist
97-Tilled land
98-Pinch
99-Lone Star State
100-Upon
101-Walked with measured steps
102-To omit
104-Writing implement
106-Swine
109-To oil
110-Falls in flakes
112-Greedy king
115-Half an em
116-Cow's cry
117-Hermits
119-Large tub
120-Note of scale
122-Resort
124-Sandy
127-Large ship
128-High, craggy hill
130-Salt
132-To contrive
133-Downpour
134-To debate
135-Stop!
136-Wrath
138-An emanation of radium viewed as an element
140-To allude
142-Postpone
143-Article
144-Called
145-To slip
147-To close noisily
148-Gone by
150-Makes brown
161-Note of scale
163-Exclamation of incredulity
165-Compass point
167-Artificial language

Crossword Puzzle Solution



OUT OF THE DARK AGES

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

campaign, were not tongue-tied on this issue. "They advocated that bonds and mortgages be taxed and the exemption of church property from taxation be ended, not only because it was a form of special privilege . . . but because it also represented the dangerous 'connection of church and state.'"

And, as today, this stand "provoked attack that workingmen's parties were opposed to God and religion, but workers were quick to reply that while they took no stand on matters of personal religious belief, they were following Thomas Jefferson in their views on the separation of church and state."

The majority of Americans today agree. You encounter this wherever you go, and even many workers of the Catholic faith differ with the Cardinal, agree with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Take one man's experience. It did not require an exhaustive survey to determine how New York workingmen felt about the question. Conversations with trade-unionists, with their leaders, with men on the street yield sufficient impressions to add into conclusions.

Almost 100 percent of non-Catholic workers—Negro and white—are opposed to the Cardinal's position. Many Catholics are uneasy; feel as two told me, "The Church is losing friends by this. All Catholics do not agree with the Cardinal."

Two high school graduates, Catholics, I buttonholed on the street, had this to say. They are John Cardoze of the Bronx, a power press operator and his friend Ramon Gonzales, a trimming machine worker of Manhattan.

"I think the Cardinal's wrong," Cardoze said to me. "I went through public high here in New York. I was satisfied. I liked it. And I'm a Catholic" He attends mass every Sunday and believes that the clergy should confine their interests to matters "of the spirit." "Education should be separate, and religion should be separate," he said.

His friend agreed. However, they replied to my question, they did not believe the Church should "tell us what to read, and what to join." This referred to the Pope's recent edict excommunicating Catholics who may read this newspaper or any that could be regarded similarly.

One came here from Puerto Rico, as a child; the other was born and educated in this city. I discovered that they reflect the views of many Puerto Ricans, most of them Catholics.

Similarly, from John Stinson of 211 E. 81 St. **"My father sent us to public schools, though he was a Catholic. He had considered the question and decided on the public school. 'Because that's the way people of different religions, of different views learn tolerance' he had said. I agree with him."**

This man made a telling point. **"Most Catholics in America,"** he said, **send their children to public schools. And its not because there are not parochial schools that are available. Many of them do so because they f e e l as my father did. They do not agree with the Cardinal. They feel, essentially, that the church and education should be separate. That the church and state should be separate."**

I do not cite these three viewpoints as necessarily reflecting what the majority of Catholics in labor feel. I do not know what they feel. But this much is clear, I submit, that many more feel as these do, and that it would be a mistake to believe that the Cardinal speaks for all Catholic parishioners. Doubtless that's the impression he would like to convey; but it's not necessarily so.

Many, I learned from authoritative union circles, recall the Cardinal's disgraceful behavior in the Grave Diggers' strike, and his cold-hearted demeanor toward the wives of the strikers w h o sought an audience with him. They felt his reflections upon Mrs. Roosevelt's "motherhood" came with poor grace from a man who turned a deaf ear on the entreaties of the strikers' wives. Most of them were Catholic mothers worried over the wherewithal to buy food for their children.

Space does not permit representation of the views of all non-Catholic workers interviewed by this newspaper. But, in large measure, Ann Doliner, office manager of the New York district, United Public Workers, summed them up.

She expressed her full agreement with Mrs. Roosevelt's views on this issue. "It's about time somebody spoke plain talk to the Cardinal," Miss Doliner said. "My feeling is that everybody is entitled to his own religion. But no religion should try to determine what public education should do." She said that public funds should go to no parochial schools, whether they be Catholic, Jewish or Protestant.

"If the religionists want schools, they should sustain them. Not ask the general public. The general public takes care of public education by taxation. And that's enough. Public schools need more attention, as it is, considering the teacher shortage and the condition of school buildings."

And how do teachers feel about this controversy? You can figure it out for yourself particularly after reading the statement by the Teachers Union, CIO, arrived at during a special mid-summer membership meeting a few days back.

They unanimously approved a motion to commend Mrs. Roosevelt. And they brought into light a fact that is probably news to many millions. The teachers charged that "secret and behind-the-scenes pressure of the Catholic hierarchy has blocked federal aid to education for two decades." Now, "for the first time, the controversy is in the open."

Yes, it is an old controversy, centuries old. Sometimes it is waged in the open, more often behind the scenes. And always, there have been spokesmen for the people who worried about this secret war, and who let the public know their worries.

Mark Twain was such a man.

He wrote, in the Connecticut Yankee and other books, that every man was entitled to his own beliefs, his right to worship as his conscience dictated.

But he feared the hierarchs of the Roman Catholic Church; they might, he said, "be on my back in a minute."

"I was afraid," his Yankee in King Arthur's Court declares, "of a united Church; it makes a mighty power, the mightiest conceivable, and then when it by and by gets into selfish hands, as it is always bound to do, it means death to human liberty and paralysis to human thought."

No wonder they are discussing the Cardinal and Mrs. Roosevelt in a million homes and factories.

It took centuries of enormous human suffering to travel from the Middle Ages to 1949.

What reasonable modern wants to go back?

A Briton Looks at Foley Square

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

lice arrest a German anti-fascist political refugee, Gerhart Eisler, on a Polish ship in British waters. The traditional British right of asylum gives way to the "American way of life."

In Britain the anti-Communist campaign that is now in full swing is part of the campaign for the reduction of living standards of the whole working class. Each witchhunting attack on the Communist Party helps only the trusts and the Tories. Cripps' 1949 War Budget and the Tory gains in the local elections have given prof enough.

Twenty-four years ago, 12 leaders of the British Communist Party were sent to prison on trumped-up charges. It is now openly admitted that this was part of the Tory-capitalist preperations to smash the miners in 1926.

Today the urgent task of solidarity with the American Communist leaders stands before the whole British working class. Their fight is our fight. It is a fight for living standards and peace against monopoly profits and war.

And let us remember this—men can be gaoled, but not ideas. You cannot lock up Marxism-Leninism. Those who have sought to stem the working class movement with oppression have always brought themselves to disaster. In the words of Abraham Lincoln:

"All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America yet he hates labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America yet fears labor, he is a fool. There is no America without labor."



Native bearers carrying rice into a native town in the interior of Malaya.

The Singapore Hinterland Aflame

By ANTHONY PIESTRA

Fiercest jungle fighting in the world today rages in the Malay Peninsula, where a freedom-loving people battle and die for liberty. A commentary on the British Labor Government and where British and American taxpayers' money (via the Marshall Plan) is going.

MALAYA.

PERHAPS the least known of all people's struggles today is the fighting in Malaya. There, shrouded by British censorship, the bitterest jungle fighting in the world is taking place. There British imperialism, this time dressed in the fading pink colors of the Labor Party, is carrying on a ruthless campaign against the workers and peasants. If any proof is needed as to what lengths the Labor Party will go to preserve the British Empire it can be found behind the rubber curtain of Malaya.

Malaya is Britain's wealthiest colony. More money is reaped from Malayan resources and labor by British investors than from all the United Kingdom's exports. In the words of Lord Mancroft, it is "the biggest dollar-earning agency of the British Empire."

The 1947 census of Malaya lists the population of the Malayan Federation as 4,878,000. The Malays are the largest group, numbering 2,403,000. The Chinese are second with 1,883,000. The Indian population, mostly Tamil, is 534,000.

Discrimination against the Chinese is one of the prime causes of unrest. The British have for years played the Chinese against the Malayans while using the Indians as the "balance of power."

Growth of Workers' Movement

The first organizations for workers in Malaya dates back to 1920 and were organized by the Kuomintang. These "societies" were suppressed in 1925, but were made legal again five years later. In 1934 the Communist Party of Malaya, organized in the early '20's, made its open appearance. Three years later it supported and gave some guidance to a number of strikes which were met with British fury but which won some gains for the workers.

During the early stages of the Japanese occupation of China the Communist Party was energetic in helping to organize and sustain the National Salvation Movement. This movement, a broad united front of the entire Chinese community of Malaya, collected funds for China and boycotted Japanese goods.

During the years preceding the attack upon Southeast Asia by the Japanese the progressive trade unions were smashed and their leaders jailed. Also in the jails were scores of Communists whose great crime was that they had urged preparation for a People's War.

On December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, Japanese amphibious forces landed in Kelantan and marched down the east and west coasts. Malayans who called for a scorched-earth policy were charged with being Communists and thrown in jail. The Japanese captured intact practically every plantation, mine, factory, harbor, quarry and warehouse.

On January 31, 1942, the Japanese were in possession of the peninsula and were grouping their forces for an attack on Singapore. After a two week siege they captured Singapore. They did two things immediately. They renamed Singapore Shonan, "Light of the South," and they began a hunt for all Communists, progressive trade unionists, and active anti-Japanese elements.

While the British were in Japanese prison camps the Communists fled to the jungles and there organized the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, now renamed Malayan People's Anti-British Army.

"It was the Chinese of Malaya who were mainly responsible for any organized resistance," admits the Undersecretary for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Rees-Williams.

Although a Kuomintang guerilla force, the Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Army, also functioned during the early phases of the occupation, it was the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, led by Communists, which was largest, most vigorous and best known.

When the war ended they were in control of many towns and areas. When the British military took over in August, 1945, the MPAJA willingly relinquished command.

'Reward' With Hunger Repression

The termination of the war meant two entirely different things for the MPAJA and the British. The British attitude was: Well, gentlemen, the incident is over, let's get back to business as usual. The people who had fought the Japanese had another idea. They wanted more than the poverty, hunger, discrimination and repressive measures they had suffered from pre-war days. When they made their position known to the British they were told, in effect: You fought for the right to be governed by the British; isn't that reward enough?

Thus began the first deep post-war rift: the question of the status quo.

Next, post-war rehabilitation rubbed the Malayans the wrong way. Priorities went to the British. Then followed the Malayan bourgeoisie. Down the waiting list were the people who had fought the Japanese.

Hunger followed peace. After liberation, rice, the staple commodity of Malaya, was rationed at 3.3 ounces per day, at soaring prices. "Many thousands of manual workers in the early days," after the Japanese had been driven out, said a spokesman for the British government, "were kept on their feet only by buying food at exorbitant prices on the black market."

Later the rice ration was raised to 7.6 ounces in the Federation and 8.2 ounces in Singapore. The British did not suffer from the ration; they are not rice eaters.

High prices, mass unemployment and the return to the feudal status quo forced the workers to build their trade unions. In the last few months of 1945 workers in numerous industries struck for higher wages.

In reply to the demand of the workers the government imprisoned leaders of the General Laborers Union. A general strike to protest this action was called by the GLU in Singapore and Jahore. Thousands of workers answered the call and the strike lasted until the end of the month. Despite terrorism and numerous attempts to divide the workers, unionists held their ranks intact.

Strike Wave And Reprisals

More strikes followed. The strikes were not political: they were for the one economic purpose of getting higher wages to meet the cost of living which by then was taking wing.

British statistics show that in 1947 there were 360 strikes, involving 69,217 workers. On the rubber estates, where conditions had deteriorated to a point far below the pre-war standard of liv-

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

How U.S. Women Are Degraded

What happened to Rose Lee Ingram could happen only in a society where womanhood is degraded and motherhood debased. And to redress the wrong done the Ingrams would be a powerful blow at the entire system of the oppresssion of women. That's why progressive Americans will be writing the Secretary General of the United Nations during Free the Ingrams Week, Sept. 18-25, urging the Ingram Case be brought before the UN Assembly.

By MAUDE WHITE KATZ

IMAGINE a mother compelled to defend her honor. Imagine her two sons, ages 13 and 15, coming to her rescue. In Africa, China, India, South America and the islands of the sea, in Asia and Europe, East and West, this mother would be a heroine. Her two sons would be heroes. The man who tried to take her honor would be the villain and properly punished.

But in America, the citadel of democracy, it is different. In Schley County, State of Georgia, this mother and her two sons were put in jail Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, a mother of fourteen children, was sentenced to die in the electric chair for defending her honor. Her two teenage sons were sentenced to die in the same way for protecting their mother. Where is the moral conscience of America? Such justice could be rendered only in a society where womanhood is degraded, motherhood is debased and humanity is depraved.

Mrs. Ingram is a widow and a sharecropper. Her husband, Jackson Ingram, died in August, 1947, at the age of 64. She tried to manage the Georgia farm as best she could to eke out an existence for her eleven children who were at home. It is in these facts—a Negro, a woman, a mother, and a sharecropper—that we see the whole oppression of the Negro people in the South. Not only that, but we see in full view the whole plantation system, a relic of chattel slavery itself with all its evils dominating every aspect of their lives.

Her Crime—Defiance Of a Relic of Chattel Slavery

"The plantation is the generator, continually reproducing Negro inequality in all walks of life," writes Harry Heywood in **Negro Liberation.** And it is this shadow of the plantation that hovers over the heads of the Negro in the North as well as in the South. It is the atmosphere of the plantation that is spreading all over this country in the flareups of violence against the Negro people.

But the plantation system is not only the oppressor of the Negro people. "Of all the nation's people," continued Heywood, "the Southerner is the poorest fed, the poorest housed, the poorest clothed, and has the lowest income." In the field of education, "white illiteracy in thirteen southern states is twice that of the rest of the country." Thus we see the plantation system is responsible for the Negroes' oppression and the degradation of the whites.

As the author of **Negro Liberation** observed, "The stultifying influence of plantation economy in the Black Belt on economic and political conditions in the entire South explains also the degrading plight of Southern women, subject to an even more intensive exploitation than that suffeerd by the men. As late as 1938, only one of the Southern states had established an eight-hour day for women in any industry."

It was this plantation system of the south that Mrs. Ingram defied in November, 1947. It was its most degrading and demoralizing aspect, handed down from the institution of slavery. Not only was she held in economic bondage as a sharecropper, but the demoralizing influence of this outmoded economic relic made her a victim of the lustful desires of this white farmer.

Mrs. Ingram defied the system which is the breeder of white supremacy and male superiority. In so doing she has performed a pioneer job of historic importance for all American womanhood. It is in recognition of her service in womanhood that a Negro mother in a church where I spoke cried out in anguish: "Must Mrs. Ingram bear the cross alone? No, we will shoulder it with her—so she can go free."

How Women Were Degraded

The Ingram case symbolizes the oppression of the Negro woman dating back nearly 300 years to the days of slavery. Then the Negro woman was forced to give—both her labor power and her body to help perpetuate the institution of slavery. She was forced to mother tens of thousands of babies in the slavebreeding states of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the Carolinas. These were the babies who in a few years were sold as slaves to work on the cotton plantations in the deep South. Their mothers were the tens of thousands of Negro women raped by white slavemasters and white overseers.

This degradation of Negro womanhood and motherhood meant the degradation of white womanhood as well. Behind the cloak of chivalry and the protection of white womanhood lurked male superiority and white supremacy. While the slavemaster boasted of their respect for white womanhood and the inferiority of the Negro race, they were the fathers of tens of thousands of children by Negro mothers.

The white woman saw his hypocrisy in the Negro children on the slave plantations who were the images of her own children—because they were blood relatives, her own husband's children. This was the double standard of morals that dominated the plantation during slavery and still hovers like a shadow over the Negro woman and casts its reflection on the white woman.

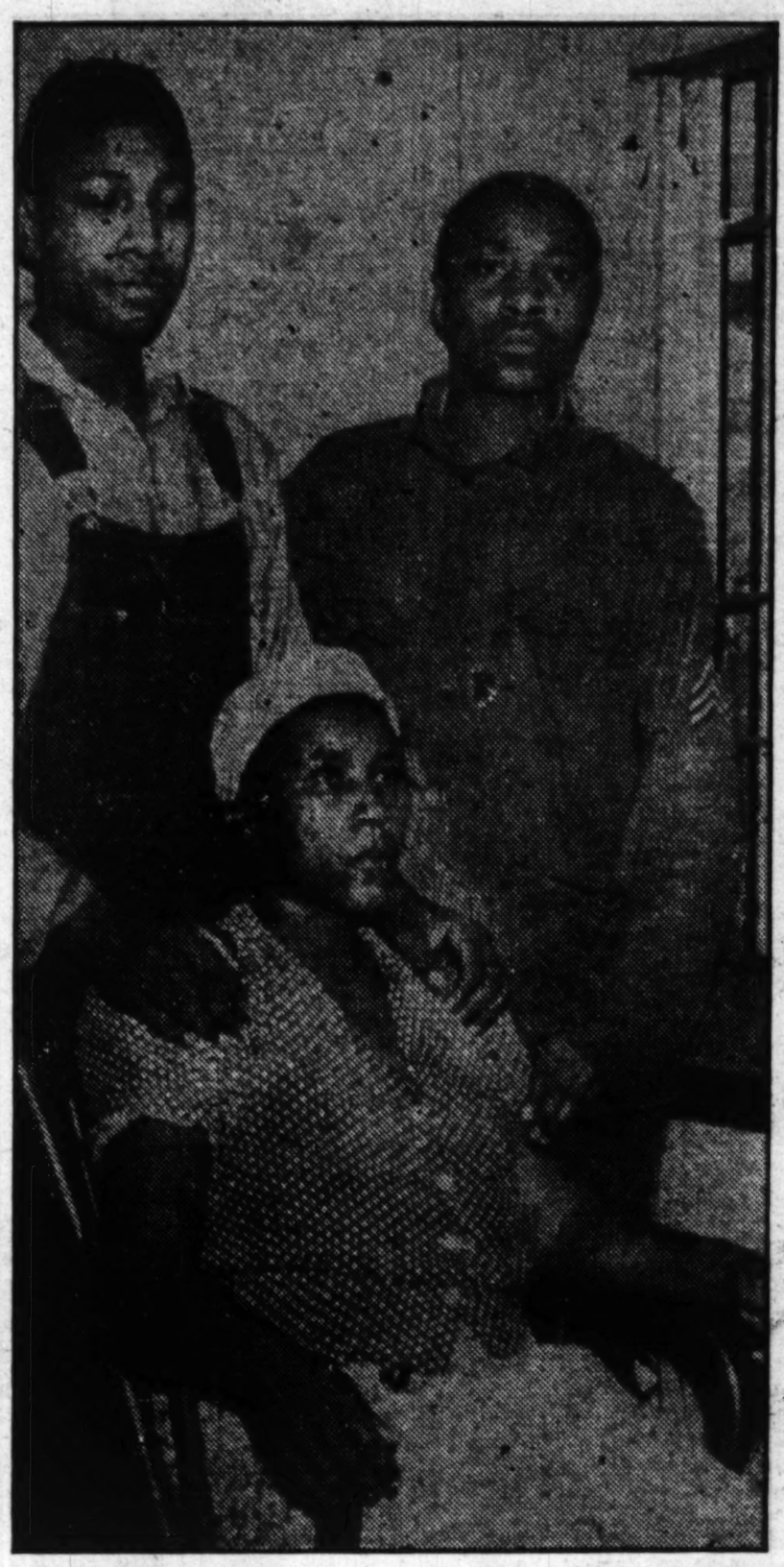
There were white women during slavery who rebelled against these conditions. They saw in the degradation of the Negro woman and mother their own degradation. Thus they joined the abolitionist movement to exterminate slavery with all its evils. These were the white women who become co-workers of women who became co-workers of Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and Elijah Lovejoy in the abolitionist movement.

Lot of Majority Of Negro People

Slavery as an institution was abolished. This is half of the story according to John A. Logan, an authoritative writer on this question, "the old forms of slavery, to be sure, were dead beyond reanimation perhaps; but, in their place, were other forms of slavery which attracted less attention and reprobation from the world at large, and yet were quite as effectual for all Southern purposes. The system of peonage and contracted convict-labor, growing out of the codes of Black Laws, were all-sufficient to keep the bulk of the Negro race in practical subjection and bondage.

These are the conditions under which Mrs. Ingram toiled with her children. Hers is the lot of the majority of the Negro people living in the South today. That is why the crusade to free the Ingram family is a burning issue in the struggles of the Negro people for freedom and equality. It becomes at the same time an important issue for all progressive America.

The National Committee to Free the Ingram Family established March 21, 1949 is engaged in a crusade to set the Ingram Family free. Local committees and sponsors in 21 cities have collected 50,000 signatures—30,000 of which were presented to the White House on June 1, 1949. The signature campaign still goes on. The important job now is to speed up the campaign to arouse public opinion and protest. This can be done by participating in the activities of the committee around the Ingram Brief to be presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations the third week in September.



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM with her sons photographed in a Georgia prison as they have a brief moment together.

What You Can Do

National Ingram Week will be observed beginning Sept. 18 and continuing through Sept. 25. It will be a historic week—because the Ingram case will be presented before the United Nations in the form of a brief prepared by the noted historian and scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

The General Assembly opens Sept. 20. There are 59 member nations in the General Assembly. Delegations will visit the offices of these nations beginning Monday, Aug. 15, and will continue through Friday, Aug. 26, a two-week period.

These delegations will present the Ingram Brief to each nation to be read and translated into the respective language. They will request the nation to bring the Ingram Brief to the floor of the General Assembly and to use its influence to see that it is referred to the Human Rights Commission for such action as will speedily effect the unconditional freedom of the Ingram Family.

All persons going on these delegations to the 59 nations will meet 9:30 a.m. daily beginning Monday, Aug. 15, in the office of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family—Room 108 in Hotel Theresa, 125 St .and Seventh Ave., New York City.

Churches, religious bodies, trade unions, social and fraternal organizations and individuals are urged to send resolutions to Mr. Trygve Lie, to the president of the General Assembly and to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the Human Rights Commission urging them to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram Brief before the General Assembly.

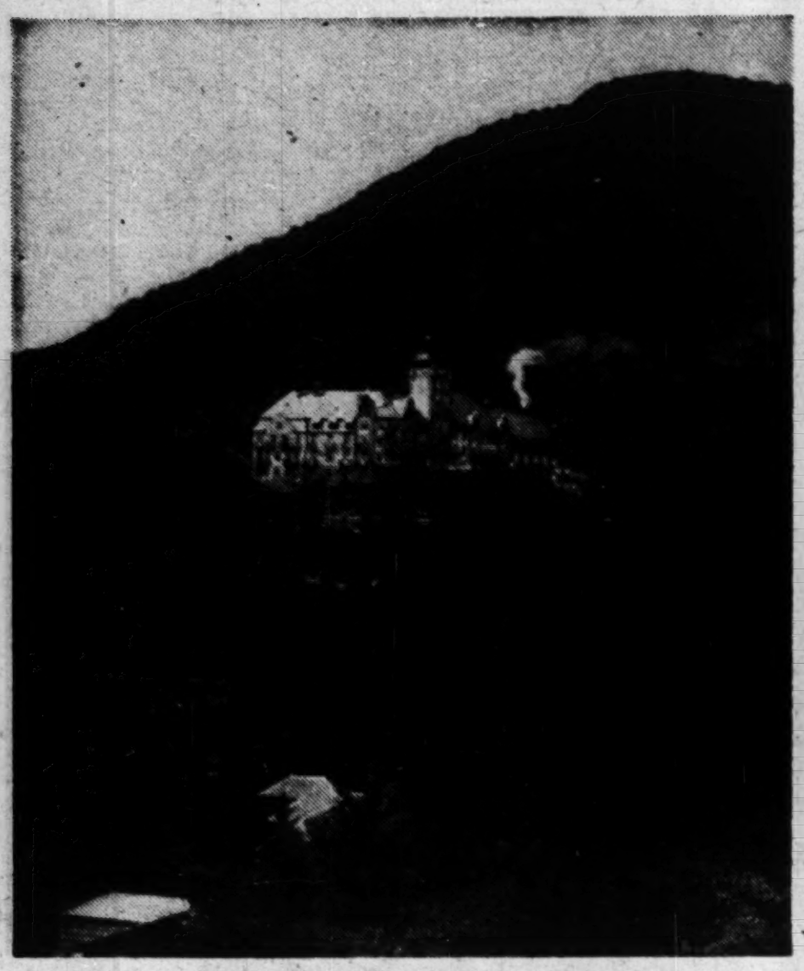
Where Hungary's Young Athletes Train Today

BUDAPEST

One year ago Eszterhazy Park at Tata was opened to Hungarian sportsmen to train for the world Olympic Games. The result? Hungary, a country with only nine million population, placed third in the world Olympics at London in 1948.

Last year, Hungarian sportsmen and sportswomen put up at the former castle of Count Eszterhazy. This year, on the eve of the Tenth World University Summer Games, they are finding accommodations in the famous Palace Hotel of Lillafured.

Hungary is actually doing everything possible to care for the sportsmen and sportswomen preparing for the Tenth World University Summer Games, held Aug. 15-21, during the great demonstration of the world youth and students fighting for peace—the World Festival of Youth and Students, organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.



The Palace Hotel at Lillafured.



Fencing teams practice in the hotel park.

Hungary's Workers Launch a Ship

By ANN SILVER

And our corresponsdent drinks champagne, attends a banquet, and gets to learn how the shipbuilders live in the new people's democracy.

BUDAPEST

ACCOMPANYING Robert Stewart, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of England, and his wife on a tour of inspection through the Ganz shipyards of Budapest, one of us asked what might well be considered a frivolous question: How is a ship launched in this People's Democracy?

"Why," (answered the Communist Party secretary, who was taking us around) "in the usual fashion, we break a bottle of champagne, and the ship is launched. Then we take the workers to a banquet."

There is much, however, that is unusual, as was demonstrated by Mrs. Stewart's broad grin and quick reply. **"When my husband worked in the shipyards back home, I dreaded the day when the ship was launched. He would be sent home and there would be another long period of unemployment. Here, the only time off for the workers, is to be feted at a banquet."**

But this remark by no means sums up all the differences in working conditions between the Hungarian shipbuilders and those of England and America. In social service benefits these workers receive 33 percent over and above their weekly earnings, which vary with skill. On the premises of the plant there is a completely equipped hospital where the workers get everything from an aspirin, to a new set of teeth. The doctor knows the physical condition of each worker and checks constantly on those who need it, from the special diet required for noonday meals to the home care which may be indicated.

On weekdays after work, and on weekends, the workers can visit the recreation centers which both the plant and union conduct. For fishing fans, cabins are provided for those who care to spend the night and 250 boats are available for the use of the workers and their families free of charge.

The Right To Leisure

They get 24 working days vacation, with pay, which they can spend at the union or plant rest homes. For this they pay the equivalent of approximately one hour's pay for each day's stay. They pay no more than this for their wives. Their children are sent elsewhere free of charge.

The young workers of the plant, in addition to getting their vacation pay, pay nothing for their vacation. At these rest homes they have all the usual facilities, such as swimming, boating, sport and cultural activities, plus five meals a day, special diets for those who require it and doctor's attention is needed.

Our visit took place around midday. Hot lunches were being served—soup, meat, vegetables, desert—big generous portions. No dry sandwiches for these workers, no scurrying around to find a cheap quick place in which to eat. The plant provides food adequate for hard workers, for the plant belongs to the workers.

And there can be no denying, even by the most casual and skeptical observer, of the pride and confidence this fact gives to the shipbuilders of Ganz. Everywhere there are bold slogans proclaiming their determination to excel. Already a prize winning enterprise, they are out to beat their own record. Aptly put by the Party Secretary: **"When Rakosi, prime minister of Hungary and Workers Party leader, makes a speech we consider that a personal directive, and we immediately set our plans accordingly."** Shock brigadiers by the tens are listed by a gaily decorated competition board, and everywhere the workers greet you with **"Szabadsag"—Freedom!**

That which is new and provides the inspiration, enthusiasm and firm conviction that theirs is the right way, is felt in the answers one gets to every question asked. Who is the plant director? Why, a worker who has worked here for 16 years! And well they can be proud of him, for we talked with him in his office, over a glass of wine.

A short, youngish looking, mild-mannered man, he was very much interested in the American worker, as everyone here is. What is the American worker like, what does he know of Hungary, of world problems? Observing our hesitation, he proceeded to tell us how their workers, while getting their technical training, are simultaneously given an academic education. They want their workers to know much more than merely how to use their tools, they want them to know all about Hungary, to know something about the world. They want their workers to understand the problems of the American workers and would like the American workers to know the truth about what they are doing here in Hungary.

Ship production is not their only pride, equally proud are they of the personnel they provide for other industries, for sate leadership. Ticking of his fingers in such rapid succession that we could hardly keep up with him, the Party secretary enumerated worker after worker who became regional and national leaders—so many congressmen, governors, foreign diplomats, all of whom were taken right from the plant to those positions of responsibility and trust. People, he said, are their greatest asset and anyone who shows any potentiality is given every opportunity for development and promotion.



Hungarian children in peasant dress for the special occasion of a village fair.

Children Socialism's Future

Most enchanting of all to me was the nursery attached to the plant. There children up to the age of 12 are taken care of, while their mothers work. The school children are brought in the morning for breakfast, then taken by bus to school. They are brought back for lunch, and then back again after school. Specially trained teachers help them with their home work. Then play, supper and home with their parents.

The working mother is completely relieved of all worry, the children are safe and well taken care of all day long. Their evenings together can be completely relaxed and entertaining, and a true comradeship can be built in this fashion between parent and child, with none of the harassment and strain which so often develops between working mother and uncared-for children in our own America.

It is extremely difficult to convey in cold words the spirit of the Ganz shipyards. Calm and hard work and the dignity that only the building of a new social order, a socialist society, can bring to the worker. He labors to make a better world for himself and in so doing, a better life for all. This he grasps more fully with each passing day, and it is this which enables him to overcome all difficulties.

Movies:

Polish-Americans Offensively Caricatured in 'Anna Lucasta'

By JOSE YGLESIAS

IT IS quite common for Hollywood to take a play or a novel and emasculate it for the screen. It is not often, however, that the writer of the original is around to help the process along. That is the case with Anna Lucasta, whose author, Philip Yordan, has written the script of the movie and produced it for Columbia. Yordan can now add the movie of this play to his script for House Of Strangers, which was an offensive story of Italian-Americans.

There was not too much in the original Anna Lucasta worth weeping about. But what made it a bright spot on Broadway during the war was the exuberant ensemble acting of its Negro cast. They took some excellently written family scenes and filled the stage with life. Otherwise the play was sentimental and mechanically contrived, with a conventional happy ending and the traditional romanticized view of prostitution.

The Johnston Office, of course, makes it impossible for a movie to act as if there's such a social phenomena as prostitution. But there are ways open to an inventive producer to overcome such censorship. Anna's morals can be interpreted in the movie as loose, but nothing is left of the play's other prostitute whose problems were a vehicle for the play's social commentary.

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BEREFT OF THE documentation of waterfront life, Anna Lucasta had its lively picture of the heroine's family to carry it. But Yordan has changed the



PAULETTE GODDARD

tone of this. They have become a set of stereotypes. Their direct approach to life has become coarseness, their ignorance meanness, their warped values inherent characteristics. Not only does this lose the play its richness, it invites the generalization that workers, in this case recent immigrants, are contemptible and uncouth.

We do not ask that workers be prettified in the movies or in any other art medium. The facts of working class life are necessary to any picture of their lives. The documentation is the very vehicle for our understanding them as people.

• • •

YET YORDAN'S handling of his material is offensive. There are many ways for a writer to achieve this sort of distorted portraiture. One is done by omission—omission of the economic and social relations that cause poverty and prostitution. There are the omissions of people's aspirations, so that it is never seen that even the meannest of actions can be a way of satisfying a human need. Thus, the impression that Anna Lucasta gives is that its characters live in a world they have made out of their inherent traits.

Another example from the movie is the transformation of a trait into caricature. In the play Anna's family hopes that if she marries the son of a friend of the father they may be able to get their hands on his $4,000. Its only significance in the play was an empty illusion that characterized the desperateness of their situation. In the movie this becomes the whole plot, the only reason for the family's appearance on the scene.

Such a portrait of a family has its revenge on the film. It appears narrow and unrewarding. No one knows such inhuman people. Their paces cannot hold our attention, for estranged from reality they cannot give the life we know the depth and strength for which one goes to art. Writers like Yordan can only use new material like Polish-American working class life opportuniistically. They are slumming through life.

Such an approach, it is necessary to say, is disastrous to film are. But, more important, it results in a film that will have, considered with so many other movies, a bad influence among people. With such a picture of one working class national group can the trust of workers in each other be demoralized. Far-fetched and righteous as this may seem, a film, as widely distributed as Hollywood movies are, can be as divisive and weakening as a strikebreaking company police force.

Around the Dial:

On the Radio Publicity Blurbs

By BOB LAUTER

MANY TIMES I have wondered, as I read the radio publicity releases, what the networks would think if radio columnists took these blurbs just as they came in, and published them. They are wonderful examples of unconscious self-satire.

Today I am doing just that. I am publishing a few publicity releases—exactly as sent me—leaving out nothing but the date and time of these past programs:

• • •

"LORA LAWTON. Lora Lawton is unaware that her new friend, Jock Bartell, secretly is working for Octavia Holt in an attempt to discredit Lora, during the 'Lora Lawton' sequence for the week beginning Monday. . . ."

• • •

"PHILIP MARLOW struggles through jungle of intrigue. Detective Philip Marlow fights his way through a jungle of intrigue on CBS' **Adventures of Philip Marlow . . .** in **The August Lion.** Gerald Mohr plays Marlow. Norman Macdonnell produces."

• • •

"BET HE WON'T FALL ASLEEP ON THE TRAIN AGAIN SOON. Same Moore, who both directs and co-writes NBC's **Hogan's Daughter,** is a West Coaster accustomed to getting around by automobile. Living in Darien, Conn., for the summer, he is trying to learn the routines of the commuter.

"The other day he was to be met at the station by his family and several house guests; so he made a special effort, caught the right train and settled down for a brief nap. When he came to, the train had passed Darien. He was two hours late in getting home."

• • •

"FRONT PAGE FARRELL. The 'Girl Whose Dreams Come True', Ramona Petry, once more comes to the aid of newshawk David Farrell when her mystic foresight aids him in solving the mystery of the **High Explosive,** in the sequence of NBC's adventure serial, **Front Page Farrell. . . .**"

• • •

"JUST PLAIN BILL. Bill unveils his guess as to who murdered Evelyn Groves when he charges the trusted chauffeur of Evelyn's mother with the crime in the sequence of NBC's daily dramatic story, **Just Plain Bill.**"

• • •

"'HOGAN DAUGHTER', concerned about father's bad leg, decides to take action. Phyllis takes action about that chronic bad leg of her father's in the NBC **Hogan's Daughter. . . .**

"Phyllis, less skeptical than her mother about a leg that permits Hogan to bowl but not to do errands, arranges for X-rays and a full examination. But Hogan's reaction to all this tender concern is a surprise to everyone. . . ."

• • •

I COULD GO on for pages like this, but it's my job to read this stuff—not yours.

Hollywood:

How the Big Money Ruins Rival Film Industries

By DAVID PLATT

THE BIG Money which has a stranglehold on movie production in this country pursues the same monopolistic practices abroad. These practices have pretty well ruined the film industries of France, Italy and Britain.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Producers Association and one of the most ardent press agents for the century of American Big Business, together with ex-Secretary James Byrnes engineered the infamous Byrnes-Blum pact which dealt the French film industry a deadly blow.

Johnston, who was once described by Soviet Art, a Moscow weekly as "an imperialist agent with the face of a model and the smile of a toothpaste advertisement" also used diplomatic pressure to get special cut-throat privleges in other Marshall Plan countries.

• • •

IN ENGLAND a year after V-Day 80 percent of the films playing in Britain's 6,000 cinemas were Hollywood films. Since then a furious war has developed between British and American monopolists for control of this highly profitable market. The British succeeded in reducing the percentage of U. S. films to around 45 percent. The Americans retaliated by grabbing a big slice of the movie market in the British dominions. So it goes back and forth with the British, tied as they are to the American dollar, steadily being edged out everywhere.

All this financial uncertainty has caused a general deterioration in the quality of the British product. Said the London Daily Worker a few months ago: "The Rank organization which is streamlining its production methods" and advancing its own private interests at the expense of the workers and artists of Britain is "playing it safe intellectually, following set formulas supposed to appeal to popular taste, relying on the faces and figures of favorite stars to put over second rate shows. With this has come a gradual degradation of the minds of Britain's young people . . . the gradual acceptance of the idea of American domination" and all that that entails.

The independent producers who could change all this are hamstrung by the Labor Government policy of lending funds "only to those who have a reasonable expectation of being able to arrange production or distribution of films on a commercially successful basis." But the independents have no guarantee that their films will be given a fair trial either by the distributors or the exhibitors, most of whom are agents of Rank. The Government film bank which was set up to aid the independents is lending funds to the wrong independents. Alexander Korda, for example received $5,000,000. Here, says the London Daily Worker, "we see monopoly capitalism nakedly and unashamedly at work."

• • •

AMERICAN intervention in Italy has all but ruined the Italian film industry which enjoyed a brief renaissance after the war



with such films as Open City and Shoe Shine.

The extent of the wreckage can becensured by the fact that the foremost name connected with postwar Italian film art, Roberto Rossellini, director of Open City, recently announced that he was through making social films and would henceforth devote himself to mysticism. One of Rossellini's later films is titled The Miracle.

Many of the artists who participated in the Italian film revival have been corrupted by the influx of American gold and glamor and have changed their entire approach to film content said screen writer Paul Jarrico in a recent issue of New Republic. Some of them told Jarrico frankly that what they want now is to make Hollywood films at Italian prices.

In Italy last year 84 per cent of the box office revenue went to Hollywood—8 per cent to other countries—and 8 per cent to the Italian film industry. Fifty thousand Italian film workers were threatened with unemployment as a direct result of the wholesale dumping of Hollywood films under the Marshall Plan. Seeing an opportunity to tighten the noose on a rival industry, the American magnates proceeded to make Hollywood films in Italy, drawing on the vast reserve of cheap labor and on blocked lire funds.

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THIS HAS aggravated the unemployment problem in Hollywood which has been developing steadily as a result of the slashing economies instituted to offset the losses sustained through curtailment of the foreign market. At the beginning of 1949, only 370 actors in all Hollywood had long-term contracts, according to the New Republic; yet the Screen Actors Guild alone has 8,000 members. "Out of a total of 1,800 screen writers who worked on scripts in recent years, only 250 are employed today and of these only about 50 are under long-term contract. The list of directors reads like a Hollywood whose who. Fully one-third of all unemployment insurance applications in the Los Angeles area are studio workers."

• • •

ALL TOLD the number of craft union workers employed in Hollywood fell from 22,000 in 1946 to 14,300 in June, 1949. (California Department of Industrial Relations.) And though a nationwide survey of key theatres made recently by the N. Y. Times showed that attendance dropped 15-20 percent ovr the same period last year, the superprofits of the movie companies have not decreased. Figures rereleased by the Department of merce in July, 1949, show that movie industry earnings for 1949 are holding their own with the alltime peaks of 1946.

The brightest showing was made by MGM, whose profits for the first 40 weeks of the fiscal year ended June 9 totalled $5,160,773. "MGM continued to advance over last year, when its comaprative net for the same period came to $4,729,083."

YET, METRO (LOEW'S) refuses to give any pay increases to its home office employes whose salaries are as low as $23 a week. This company, which piles up super-profits year after year and pays its executives salaries of $5,000 weekly, refuses to give its employes job security and protection against unjustified and unreasonable firings; refuses to settle its differences with its employes through impartial arbitration; refuses to guarantee, by contract, that there will be no discrimination in employment, because of race, creed or religion. All this suggests that the movie moguls are determined to place the full burden of the crisis upon the movie workers and the moviegoers.

• • •

AT THE N. Y. Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, John Howard Lawson said: "The drive to reduce other countries to a sort of cultural colonialism is an essential part of our present foreign policy." That this can only be achieved by cutting the throat of the American worker is shown by the above figures.

World News In Brief

WARSAW (Telepress).—The campaign to end illiteracy in Poland by the end of 1951 is well under way with the registration of 1,200,000 illiterates, of whom 30 percent were from the urban population and the balance from the countryside, in 10,000 courses organized for September.

Priority will be given to young people between 14 and 19 who are still young enough to undergo serious educational training after they have learned to read and write. Next in priority will be all those under 35.

The amount of money the Polish Government has set aside for the balance of this year for teaching people to read and write alone is 10 times as much as the prewar government spent yearly for all adult education.

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WARSAW (ALN).—The Polish Government is spending over $100,000 for a modern Jewish Industrial Trades School in Wroclaw. The school is now training 208 young Jewish enrolees in trades ranging from advanced engineering to lathe operation and dress designing. It is only one of over a dozen Jewish industrial schools in Warsaw, Lodz and other Polish cities.

Jews were kept out of basic industries in prewar Poland. Now thousands work in the coal, steel and precision tool industries. The huge Pafawag railroad car plant alone employs several hundred. Two Jewish coal miners, Goldstein and Obermeyer, are nationally famous for introducing improved methods in the pits.

•

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Workers walking into restaurants here were greeted with the good news that prices had been cut 10 to 12 percent. The latest reduction is a continuation of a downward trend in meal costs which started shortly after peace came to the new Jewish state. Reason for the price dip was an increase in food supplies.

•

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (ALN).—The daily output of industry in June, 1948, was running at an average level of 41 percent above the prewar 1940 figure, it was announced here by the central statistical board of the USSR council of ministers. Gross output of industry for the second quarter of 1949, it was reported, was 20 percent higher than the 1948 figure for the comparable period.

During the one-year period, passenger car production was up 123 percent; tractors, 73 percent; trucks, 38 percent; rails, 90 percent; rolled metal, 30 percent; steel, 27 percent, and grain combines, 100 percent. Light industry also produced more in the second quarter of this year than in 1948, with radios up 106 percent; watches, 100 percent; shoes, 28 percent.

•

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Government intervention on the side of a major metallurgical concern here has failed to smash a three-month strike. Despite a government notice to the plant that it would protect the right of scabs to work, strikers have remained solid. Instead of weakening in the face of this official pressure, workers voted overwhelmingly to stay out. Management, they charged, is stubbornly resisting all their demands.

Originally the workers sought 19 basic contract improvements. They are now willing to settle the walkout if five are granted.

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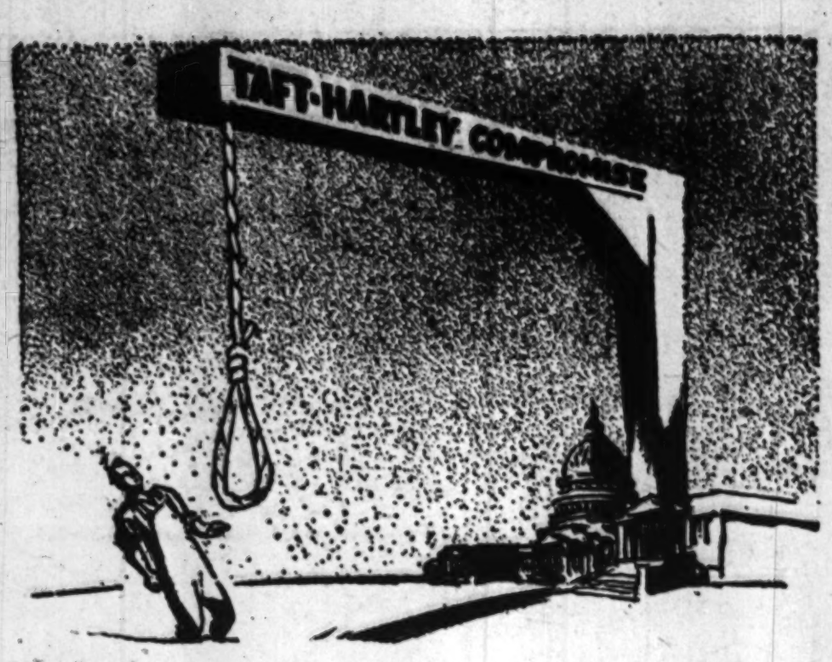
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14 (ALN).—An estimated 120,000 building workers walked off numerous construction projects here demanding immediate wage boosts. At the same time milkmen and dairy workers also struck for higher pay and other benefits.

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HAVANA, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Representatives of several unions responded to a call from the Cuban Confederation of Labor for a meeting to discuss methods of opposing government plans to accept a loan from American bankers.

•

OSLO, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Mine workers are demanding wage increases in upcoming negotiations here. For the regular day shift, they seek a 25 percent raise, for Sundays and holidays a 50 percent to 75 percent boost.



Books:

COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON MATERIALIST THOUGHT

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Philosophy for the Future, subtitled The Quest of Modern Materialism, is a collection of essays which range over a wide field of subjects but which are united in the employment of the materialistic method. Authors

PHYLOSOPHY FOR THE FUTURE, edited by Roy Wood Sellars, V. J. McGill and Marvin Farber. Macmillan. New York. 657 pp. $7.50.

represented include J. B. S. Haldane, George Lukacs Maurice Cornforth, Maurice Dobb, Dirk J. Struik, J. D. Bernald, V. J. McGill, Bernhard J. Stern and others.

Philosophy for the Future is for the most part, a rich and welcome book, but it is a revealing commentary on the maturity of American bourgeois culture that the most striking feature about a volume of materialist thought should be the fact of its publication. Yet it is only too true that the materialist science of Marxism, which is employed by ever-growing millions of the world's peoples, is at best a devil-word in our educational system and, in all too many cases, is simply non-existent.

• • •

THE APPALLING ignorance about materialism (and sometimes the crude distortions of it) which abound at all levels of American bourgeois scholarship is highlighted in this volume by Leslie A. White's piece on current anthropological theory. White points out that virtually the entire school of thought is not only scarcely veiled idealism, but that its spokesmen refute Marxist materialism by falsely identifying it with economic determinism and then demolishing the latter.

Philosophy for the Future opens with a historical section, followed by essays on various scientific and philosophical questions. "The third part," in the words of the editors, "is devoted to a critical study of diverging philosophical positions, such as subjectivism, pragmatism, positivism and Neo Thomism." A grievous lack in the volume, one acknowledged in the editorial foreword, is the absence of any article on dialectical materialism—as distinct, that is, from articles using the dialectical materialist method.

Philosophy for the Future itself is a demonstration of the tremendous possibilities for the enrichment of man's knowledge which await the systematic and general use of scientific materialism. In this one volume alone, the potentialities are illustrated in the fields of history, philosophy, mathematics, economics, physics, chemistry and biology, anthropology, and psychiatry.

• • •

THAT MARXISM has ever been aware of the complexities of man's culture, was clearly expressed by Engels, in a letter cited by Bernhard J. Stern's article on "Historical Materialism."

In this letter Engels declared that "we make our own history, but in the first place under definite presuppositions and conditions. Among these the economic ones are finally decisive." But, he added, with much emphasis:

"If therefore somebody twists this into the statement that the economic element is the only determining one, he transforms it into a meaningless, abstract and absurd phrase. The economic situation is the basis, but the various elements of the superstructure-political forms of the class struggle and its consequences, constitutions established by the victorious class after a successful battle, etc.—forms of law—and then even the reflexes of the actual struggles in the brains of the combatants: political, legal, philosophical theories, religious ideas and their further development into systems of dogma—also exercise their influence upon the course of historical struggles and in many cases preponderate in determining their **form**. There is endless interaction of all these elements, in which, amid all their endless **host** of accidents (i.e. of things and events whose inner connection is so remote or so impossible to prove that we regard it as absent and can neglect it) the economic movement finally asserts itself as necessary." It will be appreciated that scholars who accept materialism as a worthy tool in their own field do not necessarily accept it as a synthesis capable of encompassing all forms of human knowledge and endeavor. It is this all-embracing utilization which distinguishes Marxism-Leninism, a science which is not restricted to philosophy, to history, to political economy, but is applicable to the entire edifice of human culture.

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IT MUST BE NOTED that the materialist label does not fit, with equal validity, all the contributions to this volume. Along with the articles by outstanding Marxists, there are others which, in whole or in part, run the gamut of anti-Marxism from a vulgar, mechanistic materialism to a sheer idealism. In quite a few contributions, too, there is a stupefying amount of jargon, sometimes, it is true, due to the use of necessarily technical language, but at time, one suspects, merely camouflage for nonsense.

While the volume has several excellent contributions demonstrating the use of the historical materialist method in historiography, there is no counterpart for recent and contemporary events. A Marxist analysis of the rise of fascism and the crisis of imperialism would have added a required touch of contemporaneousness and vitality.

'Welfare' In Alabama

By Eugene Feldman

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama is a state rich in coal, iron, cotton, and other rich resources and products, but it has next to nothing to offer its needy aged, children, or handicapped people.

The wealth of Alabama's cotton, steel, and coal go to fill the coffers of Wall Street firms. Thousands of old citizens of the state don't have enough to take care of themselves after a life of hard labor in cotton fields, mills, and plants. The money they helped make, and which should help now take care of them in time of need, is going to make big business bigger.

While 2,359 needy cases have been approved as eligible by the state welfare department they can receive no aid because of inadequate funds. This is the sad situation in a state that abounds in wealth! What is the figure of the many more needy who have not yet been "approved?"

THOSE RECEIVING AID get below bare subsistence need. The average old age assistance in Alabama is $22.53 a month. The aid to the handicapped averages only $16.28 a month. For these times of high prices just how far will this help? The answer is painfully obvious.

Not only does Alabama lack funds for its needy, but its poor wages, inadequate medical care, and lack of other public facilities create cases that otherwise would be taken care of.

Miss Loula Dunn, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, says, "Many persons live at 'marginal level' throughout their working years—and it is impossible for them to set aside enough to care for themselves in old age or periods of illness."

Just how much can a worker or farmer save for old age who earns but $837 a year? This figure is the average per capita income in Alabama for 1947. This was a "good" year. Now unemployment is on the rapid increase and even this "good" wage is down.

MISS DUNN hit the lack of coverage Alabamians have in the protection of Federal Social Insurance. She says that some states have as many as 75 percent of their workers covered by this insurance—thus the Federal insurance helps care for them. In Alabama only 38 percent of our workers are covered.

This is mainly due to the fact that the state is largely agricultural. Farm workers are not covered by this kind of insurance. Those who labor in the fields, produce the wealth of cotton and crops receive little in wages and nothing in security and pension for their old age.

Another factor contributing to dependency in Alabama, according to Miss Dunn, is the inadequacy of public medical care. She says, "Over one-half of the people approved for aid are in need because of the disability of the breadwinner. Frequently, such disability is not sudden or immediate illness, but is due to prolonged periods of insufficient medical care."

Alabama's Welfare Commission explained that public welfare is directly affected by "society's failures to solve such major social problems as housing, available and low-cost medical care, balance between wages and prices, and full employment, including job opportunities for the handicapped.

While there are many white citizens needing welfare assistance, the Negro people have a special need. Their wages, housing, medical care, and education for skilled trade and employment opportunities are fewer.

NEGRO WOMEN are special victims of this cruel exploitation system which takes their labor and gives less than subsistence, and no old age security in return. Many Negro women are farm or domestic helpers. Neither of these groups are covered by federal insurance. Those who do receive state welfare aid get less than $23 a month to live on. This is the average figure, many receive even a lower amount.

This is just one cruel way in which Alabama's workers and citizens are robbed. This robbery, however, is not a matter of five or 10 dollars. It is a robbery of a life's labor and the right to security in old age and need. Those who do the robbing are Wall Street firms who syphon off the wealth of Alabama's cotton, coal, iron, and other rich resources.

These firms pay little in taxes to the state. The people of Alabama pay the largest chunk of taxes in the form of a 2 percent sales tax, and it is this sales tax money that supports much of the welfare program.

Alabama citizens, Negro and white, must unite and demand that the Wall Street firms pay more taxes to the state. This unity is imperative. Wall Street knows this, too, and that is why it is keeping the barrier of hatred between the two peoples in Alabama by means of current Klan violence and a campaign of hate.

JUST FOR US



(Reprinted from "The Old Aztec Story Teller," by J. A. Rickard, with the permission of Beechhurst Press.)

***WHAT HAPPEND LAST WEEK:** This is a story about a very lazy Mexican boy who discovered that certain figs made his nose grow long, and certain other figs made it grow short again. This gives him a rascally idea about how to make money. He sets out with a basket of each kind of fig on his arms.*

PART TWO

NO ONE would buy his figs, because the people in that village had all the fresh figs they wanted simply by picking them. Jose went on to the next village, but the people there did not want any figs either. He walked a long way before he came to a village where fresh fruit was very scarce. As he was tired from having walked and carried the heavy baskets so far, he stopped at a deserted hut outside the village. There he hid the basket of nose-shrinking figs, and with the other one on his arm, he went through the streets shouting, "Fresh figs! Fresh figs!"

The excited villagers rushed from their adobe houses, eager to buy the rare fruit. They bought it so fast that soon Jose had an empty basket, but there was much money in his pocket. He went back to the deserted hut and hid the money under the hearthstone; then he sat down in the shade and waited to see what the figs would do when they were eaten.

The villagers were so happy about the rare figs that they decided to have a fiesta, or picnic, and have fun while they ate them. They began to gather at the village plaza. They came in painted wagons, in high two-wheeled carts, on lazy gray burros, or on their own legs. They gathered at the gurgling fountain of the plaza and sang and danced and were happy.

When they grew tired of this, they met under the great oak tree that had branches drooping over the fountain and spread out the figs they had bought.

All the people began to eat, and as they ate their noses started growing, just as Jose's nose had done. Each vilager looked at his neighbor and laughed, for the growing noses looked funny, but when he felt his own tickling nose he stopped laughing and began to be angry.

Soon the noses on all the men, women, and children were moving up and down like rabbit noses. Folks were so scared that they forgot to eat any more figs. One little boy was so frightened about his nose that he fell splash! right into the fountain water, and another ran crying to his mother. Other children were crying, too, because their noses hurt when they scraped over the cobblestones. Some of their mothers were crying, and a few of the men felt like crying. There was no fiesta.

Carrying, dragging and stumbling over their noses, the people rushed into their houses to hide. They were ashamed to have other people see them, and they did not yet know what had caused their noses to grow.

Jose knew though, and now he picked up his basketful of nose-shrinking figs. Into the vilage streets he ran, shouting, "Fresh figs! Fresh figs!"

The villagers were so angry about their noses that they would not buy any more figs, and some of them even threw stones at Jose. He tried to explain that his figs would cure them, but they would not listen.

At the fountain in the plaza Jose stopped, breathless from running. As some of the people watched him, he took a nose-growing fig from his pocket and ate it. Instantly his nose began to grow.

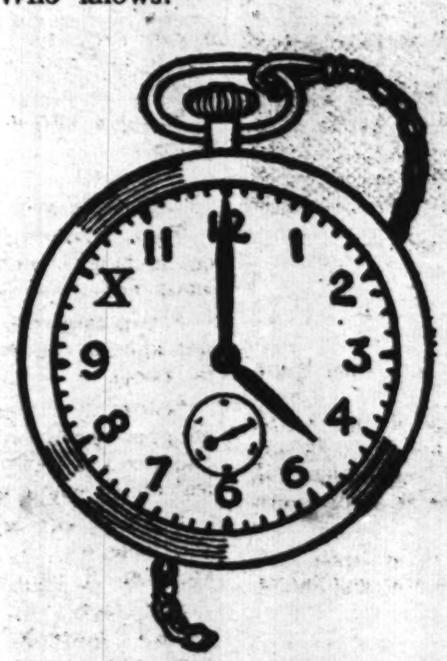
"Look!" cried the people. "When he eats a fig, his nose grows."

"But wait!" cried Jose, as he grabbed a nose-shrinking fig from the basket and ate it. At once his nose began to shrink, and it did not stop till it was back to its normal size, like a button on his face.

"Let us have some of those figs!" cried the people, crowding around Jose, They took out their purses and money bags and pressed around so fast that Jose could hardly hand out these figs fast enough. At first their noses made a tangle when they ate, but when they found their noses shrinking, they were happy.

Jose was happy too, for he had much money. He decided that he never would be lazy again, for lazy people could not make money.

What did he do with his money? Oh, he bought an airplane and flew over the country toward Houston, then he flew far away over the sea. If he did not become lazy again, he may still be flying. Who knows?



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS WATCH?

Second hand is off center; 6 should be 5; 8 is crooked; X should be 10; hour hand wrong for 4 o'clock; only 4 minutes between 2 and 3.

More Favorites

Here are some more answers to our questions about favorites:

LINDA SLAZEK, Bayonne, N. J. age 6.

flower ---------- rose
poem ---------- Peter
food ---------- milk and cookies
hobby ---------- clay
outdoor game ---------- house
(Sorry, Linda, we couldn't read all your answers.)

BARBARA FELDSTEIN' Brooklyn

flower ---------- a rose
poem ---------- The Swing
book ---------- Little Women
movie ---------- Kissing Bandit
radio program ---------- Milton Berle
baseball team ---------- Brooklyn
food ---------- spaghetti
song ---------- A You're Adorable
hobby ---------- art
indoor game ---------- school
outdoor game ---------- potsy

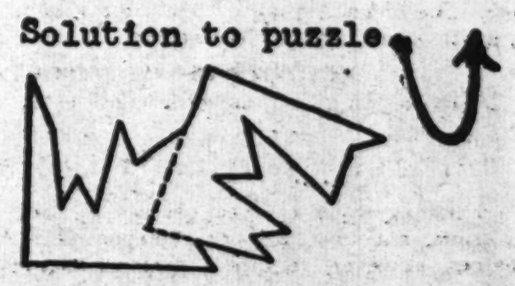
PAUL KOSANOVICH, Lackawanna, N. Y.

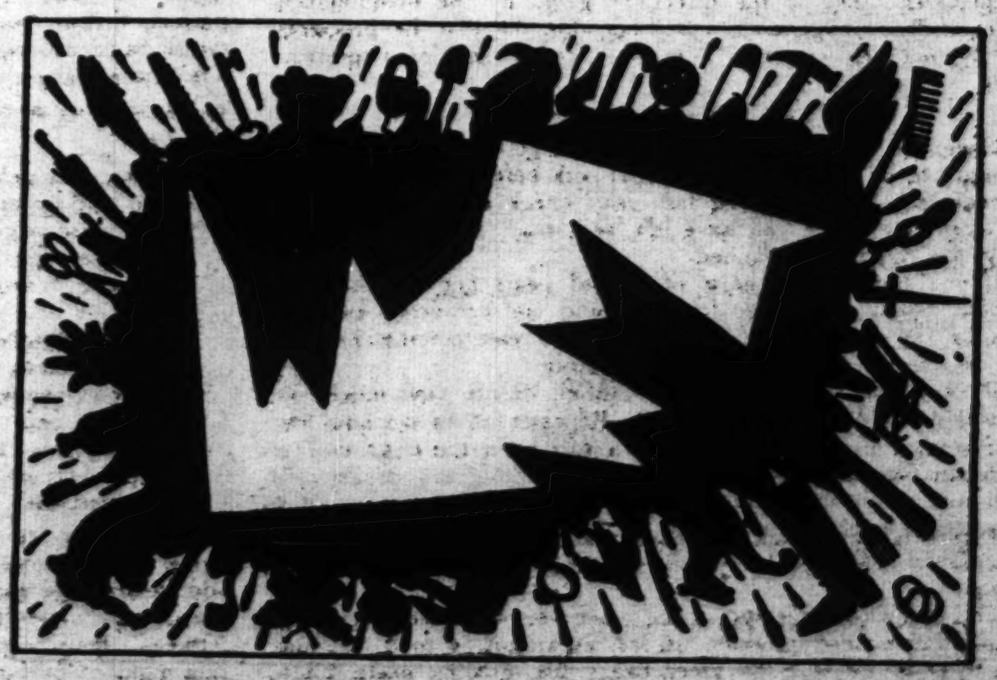
flower ---------- rose
poem ---------- O, Captain, My Captain
book ---------- Treasure Island
movie ---------- Babe Ruth Story
radio program ---------- Burl Ives
baseball team ---------- Dodgers
food ---------- watermelon
song ---------- Riders in the Sky
indoor game ---------- Darts
outdoor game ---------- water polo

FRANCES, New Brunswick, N. J.

flower ---------- rose
poem ---------- Success
book ---------- Riddle Club
movie ---------- Black Velvet
radio program ---------- Lone Ranger
baseball team ---------- Dodgers
food ---------- hot dog
song ---------- Santa Fe Trail
hobby ---------- animals
indoor game ---------- bouncing ball
outdoor game ---------- tennis

Solution to puzzle





See how many black things you can recognize coming out of the edge of this puzzle. Afterwards, cut out the white piece in the center; by making one cut across it, you can form a perfect square.

FOOD AND HEALTH

Puerto Rican Food

By Martha Garfield

New Yorkers have an easy introduction to the foods of other lands. Every decade has seen the migration of large numbers of peoples from other countries to settle in the city. Newest arrivals are the people of Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Ricans have settled mostly in what we call East Harlem, but should be called the Latin Quarter—La Barreo Lation, as the Spanish-speaking people call it. This is the area extending from 100th to 118th Street and running from about Lexington Ave. to Fifth Ave.

One advantage to cooking and eating is that you don't have to visit a country to learn its recipes and its foods. A visit to New York's Latin Quarter, the Park Ave. food market and some of the restaurants in that neighborhood will give you a real taste experience in unusual foods.

The Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States but their eating habits are far different from those of us who live on the mainland. Just as each section of the mainland has its particular food charcteristics—like Southern, New England and the all American hamburger—so the people of Puerto Rico have their distinctive dishes too.

The great majority of Puerto Ricans are poor peasants and their diet consists mainly of the much talked about rice and beans. It's peculiar too that they get their rice from Louisiana. To this basic rice and beans which is taken almost twice a day, native fruits and vegetables are added according to the income of the family. The most popular vegetables are plantains which look like giant bananas and are used quite often instead of bread. Yams, like our large sweet potatoes, yucas and cassava are typical vegetables of Puerto Rico.

Refrito is the vegetable seasoning made of tomatoes, green peppers, onions, olives and capers—and a bit of pork if the family is prosperous. This sauce is used with almost every dish prepared. Puerto Rican food is highly seasoned and brightly colored. Annato seeds which yield a vegetable dye are always added to food to give a bright yellow coloring to most of the dishes.

In the fruit family, bananas of course are widely known and used—in cooking as well as fresh oranges and pineapple are also quite common—cocoanuts and mangoes are also found in Puerto Rico but are used less frequently. If you would like to try any of these exotic fruits and vegetables why don't you take a trip to the Park Avenue market. This is a city owned market containing stalls rented by individuals—the market runs from 112th St., to 116th St., on Park Avenue—all the Puerto Rican foods cost four times as much here as they do in Puerto Rico.



By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

PLANNING FOR CANNING

One way to save money is to put up some of your own fruits and vegetables.

Not only do you lop dollars off your food budget in the course of the year but your meals gain in interest, variety and good flavor.

This is true if you grow your own fruits or vegetables. If you have to buy the food you put up you will have to figure very carefully to see whether you really save anything.

The food has to be reasonable in price, it has to be fresh, and it has to be of good quality. Only top quality fruits and vegetables are worth home-canning or freezing.

EQUIPMENT IS IMPORTANT

Another thing you have to consider is what equipment you have on hand. Unless you have a freezer or freezer locker now, you will have to count on considerable savings over a period of time to warrant investing in a freezer.

A boiling water bath canner can be used for canning tomatoes and fruits, and that is fairly inexpensive. All vegetables except tomatoes, however, require a pressure canner.

Some pressure cookers can be used for canning small batches of vegetables. Follow the directions given by the manufacturer very carefully. In general, most vegetables have to be processed about 20 minutes longer in a pressure cooker than in a pressure canner.

PLAN THE JOB IN DETAIL

Once you have decided what you are going to can or freeze, you ought to do a good deal of paperwork before you get out jars and cookers. If you canned last year, check back on what you used most, how much you have left, and what you ran out of first among the things you canned.

If you put up 20 quarts of canned pears and still have 10 left, your family doesn't go for pears and you cut down on what you make this year. But if you used up all your tomatoes by February you should increase this year's quota.

If you have both freezer and canner, decide how much you will can by each method. Perhaps you want to freeze peas and also can some. Consider the capacity of your freezer and of your can storage space in deciding.

HOW IT PANS OUT

Figure in how much you have available in your own garden and what you can easily buy in the neighborhood before you start canning.

The following table shows you much you will need to produce one quart of canned product: 4 lbs. asparagus; 4 to 5 lbs. lima beans in pods; 1½ to 2 lbs. green beans; 2½ to 3 lbs. beets; 2½ to 3 lbs. carrots; 4 to 5 lbs. green peas; 2 to 3 lbs. spinach; 2½ to 3 lbs. sweet potatoes; 6 to 16 ears sweetcorn.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

IF you are a gardener, or a friend of a gardener, there are times when you may be inundated with a vegetable that needs eating quickly.

CREAM OF LETTUCE SOAP

Have 1¼ pints of soup stock. You can make this by simmering the bacon rinds, onion ends, any washed bone, etc., in water with some herbs or bay leaf and any vegetables. Strain.

Chop ½ tablespoon onion and cook 5 mins. in tablespoon margarine.

Add 1 large lettuce chopped finely, 2 tablespoons rice. Cook until rice is soft.

Then add ½ cup milk-top or evaporated milk, salt and pepper to taste and a little grated nutmeg. Serves 4.

★

BASQUE SUMMER SOUP

Take ½ pound new potatoes—either uniformly small ones, or cut into small pieces. Put them in 2½ pints boiling salted water with a cupful of spring-onions cut in half.

Bring to boil and simmer ¼ hour. Then add 2 handfuls of lettuce leaves (the outside ones that are too coarse for salad will do) – having washed these, remove coarse ribs and coarsely chop them.

Simmer for another 15-20 minutes, until you have about 1½ pints soup left.

Adjust seasoning, roughly break potatoes with a fork and serve. Enough for 5, and fresh-tasting beyond description.

★

BRAISED LETTUCE

Several large hearts of lettuce, quartered. Soak in cold water 1 hour. Simmer 10 minutes in boiling salted water. Drain.

Melt 2-3 tablespoons margarine in heavy pan. Add lettuce, season and cook slowly 35 minutes.

Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve.

★

. . . SPANISH STYLE

Take nicely hearted lettuce, cut in half, blanch with boiling water and drain well.

Put in casserole, sprinkle with salt and lay on each a strip of fat bacon.

Scatter over these a cupful of chopped spring onions and some chopped parsley. Add a bay-leaf and 2 whole cloves.

Moisten with stock or water, and bake with lid on in moderate oven 35 minutes.

Lift each half lettuce on a piece of buttered toast or fried bread and pour over it the gravy from the casserole.

•

The next best thing to dining out on these hot nights is to eat a cool salad at home. And if the salad can be made in the morning before heat exhaustion takes over, why, it's just about perfect. This Seafood Horseradish Salad can be made in the a.m. and eaten in the p.m.

SEAFOOD HORSERADISH SALAD

2 tablespoons gelatin
¼ cup cold water
½ cup horseradish
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Dash of tabasco
1¾ cups tomato juice
½ teaspoon pepper
½ cup chopped celery
¼ cup chopped green pepper
2 cups flaked fish or crab meat
Crisp lettuce

Add gelatin to cold water. Bring tomato juice to boiling; add gelatin and dissolve. Add remaining ingredients except lettuce. Pour into eight inch ring mold. Chill until firm. Unmold and garnish with lettuce. Yield: 6 servings.

Picnic Meal ... Easy does it for safe, nutritious, outdoor meals.

Letting picnickers make their own sandwiches. It saves work in the kitchen and is more fun for all.

Just take along the sandwich fillings and some plain bread-and-butter sandwiches or buttered rolls. Keep meat or egg mixtures cold—in an insulated container or one surrounded by ice.

Fresh vegetables can come to the picnic crisp and cool in covered jars, plastic bags, or wrappings of waxed paper or aluminum foil—surrounded with ice in a pail. Wrap the pail in newspapers for insulation. Keep fruits and bottles of fresh milk, ginger ale, or fruit juice in the same icy pail to keep them chilled.

For safety, its important to keep meat, poultry, and egg dishes piping hot or thoroughly cold for picnics. They need to be kept either hot or cold from the kitchen to time of eating. If such foods cannot be kept hot, it's safest to chill them thoroughly before packing and reheat or serve cold at the picnic.

Picnics can be as well-balanced as home-served meals. Provide protein by including one of these on the menu – eggs, cheese, poultry, fish, or meat. And have a variety of fruits and vegetables.

FACTS FOR CONSUMERS

Your Dollar

By Consumers Union

DENTIFRICES

THE new ammoniated dentifrices may ultimately prove to be valuable in helping prevent tooth decay, but their value has not yet been definitely established, says Consumers Union in the current issue of Consumer Reports. Those tested by CU (28 brands)



are at present much more expensive than non-ammoniated preparations. The main purpose of a dentifrice is to aid the toothbrush in cleaning the teeth. Ninety-three brands of tooth pastes and powders were tested by CU mainly for abrasiveness and presence of grit, although tests were also performed to determine the degree of acidity or alkalinity and the presence of harmful ingredients.

Because most persons' teeth stain to some extent, dentifrices should have some abrasive action but for most users a minimum degree of abrasiveness is satisfactory. Many tested were found to be excessively abrasive, since they contained particles which scratched glass in laboratory tests.

Among the least expensive pastes of low abrasiveness rated Acceptable, were Rexall Milk of Magnesia, 35 cents; Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, 39 cents; Iodent No. 2, 43 cents; Ammoniated pastes of low abrasiveness rated Acceptable were Peb-Ammo, 49 cents; Dox, 49 cents; DK Anti-Acid, 49 cents; Ammi-I-Dent, 53 cents. Among the least expensive powders of low abrasiveness found Acceptable were Pebeco, 25 cents; Briten, 50 cents; Iodent No. 2, 43 cents. Acceptable ammoniated powders of low abrasiveness are Ammoniated Dr. Lyon's, 47 cents; Amm-O-Cal, 59 cents; Colgate Ammoniated, 43 cents; Pepsodent Ammoniated, 43 cents.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

The certificates which accompany almost all clinical thermometers now on the market were found by Consumers Union to be worthless as an indication of quality. CU's conclusions after tests of 644 samples of 13 brands are that you have a good chance of getting a satisfactory instrument at the present time if you purchase a thermometer marked either Pecco, Eisele Eco or Faichney Apex.

CU suggests that you buy a "stubby" type thermometer rather than an oral or rectal thermometer. The stubby type can be used equally well orally or rectally and registers just as fast as other types. Select one with a clear, boldly marked, uncrowded scale.

TIDE AND FAB

Tide has proved to be the best synthetic detergent so far tested by Consumers Union for use in hard water. For washing cottons and woolens in hard water, Tide and Fab were both better than soap. In soft water, Tide was almost as good as soap for washing cottons, just as good as soap for washing woolens. For most uses, Fab was inferior to Tide.

The cost of Tide or Fab is approximately the same as that of the granulated soaps ordinarily used in laundering. Some users have complained that they find Tide irritating to the skin. Anyone noticing irritation should discontinue its use.

MIRACLOTH AND PLARACOT

Miracloth (69 cents a roll) and Plaracot (69 cents for 4 towels) are two examples of non-woven bonded fabrics made from spun rayon, intended to serve as hand or dish towels, wash cloths, dish cloths, dust or scrub cloths. Neither paper nor cloth, they lack some desirable qualities of cloth (durability) and of paper (cheapness) but they have the advantages of being re-usable and very easy to clean. Consumers Union found both fabrics reasonably strong when dry, less so when wet. As towels they proved less satisfactory and more expensive than ordinary toweling. When used for varied kitchen tasks, they lasted as long as a week before bursting or tearing.

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YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3 and available by individual subscription at $5 a year. Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by CU in the open market.

Ted Tinsley Says....

Mr. Farch, Company Psychiatrist

A RECENT ISSUE OF BUSINESS WEEK assures us that psychiatry is gaining a strong foothold in industry. Now that the term "company union" has fallen into disrepute, the "company psychiatrist" has been rushed in to fill the gap. Already I. E. duPont de Nemours and Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, and the American Cyanamid Company, among others, employ company psychiatrists.

Their job, according to **Business Week**, is threefold:

1. Clear up any emotional rubs between bosses and operating personnel.

2. Catch, cure and prevent emotional upsets in individuals which might turn into major disturbances.

3. Discover and use every possible means for improving the mental health of all employes in the industry. This may involve educational procedures. For example: group discussions of emotions; group consultations on immediate administrative problems.

Recently I was privileged to attend a group discussion at the National Rubber Gasket Corporation. Dr. Arch Farch, the company psychiatrist, led the discussion. It was a pleasant scene indeed. Fifty workers reclined on couches. (The cost of the couches was deducted from their pay, and the meeting was held on their own time so that they would value the results properly.) Dr. Farch himself sat at a desk and



took notes. He began by asking, "Are there any emotional rubs between any of you and the bosses?"

Fifty men put up their hands. "We don't like the bosses," the men said.

Farch considered the answer carefully. "Obviously," he intoned, "you see in them the father image. You were all jealous of your father's attention to your mothers, and now you transfer that jealousy to the bosses."

"It ain't that," said one of the workers. "It's the speed-up."

"The subject is closed," said Dr. Farch. "Now let us pass on to a group discussion of emotions. Do you men have any emotions?"

Fifty hands went up. "We hate the bosses," the men said.

"Hmmm," said Dr. Farch. "Now obviously you see in the mthe fother image—"

"That's what you said before," shouted one of the workers.

"Well," answered Dr. Farch, "you told me you didn't like the bosses before, didn't you?"

"What about the speed-up?" a man yelled.

Farch turned to his secretary and had her note the man's name. "Emotionally unstable," he whispered. "Feels hungry in the face of insufficient food."

Farch turned again to the group meeting. "Any more emotions?" he asked.

"We hate the bosses!" the men yelled.

Dr. Farch sighed, and adjourned the meeting. As he and his secretary horsewhipped each other just for the fun of it, he remarked, "My dear, it is obvious that the working class is maladjusted to capitalism."

"Well, doctor," she replied, taking a well-aimed blow at his rump, "I sometimes wonder whether a company psychiatrist can turn the trick."

Malaya Aflame

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

ing—which was bad enough—46,282 workers engeded in 280 strikes.

As the workers clamored for more wages British repression mounted. Strikes were smashed, trade union leaders hounded, demonstrations broken up with force. All semblance of democracy was forgotten as the British moved to quell the demand of the people for bread, jobs, houses, self-government and civil rights with terror such as had not been seen even under the Japanese.

In June, 1948, the Malayan authorities declared the existence of an emergency. Outlawed almost immediately were the 300,000 members of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions which represent 91 percent of the country's organized workers. The PMFTU had made the "mistake" of being militant, running their affairs without British supervision, and of encouraging "the fight of the Malayan people against colonial rule." In the same month the Communist newspaper at Kuala Lumpur, "Min Sheng Pau," was shut down by the police.

Into the jungles, pursued by British police, went the men and women who had been active in the people's struggles against hunger and tyranny.

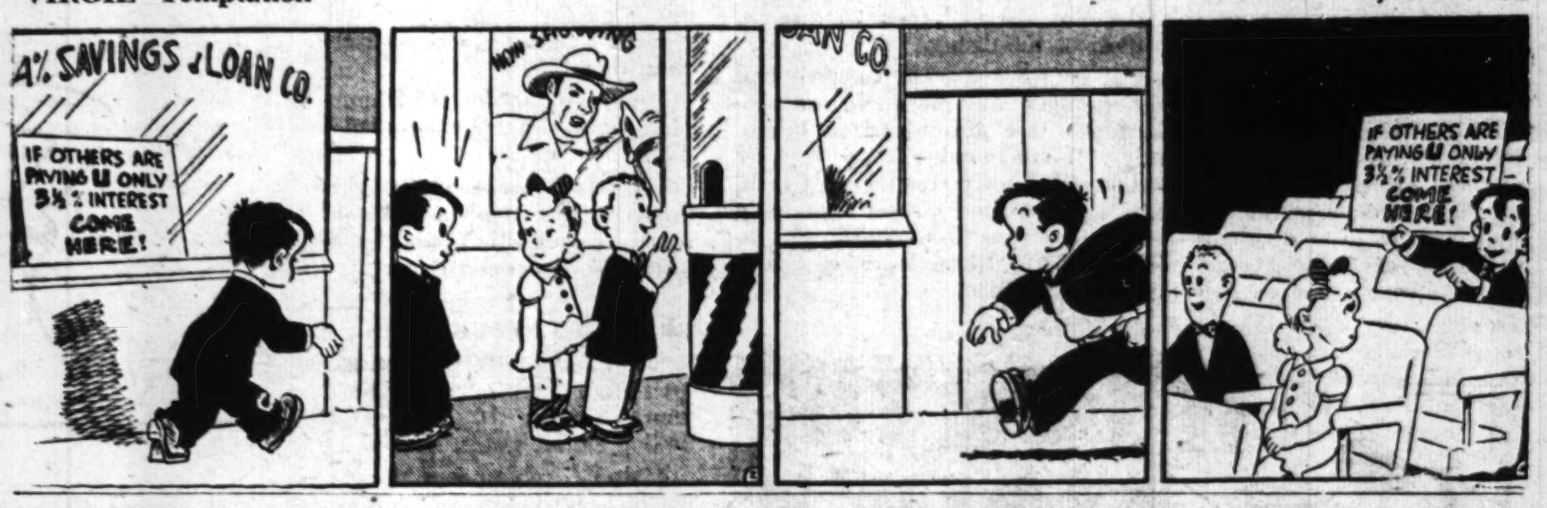
It was now obvious that the fight for better living conditions, free trade unions and democracy could not be waged in the political field; British weapons would not permit it. It was also very obvious that the first step toward meeting the urgent needs of the people was the expulsion from Malaya of all imperialist interests, primarily the British. Thus, the campaign which had begun for lower prices, higher wages, jobs and some self-government developed into a struggle for national independence. There in the jungles was born the Malayan Peoples Anti-Imperialist Army.

After months of fighting, what is the result?

A member of parliament, L. D. Gammons, wrote: "I came back from my recent visit to Malaya with three distinct impressions. The first is that there is no sign of an early end to the bandit troubles. The position is really fantastic: five thousand ill-armed Communists are challenging a police force of ten times their number and the largest British Army that Malaya has ever had in peace time, and what is more, getting away with it."

It is not uncommon for the British to encircle a village, seal off all roads, round the people into the village street, search every house, turning each house-

VIRGIL—Temptation **By Len Kleis**



hold upside down and then grill the villagers for hours. Upon leaving, the police or troops always threaten any villager with instant death if he or she is even suspected of aiding the guerilla forces.

There is already a Malaya Lidice, and there probably will be others as British desperation grows. On Dec. 4 British police entered the village of Kuala Kubu Bahru, drove the 23 adult males away in truck and shot them, leaving behind a fatherless and husbandless village.

Under the emergency decrees any individual may be arrested and held under detention without charges placed against him or trial set. In reply to a question asked by Communist member of Parliament Philip Piratin on Jan. 21 in the House of Commons, British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones admitted that 5,291 persons were jailed. Since then thousands more have been arrested and held.

The United States became involved in the fighting when the U. S. Rubber Co. received weapons from America. The purpose: to defend its six estates with armed "Europeans."

American arms, flown to Malaya by Pan-American Airways, were used by British police to shoot down workers striking the Pacific Tin Co.

Again, the United States is involved since the British are financing their "extermination campaign" with American money. This is the ultimate logic of the Marshal Plan: colonial suppression.

The big British concerns in Malaya have expressed grave concern about the gigantic expenditures involved in "maintaining security." On the other hand, through their ties with government, they have avoided having their profits taxed to pay for the war which is, in the final analysis, for their continued right to exploit the Malayans.

To get additional money to carry on the war, a loan of eight million pounds was floated by the city of London in May, 1949. The loan carries a three percent interest and is backed by the government. This means the loan will be paid for by the British taxpayers when the Malayans win their independence. Thus, both Americans and British will have to dig deep into their pockets to pay the cost of shooting down men and women fighting for their liberty.

What is the situation today? Unrest is spreading. Prices are 300 to 600 percent above pre-war days while wages, in the same period, have advanced only 60 to 200 percent. The price of rice is ten times more than it was in pre-war days and the quality is not good. Wheat, which is offered as a substitute staple, is also high in price and low in quality.

Many thousands are unemployed. Housing is deplorable. Kuala Lumpur has been described as "one gigantic slum" by none other than a British housing authority. The congested areas of Singapore have been called "uninhabitable" by visiting British officials. Rural slums are spreading swiftly.

The courts dispense British justice in more of a high-handed manner than ever. The people are treated with contempt, abuse and are constantly watched and searched. Everyone over 12 years of age has to carry identification papers. Visitors are given special passes.

The victory of the Chinese liberation forces has fired the Malayan people and the condemnation of British treatment of the Chinese by the Peiping government has been warmly applauded.

This, then, is a glimpse behind the rubber curtain, an air-tight curtain which Britain has hung around her richest possession. Behind it, in the jungles and inland villages, a savage war is being fought.

Despite overwhelming superiority of weapons, equipment and money the British are fighting a losing battle. For history is swinging away from imperialism. The death struggle in Malaya will be fiercer and bloodier in the next year but in the end, as it must everywhere, the peoples' army will triumph and Malaya will gain her freedom.

WHEN THE GODS GO A-BEGGING

A POEM

By **Michael Beck**

Ah, mistress Mary, you and I
Will live to see the gods all die.

'Tis said when men believe no more
The mighty gods lose all their power;
And won't the poor damned mortals smile
To see the motley gods of guile
When out into the world they've trooped
To earn their bread like those they've duped.

'Tis such a merry sight as ne'er
Was seen from here to Foley Square.

Oh, J. Wellington Horner
The market did corner,
And my how the rents did fly!
He stuck in his thumb
And pulled out a slum
Shouting, "'Ray for demand and supply!"

To see Olympians shorn of sheers
Who've coupons clipped throughout the years,
And calloused dainty hands thereby,
Is such a sight as moists the eye.

Oh, prices are high, and the gods in the sky have magical powers enow.
With the right incantation, why here's exploitation
Transformed into sweat of the brow.

And with flick of the wand the gods are quite fond
Of changing the Russians to Huns.
"You say men want bread, you must be a red?
Outlandish! Why let them eat guns!"

So, dear mistress Mary, for now it's goodbye,
But hear the old legend the night breezes sigh:
"O, the gods lose their power when men wonder why.

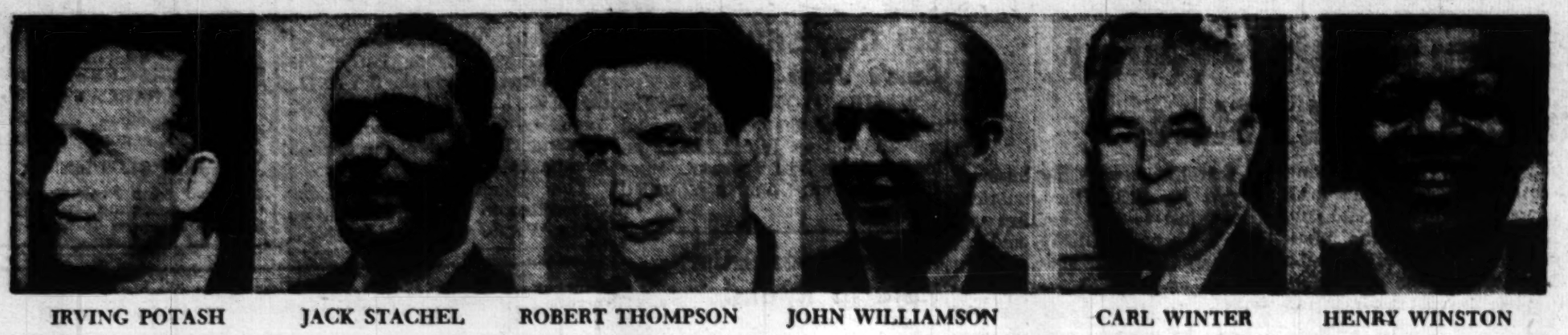
There's an end to the hate and the hunger and sorrow
With the dawn when the gods go a-begging to-morrow."

—MICHAEL RECK.

HAVE YOU SECONDED BEN GOLD'S MOTION?



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER EUGENE DENNIS BENJAMIN J. DAVIS JOHN GATES GIL GREEN GUS HALL



IRVING POTASH JACK STACHEL ROBERT THOMPSON JOHN WILLIAMSON CARL WINTER HENRY WINSTON

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

The Communist Committee to Defend the 12, hails the inspiring motion of Ben Gold, originally made on August 1 in the Daily Worker and re-printed today on this page. It is a timely and invaluable support for the efforts now being made before the U. S. Supreme Court and elsewhere for the release of the three jailed by Judge Medina in a West St. hell-hole, and also for the defense in the trial of all 12 at Foley Square. Ben Gold's motion is addressed to progressive Americans in the trade union movement everywhere.



It is made at a critical time when funds are greatly needed by us. Our committee welcomes and heartily endorses his appeal. Ben Gold deservedly enjoys the love and confidence of myriads of workers in all unions. Every Thursday the Daily Worker turns over to us all defense funds collected during the week to help meet our bills. His appeal is already bringing results and we are deeply appreciative of his cooperation. Help it roll!

One of our most pressing problems has been to broaden the scope of our appeal, to break through to larger masses of workers. Ben Gold's motion is already beginning to do this. A chairlady (ILGWU) collected $100 in her shop. A member of the Workingmen's Circle sent $5. A group vacationing at Far Rockaway "all happy to see Ben Gold's motion" sent $466. A worker in a camp, disdaining "a tip," sent it to Ben Gold for the defense. A woman recuperating from an operation, worried because she is idle, sends $1 a week. Thirteen dollars came from South Chicago, from a group "who know little about the trial." Philadelphia furriers, "proud of our president," start off with $13. These are just samples. They indicate the possibilities, to reach thousands, who will second Ben Gold's motion with $1 a week as long as the trial lasts. As one worker wrote: "I do not think any worker worth his salt can do less in this emergency."

Our committee calls upon all readers of The Worker in all states to be a seconder to his motion. The workers of the Fur and Leather Workers Union and of the International Workers Order have taken it up. What about you? Become a collector. Start with the people right around you. Send your own dollar to Ben Gold, care of the Daily Worker—and collect **at least three more**—for Green, Winston and Hall.

You will note that Ben Gold's appeal specifies that this is **"outside of all other contributions for the purpose."** It does not conflict with any other funds raised especially if it goes far beyond those who would regularly contribute to Communist Party appeals and fund drives. All amounts received by our defense committee from Ben Gold's appeal will also be credited to the states from which they come. It will reduce by that much the amounts which states have pledged to us on quotas. It will help their record.

Our income in July was $14,000. Our defense expenses were $17,920.90. We had outstanding unpaid bills of $5,000 on Aug. 1. Our expenses for the trial average about $6,000 a week. From the date of the arrests, July 20, 1948, to Aug. 1, 1949, our total expenditures were $184,222.95. Our deficit for the year was $20,000. These are the urgent reasons we made an appeal on July 17 for $125,000 to meet our bills, our debts and our deficit, and to have funds on hand for all emergencies as the trial progresses. Tom Clark says the government is spending $1,000,0000 on this trial.

Ben Gold's motion should be taken now to steel workers and coal miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia; to auto workers in Detroit; to lumber workers in Washington; to UE members in Philadelphia, Schenectady, East Pittsburgh, Bridgeport and Lynn; to ore miners in Minnesota, Colorado and Utah. Let it mushroom throughout all progressive unions in California, New England and the Midwest.

Give Us a Deluge Of Such Letters!

Following are some of the letters received by Ben Gold in response to his appeal for funds for the defense of the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square. Gold's appeal is reprinted elsewhere on this page.

Dear Ben Gold:

I was greatly impressed with your bid of $5 per week for the defense of the Twelve.

I do not think any worker worth his salt could do less in this emergency.

As for myself, I am sending weekly donations, but we must reach a greater number of people who must understand the issues.

Democracy and the Bill of Rights are on trial—not the Communist Party alone.

I trust that you will continue your great work for posterity. I remain,

HERMAN KATZEN.

Dear Mr. Gold:

In response to your motion, my wife and I pledge to contribute $1 per week for the duration of the trial. I am unemployed at present and if and when I find a job then we will contribute $1 each.

I haven't been reading the Daily Worker for too long a time but I have found it to be a paper which tells the truth. When I read of the actions of Judge Medina, I was rather dubious and I felt that the Daily Worker was prejudicing the stories. But I suppose I felt that way because of all the slander and untruths one hears every day concerning the Communist Party and the Daily Worker.

I went down to the trial myself for four days and if anything the Daily Worker underestimates the viciousness of Judge Medina. If every American were to see the trial I am sure they would agree that justly there should never have been a trial and secondly there cannot be a fair appraisal by the jury due to Judge Medina's prejudicial conduct.

A FRIEND.

Dear Brother Gold:

We are proud to know that the president of our union started the ball rolling to raise money so that the fight to defend Democracy could continue.

The fight of the Twelve Communist leaders is at this time the first defense line of democracy in our country.

If the fascist-minded Judge Medina can get away with the outrageous tactics he has been pulling on the Twelve Communist leaders, what is to stop any judge from forcing any trade unionist to become a stoolpigeon. Any judge will be able to do as he pleases if he doesn't like the thoughts and beliefs of the defendants who may be defending their jobs or their living conditions.

Courts will become legal strike-breaking, union-busting and lynching agencies, where the work of stoolpigeons will be taken to railroad people to jail.

No informed trade unionist can afford to permit the lack of money to give Medina and his kind a victory over democracy and the Bill of Rights.

We therefore want the privilege to second your motion and pledge $1 a week while the infamous trial goes on. If it is too late to second the motion, we are voting for it.

Enclosed you will find the first payment ($13) for the privilege of participating so that democracy shall not perish.

I. KOSTROW,

IFLWU, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ben Gold Urges Funds to Defend 12

To all Brothers, Sisters and Friends:

I know that you are involved in the bitter struggle against fascist reaction, that you are determined to defeat fascist force and violence, discrimination, exploitation and oppression of all kinds.

I know that you are devoting your energies to the struggle of the people for peace, true democracy, freedom and equality for all.

I know that you strenuously oppose redbaiting, the persecution of Communists and other progressives, and the frameup charges against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party; that you demand immediate release from jail of Gil Green, Henry Winston and Gus Hall, and dismissal of the indictment against the 12.



You have repeatedly expressed your protest against the actions of Judge Medina. However, the judge still keeps Green, Winston and Hall in jail—a vengeful, brutal action. These Communists are deprived of freedom even before their trial ends. They are forcibly separated from their wives and children. They are deprived of the opportunity to confer with their lawyers to work out their defense properly.

No progressive American can rest in the face of such outrageous, un-American, undemocratic and uncivilized methods. We must awaken the conscience of America against such brutal persecutions of the Tom Clarks and Judge Medinas. The voice of the people must be raised against the agencies of reactionary big business. In this struggle, funds are urgently needed to carry on.

I, therefore move, that you, friends, co-workers and progressive Americans in the trade unions and other organizations, immediately send your contributions to this fight to the Daily Worker, accompanied by letters of protest.

Unless you expressly request it you can rest assured that the Daily Worker will not publish your name. You don't have to sign your name at all.

I move that:

- For the privilege of offering the motion, I pledge to contribute (outside of all other contributions for the purpose) $5 weekly for the defense as long as this shameful trial lasts.
- All those who second this motion, pledge at least $1 weekly (outside of all other contributions) as long as the trial lasts.
- All those who want to vote in favor of this motion, send in $1 with their letters as an expression of their vote.

I urge an immediate response. I urge a huge number of seconds to this motion. And I urge a real mass vote by all progressive Americans.

BEN GOLD.

SECOND THE MOTION WITH YOUR $$$

I second the motion and pledge to contribute $_____ each week for the duration of the trial.

I vote on the motion and pledge to contribute $_____

Name _____

Address _____

Send money and votes to The Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.

Nursery Bars Negro Child; Mothers Protest

Little Rodney Walton was all set to go to nursery school this fall, but he won't be able to—unless the Brooklyn neighborhood in which he lives wins its fight against the Woodward School. Rodney, 2½ years old, is a Negro.

The blatant Jimcrow stand of the school, located on Clinton Avenue near Lafayette Avenue, was brought to light when Mrs. Campbell Walton, a Negro housewife and civic worker, filed an application to have her son admitted to the school's nursery classes.

Three weeks after Mrs. Walton entered her application for Rodney, the school notified all parents that admission would depend on a Stamford-Binet psychological examination, the first time the school used a test of this kind as the basis for admission. Rodney took his test on May 10, but the school refused to notify Mrs. Walton of the results.

MOTHERS PROTEST

A group of mothers of children attending the school, realizing that the test was being used as a Jimcrow bar, visited Miss Holdford, principal of the school, on June 6, to protest. The group, headed by Mrs. William Howard Melish, stated that to their personal knowledge, Rodney was equal to their children.

The principal then wrote to Mrs. Melish rejecting Mrs. Walton's application and added, "We do want some Negroes in our school, but feel that for their sake—as well as for the sake of the other children—the Negro children and their parents should be 'tops.'" An added affront was her use of a small "n" for Negro.

The Waltons, 116th St. James Place, are active participants in the civic affairs of the community. Walton, now a student, is a veteran with European combat service, and Mrs. Walton is a former WAC.

POLICY HELD ILLEGAL

Spokesmen for civic groups pointed out that the school's discriminatory policy is illegal under state law.

Among the organizations supporting Mrs. Walton are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League, Council on African Affairs, Civil Rights Congress, Bedford-Clinton Educational Council, Bedford-Clinton Women's Council of the American Labor Party; the ALP Fulton Club in the 6th A. D., the Rev. C. S. England of the St. Augustine Church at Marcy Avenue, and M. English of the Carlton Avenue YMCA.

The groups have formed the Committee to End Discrimination in the Woodward School, which is headed by James Powers, president, Brooklyn Branch, NAACP, whose office is at 474 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn.

Annual Picnic
L'UNITA del POPOLO
Sun., Aug. 21, 1949
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
HARMONY PARK
900 Fingerboard Road
Grassmere, Staten Island
Commemorating the anniversary of
SACCO and VANZETTI
Speakers
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
VITO MARCANTONIO
Dancing to the tune of
EDWARD PERCICH Orchestra
Adm. $1.00 inc. tax
Directions: South Ferry (Battery Pl.) to Staten Island (St. George). Take train to Grassmere station.

Brighton Pickets to Protest Jimcrow at A & P Stores

Broklyn picket line protesting anti-Negro job bias in the A&P will spread to Brighton Saturday. The 13th A. D. club of the American Labor Party will sponsor the action in front of the A&P store at Brighton Beach Avenue and First Street. In a special leaflet addressed to the Jewish people of the community, the pickets will point out that Jimccrow is big business' weapon to divide the American people, just as anti-Semitism was Hitler's weapon to divide and enslave the German people.

In Brownsville, where the three A&P stores have been picketed steadily for a week, a dozen community organizations have pledged to swell the Saturday picket lines. The American Labor Party will hold all-day sound truck meetings near each store. Skits and songs will be presented. Among the speakers at the meetings will be Michael Wollin, American Labor Party candidate for Municipal Court, Fourth District.

Community support was shown at the Livonia and Rockaway Avenues store where workers, on their way home, joined the pickets. At the Riverdale and Strauss store, mothers manned the picket lines, wheeling their baby carriages before them. When policeman on duty ordered the baby carriages off the line, the mothers organized a baby-sitter's committee while the rest continued picketing.

Several thousand signatures, collected on the picket lines, will be presented by a communitywide delegation to the personnel manager of the Brooklyn A&P office at 129 Pierrepont St., Friday, Aug. 26, demanding the big grocery chain hire Negro workers. Meanwhile daily picket lines will be maintained.

Aug. groceyrand?

Housewife Finishes Round-World Flight

PRESTWICK, Scotland, Aug. 19 (UP).—Mrs. Richard Morrow-Tait, Britain's flying housewife, landed her single-engined plane at Prestwick today, completing her round-the-world flight in one year and one day.

The attractive 25-year-old former model and mother of a 30-month-old daughter thus became the first woman to pilot a plane around the world.

Asks N. J. Governor Settle Singer Strike

NEWARK, N. J.—James Imbrie, Progressive Party candidate for Governor, has sent a letter to Gov. Driscoll urging him to throw the full weight of his office behind the effort to settle the strike at the Singer Co. plant in Elizabeth. Imbrie asked the Governor to "insist that both parties to the dispute come to your office for a conference, and that such conference continue until an agreement has been reached."

But They Still Can't Vote

WASHINGTON, (UP). — The population of the nation's capital was 863,000 on July 1, 1948, an increase of 30.1 percent since 1940, the census bureau estimated Friday.

Indian Journalist Held in Miami

MIAMI, Fla., (UP). — P. D. Saggi, 36-year-old journalist and lecturer from India and president of the London branch of the Indian National Overseas Congress, has been held without bond here by immigration authorities since July 1, it was disclosed Friday.

Walter F. Miller, district immigration director, confirmed that Saggi was picked up last month when he arrived here by plane from Kingston, Jamaica.

ONE-WEEK MORNING CLASSES THIS WEEK
"PHILOSOPHY OF ART"
with SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN
Five Mornings—Monday - Friday
9:30 A.M. - 1 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Avenue of the Americas

HOOTENANNY
Pete Seeger, Good Neighbor Chorus, Hope Foye, Charles Riley, Betty Sanders, Tom Paley, Margaret McCaden. Air-cooled—Square Dancing. Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Friday, 8:30 p.m. $1.00 (including tax). SP. 7-1450.

August 26th
Sun., Aug. 21—8:15 P.M.
COMMUNIST ETHICS
•
Speaker:
DR. HOWARD SELSAM
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue — Sub. 50¢

THE PENTHOUSE
This Sunday, Aug. 21, 8:30 P.M.
Features Another Popular Twin Bill!
DANCING
To Music of JOE STONE Orch. in the Enclosed Air-Conditioned Roof Garden
Plus an interesting discussion hour
Featuring
IRVING GILMAN
Member Editorial Staff N. Y. Daily Compass — will speak on:
"Is the American Press Free?"
13 ASTOR PL., at B'way, 140 E. 8 St.
IRT or BMT Subs—Adm. $1.01 & tax

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLAUDIA JONES YOUTH CLUB CALLS all comrades, canvassers, friends to our "Bop for Ben" (Benjamin J. Davis Jr.) Refreshments, surprise entertainment. Bring your best bow (M) bowl (F) to 2315 7th Ave. (135 & 136) from 8 until ??? Donation.

TONS OF FUN AT THE NEW YOUNG PROGRESSIVES of Manhattan Center. Sat. nite, at 9 p.m. Games, ping-pong, dancing, entertainment. C'mon around. 159 W. 23rd St. Contribution 75c.

COME AND SEE: "Human Growth" center of the sex education battle. 2. "Life with Baby." Dr. Gisell's study of a baby's development. 3. "Prague Music Festival," Bernstein, Shostakovich, the Prague Symphony orchestra and others. And dance to the Jerry Malcolm orchestra. Tonite at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 48th St. west of 6th Ave. 3 showings beginning 8:30. Doors open 8 p.m. Admission $1.50 tax incl. Ausp: National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

STUDENT DIVISION party and dance in honor of Comrade Fitz, who is leaving student work. All students and youth (and even some old folk) are invited. Band, entertainment, refreshments. Tonite at 8. Park Palace, 3 W. 110th St. Sub. $1.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Delightfully cool, congenial atmosphere, folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

FIESTA NITE FOR DEFENSE OF THE "12." Latin American Music. Surprise entertainment. Club Grito de Lares, 269 W. 25th St. Adm. 75c. Tonite at 8:30.

MOOLIGHT BOAT RIDE. Fresh airy, cool breezes, Broadway show. Sponsored by Bronx County, LYL. Meet at 125th St. station, Lexington Ave. line, downtown side, front of station. Time 7:30 p.m. Sub. $1.50.

Bronx

"THROW DARTS AT TOM CLARK." Protest the appointment of Tom Clark at Burnside YPA's game nite. At Evy's, 2052 Davidson Ave. Apt. D-1, 8 p.m. tonite. Entertainment. Contribution 50c.

Brooklyn

BEDFORD STUYVESANT YPA PARTY tonite at 147 Herkimer St. (basement). Refreshments, entertainment, dancing (indoors and outdoors). Donation.

BROOKLYN YPA INVITES YOU TO CLUB 3200 tonite. Dancing and top notch entertainment. 3200 Coney Island Ave., 8:30 p.m. Subs. only 25c. Brighton station, BMT.

WHAT, JUST ANOTHER PARTY? Not on your life. Something different in fun, food, laughs. Labor Youth League, 2267 Strauss St. Subs 75c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DR. HOWARD SELSAM will discuss Communist Ethics at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Sub. 50c.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends. Cool, congenial atmosphere. Folk, social, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St

Brooklyn

NATIVE LAND presented by Club 3200. Music— Blitzstein; narration — Robeson. Dancing, refreshments. YPA, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Brighton Station, BMT.

Coming

SEE OLD FRIENDS . . . Make new ones. Citywide JYP summer camp in Long Island. Swimming, sports, square dancing. Friday eve thru Sunday. $8. Reservations and details, PR 8-2249.

NEW SONGS—NEW FACES at the Hootenanny, Aug. 26, Friday, 8:30 p.m. $1. With Pete Seeger's "Good Neighbor Chorus," Hope Foye, Jane Peutterman, Margaret McCaden, Millard Thomas, lots more. Air-cooled square dancing. Tix: 13 St. Mark's Place and "65 bookshop."

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
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AND ALL PARTY CLUBS

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Presents A
Summer Musical
with
PAUL ROBESON

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LAKELAND ACRES PICNIC GROUNDS
Hillside Avenue, Peekskill, N. Y.
TICKETS: $1.20 — $1.80 — $2.40
On Sale At—Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave.; Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street; Councilman Benjamin Davis' Office, 200 West 135th Street; Bookfair, 133 West 44th Street.


Come on out!
to the Student Div. affair for Comrade FITZ who's leaving us. You won't be sorry cause they'll be lots of dancing, entertainment, refreshments, games and fun. All this and air-conditioning, too!
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PARK PALACE, 3 W. 110 St.
(Opposite Central Park)
Subs . . . only $1.00

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WMCA—570 Ks. WNBC—660 Ks. WOR—710 Ks. WJZ—770 Ks. WNYC—830 Ks. WINS—1010 Ks. WEVD—1130 Ks. WCBS—880 Ks. WNEW—1130 Ks. WLIB—1190 Ks. WHN—1050 Ks. WBNY—1480 Ks. WOV—1290 Ks. WQXR—1560 Ks.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Jay Stewart Fun Fair
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Americans Abroad
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—Recorded Music
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WOR—The Tremaynes
2:00-WJZ—Western Music
WOR—Julie and Red
WNBC—Echoes from the Tropics
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Farm News
WJZ—Junior Junction
WQXR—Movie Music
2:45-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—Ivan Sanderson
WOR—International Airport
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Cisco Kid
WCBS—Stephens Orch.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30 WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WJZ—Racing
WCBS—Variety Musicale
4:45-WJZ—Racing
5:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—Summer Theatre
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—Hiroshima Anniversary
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Scattergood Baines
WCBS—Ted Black Orchestra

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WJZ—Fantasy in Melody
WCBS—Wayne Nelson
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-NBC—University Theatre
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WCBS—The Green Lama
WJZ—Here's Hollywood
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Kay Armen
WOR—True or False
WJZ—Bronislav Gimpel
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC—Dance Date
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—To Be Announced
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Tommy Dorsey
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Dangerous Assignment
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Bovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond—Sketch.
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Record Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—The Words We Live By
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—Song Salesman
WOR—Enchanted Hour
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Elmo Roper
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Salute to NBC Symphony
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNBC—For Us, the Living
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—Design for Listening
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WQXR—Americana
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—Chautauqua Symphony
3:30-WNBC—Who Said That
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
4:00-WNBC—Living—1949
WOR—Hour of Mystery
WLIB—William B. Gallmer
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Carmen Cavallaro
4:35-WNBC—Boston Symphony Orchestra
5:00-WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—U. S. Navy Hour
WCBS—Music for You
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:30-WOR—Mr. Fix-It
WCBS—Symphonette
WJZ—Hits and Encores
WNBC—Voices and Events

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WJZ—Guest Speaker
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—Pop Concert
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Family Hour
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Johnny Dollar
WJZ—Betty Clark Sings
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Your Hit Parade
WJZ—Thinq Fast
WMCA—American Folk Music
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Guy Lombardo
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—Recorded Music
8:00-WNBC—Four Star Playhouse
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra...
WMCA—Ave Maria Drama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; To Be Announced
9:00-WMCA—News; Music
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ—Burl Ives
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WJZ—Sheila Graham
WOR—Murder By Experts
WCBS—Dress Parade
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt show
WJZ—George Henninger, Organ
WOR—Do It Yourself Club
WCBS—Dick Jurgens
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments

MOVIE GUIDE

•• Excellent

ALEXANDER NEVSKY. Eisenstein's great film classic. Starts Saturday. Manhattan—Stanley.

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

THE BAKER'S WIFE. A revival of the famous comedy with Raimu. Fifth Avenue Playhouse—Manhattan.

OUTCRY. One of the best postwar films, including a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. City—Manhattan. Ascot—Bronx.

MARIUS; FANNY; CESAR. The Marcel Pagnol trilogy of a Marseille waterfront family. Manhattan—Thalia.

MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. A trenchant expose of Washington politics. Manhattan—Edison.

CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS. A 15-year old French classic, with Francoise Rosay. Brooklyn—Vogue.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.

SOMEWHERE IN BERLIN. A story of Berlin's devastated areas. Manhattan—World.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine style in a musical version of The Shop Around the Corner. Manhattan—Radio City Music Hall.

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a boy who sees a murder committed. Victoria—Manhattan.

THE THIRTY-NINE STEPS. A revival of one of the early Hitchcock classics, with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Little Carnegie—Manhattan.

BAMBI. The Disney full-length cartoon about a fawn. 86 St. Grande—Manhattan.

SORROWFUL JONES. Bob Hope as a stingy bookie. Tribune, Terrace, Stoddard, Dorset, Lane—Manhattan. Tivoli, Albemarle, Avalon, Beverly, Elm, Farragut, Linden, Mayfair, Sheepshead, Surf, Tuxedo, New Fortway, Park, RKO Shore Road, Ridgewood—Brooklyn. Astoria Grand—Queens.

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

Make yours a subscription to The Worker . . . NOW!

Book Notes

The next selections of Liberty Book Club are: September: **I Knock at the Door,** first volume in the autobiography of Sean O'Casey, which was banned when it was originally published in Dublin.

October: **Leaves in the Wind** by Gwyn Thomas, author of **The Dark Philosopher,** which has already become a classic in progressive literature.

Current Pocket Book releases include: Love Is Deadly Weapon (Puzzle for Friends) by Patrick Quentin; Moby Dick by Herman Melville; Action By Night by Ernest Haycox; Square-Shooter by William MacLeod Raine; West of the Law by Al Cody; Valley of Vanishing Men by Max Brand; No Private Heaven by Faith Baldwin.

STAGE

We Shall Not Stop Performing
THEY SHALL NOT DIE
A hoodlum gang tried to stop us from performing a show that tells the truth.
But WE SHALL NOT STOP!
PEOPLE'S DRAMA
405 W. 41 St. Eves. (exc.Mon.) CH 4-5057

5th SEAN O'CASEY'S "SILVER TASSIE" is in its smash week at The Interplayers AIR-CONDITIONED Theatre in Carnegie Hall! Popular prices—Eves. exc. Mon.—JU 6-4162
"magnificence"—POST "a joy"—COMPASS "gripping"—W. TEL.

Briefly Noted

Midnight Rally to Protest Attacks On People's Drama Set for Aug. 22

A meeting has been called to protest the inaction of the police department in the matter of hoodlums attacking members of the cast of "They Shall Not Die" an off-Broadway show now running at 405 W. 41st St.

The N. Y. Times reported the attack Aug. 2 and stated "the gang beating of actors followed threats of intimidation, and an anti-Negro campaign of violence against the actors." The show has a mixed cast. More than 75 members of the hoodlum gang, said the Times, had molested the actors on several occasions.

The meeting, to be held Monday night at 11:45 p.m. in the Oak Room of the Capitol Hotel, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., has been called by Equity members in Broadway shows, after an appeal by Equity members in the "They Shall Not Die" cast for aid.

Prominent actors will speak. Casts of "Off Broadway" shows are being invited to come en masse. The meeting will be centered around a demand for an investigation by the police department of the forces behind the attack on the off-Broadway group.

The Call for the meeting has been signed by more than a hundred actors, among them, Lee J. Cobb, Uta Hagen, Eddie Albert, Arthur Kennedy, Phil Bourneuf, Fred O'Neal, Herbert Berghof, George Matthews, Juanita Hall, Chen Yu, Warren Stevens, Alexander Scourby, Polly Bowles, Lee Grant, John Proctor, Lou Gilbert, John Randolph.

Currently, the cast of "They Shall Not Die" leaves every night escorted by the audience and several police cars, for protection.

5 Unusual Films at Museum of Modern Art Wed., Aug. 24

A program of five unusual new documentary films, **1848, The Loon's Necklace, La Rose et le Reseda, Over-Dependency,** and another play to be announced later, will be presented by the New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions as a special pre-lease preview on Aug. 24 at 8:45 p.m. in the auditorium of the Museum of Modern Art.

The films, which are being shown here for the first time, reflect the variety of new possibilities and approaches in the documentary and art fields. **1848** is a new French film story of the famous revolutionary year 1848 told entirely through the medium of Daumier drawings, in a new technique which makes them look animated. **The Loon's Necklace,** a prize-winner as best Canadian film of the year, in color, is based on an Indian legend and uses primitive tribal ceremonial masks to tell its story. **La Rose et Le Reseda (The Rose and the Mignonette)** is an impressionistic film based on the Louis Aragon poem, narrated by Jean Louis Barrault with an English translation by Stephen Spender. It was originally sponsored by the National Committee of the Resistance.

The latest of a series of psychoanalytic films produced by the National Film Board of Canada, **Over-Dependency** is the case history of a boy who is unable to face responsibilities.

Louis Untermeyer will act as chairman of the program, to which admission may be secured through the office of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 49 W. 44 St., MU 7-2161, and at the Bookfair, 44 St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.

Reviews of the new films, by Jose Yglesias, books by Robert Friedman and David Carpenter, appear regularly in the Daily Worker.

Movie Note

By the Tattler

HOLLYWOOD.—The CIO Screen Publicists Guild of New York offered a prize for suggestion of best motion picture title "best expressing the true nature of the Motion Picture Producers Association."

The winner: Columbia's **Lust for Gold.** . . .

• • •

New executive director of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council is David Robinson, former president of Screen Story Analysts Guild, story editor of United States Films at Warner Brothers, one-time instructor in Musicology at Columbia and Fiske Universities. . . .

"Home of the Brave" has been banned for public showings in South Africa. . . .

British Film Producers Association has announced salary cuts of from 10-20 percent for all executives, top technicians, directors and actresses, from those making $1,044 a year and up. Not affected yet are workers covered by union contracts. But Tatler told weeks ago of impending cut, further predicted that BEPA would ask unions to take slash in forthcoming contract discussions. . . .

Universal-International has been offered federal excess profits tax refund for years 1941-46 of $2,500,000. Company is holding out for $4,600,088. . . .

While small record companies are folding due to price war and new techniques in industry, Decca's profits for first half of fiscal year was $390,647. . . .

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MOTION PICTURES

"A moving story of post-war Germany's children".
—Daily Worker


AIR-CONDITIONED WORLD 49th ST. E. of 7th AVE. CI. 7-5747 Doors Open 10:00 A.M.

AIR-CONDITIONED ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Now through Sunday
Robert Mitchum - Jane Greer
THE BIG STEAL
Lex Barker - Brenda Joyce
TARZAN'S MAGIC FOUNTAIN

SUNDAY THRU TUESDAY
"QUEEN'S LOVER"
and
"BLIND DESIRE"
CITY Theatre 14th St. near 4th Ave.

EXTRA ATTRACTION
SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S
"ALEXANDER NEVSKY"
Starring NIKOLAI CHERKASSOV
Music by PROKOFIEFF
(Original Uncut Version)
Stanley 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 Sts.
March J. Schwartz presents
AN EXOTIC, THRILLING STORY of CHINA TODAY!
MAID OF FORMOSA
FIRST MODERN CHINESE FILM IN AMERICA
Extra! DANCE OF TIBET

Trial of '12'

(Continued from Page 1)

the witness replied.

Judge Medina followed the same procedure he did the day before when he threatened to jail Alan Max, Daily Worker managing editor for declining to supply staff members's names for the prosecutor's heresy list. Under the jail threat, Medina had barred Max from Budenz' testimony about the meeting.

Now the threat of imprisonment was hanging over Starobin's head.

"Who was there?" the judge kept demanding.

He turned to the lawyer and directed him to "ascertain who was there or drop the subject."

COURTROOM TENSE

The courtroom atmosphere grew tense. Attorney Isserman was constantly battered by the judge, who ruled out question after question of a normal defense interrogation aiming at bringing out the rebuttal proof.

Isserman asked the witness how many persons attended the meeting, if he could distinguish the number present. The judge stubbornly blocked the examination, sustaining the prosecutor's objections to every question.

Perhaps the judge realized his "stool or jail" order to defense witness Max to guard the Budenz fabrications had overreached all legal barriers. But whatever the reason, and none was given by the court, the next question by the defense lawyer was permitted.

"Who do you remember was present at those sessions?" Isserman asked. He was referring to the first of three Daily Worker staff meetings which discussed the Communist Political Association June, 1945, draft resolution, where Budenz alleged Jack Stachel, then a Daily Worker board member, "debated" with Allen on the latter's advocacy of a "Red Army" invasion.

Starobin told the jury he could remember definitely that Budenz, then managing editor, Alan Max, Jack Stachel and possibly defendant John Williamson were present along with himself.

The judge then permitted the next question previously ruled out: "Approximately how many were present?"

The witness said: "About 75."

TELLS OF MEETING

He proceeded to tell the jury how Stachel opened the meeting's discussion, stating Allen asked for the floor and read an article he had prepared in discussion of the draft resolution, published later in the July 3 issue of the Daily Worker.

The judge would not permit the Allen article to be read to the jury. He ordered Starobin to give his recollection of what Allen read to the meeting.

Starobin explained how Allen criticized the draft resolution as "having many weaknesses." Allen, according to Starobin, objected to the resolution's observation about "regrouping" of capitalist forces, stated it should be made clear all groupings of capitalists at the time were reactionary and that it would be "very difficult to curb American capitalism."

Allen, the witness stated, said the resolution was "not frank enough" and carried insufficient self-criticism.

Q. Did Mr. Allen say at any time that in rejecting Browderism it should be understood that the United States is a hopelessly capitalist country and that only the Red Army can bring socialism?

A. He said nothing of the kind.

POINT DEBATED

Starobin continued his testimony, showing that Stachel took some issue with Allen, arguing the resolution was a good one, "setting forth the reactionary character of big business."

Stachel, he said, explained that the draft resolution did not mean the war with Japan had to be limited despite imperialist aims of big business in the Far East. The resolution was "not intended to give the idea that the Communists were cutting themselves from the American people" after victory over Germany, he quoted Stachel as saying.

He said Stachel argued that the idea expressed in the resolution was to build a people's coalition in the U. S. Stachel, he said, predicted the big capitalists would abandon the war aims fought for by the American boys.

STRUGGLE STRESSED

Stachel, he continued, agreed with Allen that more self-criticism was needed, and that he expressed the opinion that there was "some confusion in Allen's remarks," which gave the idea of a long period of reaction ahead, where nothing could be done about it.

Starobin quoted Stachel's criticism of Allen for leaving the impression there would be "no possible chance of anything progressive" happening in the U. S. in the period ahead.

Previously, Isserman questioned Starobin closely on his coverage of the UN organization meeting in San Francisco, April-May, 1945.

Q. Did you meet any of the delegates?

A. Yes.

Q. From what countries?

A. The United Kingdom, the United States, Chile, France, Denmark and China. Those are a few.

Q. Did you meet any delegates from the Soviet Union?

A. Yes, I met delegates from the Soviet Union.

Q. Did you meet any deelgates from the Ukraine?

A. Yes.

Q. Whom did you meet from the Ukraine?

A. I met Dimitri Z. Manuilsky, the Ukrainian foreign minister.

Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey and his four aides sat silent now, declining to offer a single objection. Perhaps they thought here was the "big Kremlin link" Budenz had so glibly talked about.

The witness testified that he in the company of the other UN correspondents met Manuilsky in a committee room when he arrived in San Francisco, May 6, 1945. He told of meeting him again on the long reception line when the Soviet delegation held a diplomatic gathering at the St. Francis Hotel, May 12 or 13, 1945.

Starobin said he had never received any communications from Manuilsky directly, as charged by informer Budenz, or indirectly.

Isserman then read the Budenz testimony about the alleged secret communication. He asked the witness if Manuilsky had told him he was "indignant" at the American party for "not having criticized the government officials.

"Absolutely not," Starobin replied.

Starobin said he never sent any private communication to the Daily Worker editorial board referring in any way to Manuilsky.

The defense then offered as evidence a series of Daily Worker articles, including Starobin's dispatches from San Francisco, filed between May 1, and May 19, 1945, showing strongest criticism of Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and actions of the United States UN delegation prior to May 6, the date of Manuilsky's arrival.

The defense had already brought out during the cross-examination of Budenz, through introduction of a **New York Times** dispatch, that Manuilsky did not arrive in the United States until May 6, 1945.

The combined with the Starobin articles, the defense stated in an offer of proof, completely refuted the prosecution's trumped-up Manuilsky story. Judge Medina received the offer of defense proof. But he would do no more than allow the Starobin articles to be marked as "exhibits."

The jury was not permitted to examine them.

Cross-examination of Starobin by prosecutor McGohey is scheduled to begin Monday.



An armed soldier stands guard over a wrecked market in Ambato, Equador, which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake which took a toll of 4,000 lives and 50 towns and villages.

Medina Spurns New Plea To Free '3'

Judge Medina Friday rejected another plea by defense attorneys that he reduce the sentences of Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green to time already served.

Defense Attorneys Harry Sacher and A. J. Isserman argued that the 78 days already served by Winston and Hall, and the 64 days by Green are "enough," that whatever "purpose" the judge had in mind in sentencing them has been "amply fulfilled."

Sacher declared that Winston has been ill throughout the unprecedented hotspell, that he is about to take the witness stand and the preparation of his case is extremely difficult as a result of the imprisonment.

The judge remained unmoved.

The hearing Friday morning was held in the judge's chambers. He declined to permit the defense plea to be argued in open court.

Unemployment Up In West Germany

HAMBURG, Aug. 21 (ALN).—Rising unemployment in western Germany has led to a wave of suicides. Six hundred persons have taken their own lives during the past three omnths in the Schleswig-Holstein area alone, according to the Hamburg Union of Survivors and Disabled Persons.

WFTU Asia Parley In Peiping Nov. 15

PEIPING, Aug. 21. (ALN).—The World Federation of Trade Unions has officially informed all members that its Trade Union Confeernce of Asian & Australasian countries will open here Nov. 15. The meeting will hear and discuss a report from WFTU general secretary Louis Caillant on the federation's activities in Asia and Australasia as well as direct reports from the labor movements of countries within the area.

Action will concentrate on the framing of a WFTU plan to help Asiatic workers for national independence and higher liivng standards and the establishment of a permanent WFTU liaison office in Asia. The official language of the conference will be English. Referring to proble difficulties that might be encountered by delegates in making their way to Peiping, Saillant's call, issued simultaneously in Paris and Peiping, said: "These difficulties must be overcome at all costs." It invited delegates to "inform us (WFTU headquarters) of the exact nature of these difficulties, so that we can help solve them."

"Virgil," a cartoon by Len Kleis, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

Some Get Jobs Through Harlem Labor Council

The Harlem Trade Union Council announced this week that registration of unemployed Negroes is continuing at its offices, 2 East 125 St., on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7:30 to 8:30.

Of the 100 registrants thus far, more than half have been placed, many in skilled jobs, a Council spokesman said. Recently, a Negro fired by the Veterans Administration from an unskilled job in a discriminatory action that has brough protest action in the entire trade union movement, was placed in a skilled job by the Council.

The HTUC was formed last March to fight, through its affiliated unions, for the breakdown of lily-white job classifications,

To Plan Progressive Paper in Spanish

A preliminary conference to establish a progressive Spanish language newspaper has been called for this Monday at 8 p.m. at Academy Hall, 833 Broadway, 14th floor, room 14-A.

Classified Ads

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No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

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VETERANS, PANICKY, need 4 room apt. Village preferred. Call AL 4-6498, 9-5 p.m.

STUDENT, COMRADE, needs 1½ room inexpensive apt., in Bronx or Manhattan. Box 356, c-o The Worker.

DAILY WORKER staff worker needs small apt 1-2-3 rooms. Downtown Manhattan preferred. Urgent. Write Box 342 c-o The Worker.

PROGRESSIVE YOUNG WOMAN WRITER needs place for self and typewriter. Apt. or cold water flat in Manhattan. TR 3-3256, Sat., 9 to 12, and 3 to 7; all day Sun.

THREE COMRADES WHO CAN'T GET INTO STUYVESANT TOWN desperately seek 3 or 4 room apt. in downtown Manhattan. Call Roberts, GR 5-6408, 9:30-5:30 or GR 7-8958 after 6 p.m.

TWO NEGRO COMRADES NEED furnished or unfurnished apt. Write Box 360, c-o The Worker.

GIRL DESIRES apt. in Manhattan to share. Please write Box 361, c-o The Worker.

ARTIST STUDENT RELIABLE wants living loft or flat. Condition not important. East or West Manhattan to $35. Manzella, 404 W. 115th St. N. Y. C.

APARTMENT or room with kitchen privilges. Couple from South. LA 4-6164.

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JIMCROWED OUT OF A HOME, desperate young Negro woman needs low rent room immediately. Box 357, c-o The Worker.

COMRADE SEEKS ROOM NEAR INDEPENDENT. Moderate kitchen use. Any deal. Box 359, c-o The Worker.

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Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

WALLACE DENOUNCES M.A.P.

(Continued from Page 2)

people. Their statements supporting the bill "are not the statements of men who seek peace," he said.

"They are statements of men who are either intent on provoking war or are so afraid their case is weak they must incite passion to support it," Wallace declared.

In adopting the arms shipment measure Thursday night, the House had been worked up to fever pitch by administartion leaders. After voting to cut arms funds to $869,000,000 by a 209 to 151 count, the House voted 238 to 122 to send the bill to the Senate for confirmation.

Western European nations in the North Atlantic Pact would receive arms shipments totaling $580,500,000 under the fund. The five other nations to be handed arms would get $211,370,000 in the cases of Greece and Turkey, and $27,640,000 in the cases of Iran, Korea and the Philippines.

Administration leaders began feverish work to restore the cut in the Senate. Action on the measure may come next week.

Only four Senators remained for the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees hearing after Wallace completed his testimony. They heard a bitter attack on Truman's war plan from Rev. Amos Barstow Murphy, mayoralty candidate in Lawrence, Mass., and a criticism from Robert Yarnell of Philadelphia, one of the framers of the recent report on American Soviet relations drawn up by the Society of Friends (Quakers).

PLIGHT OF JOBLESS

Rev. Murphy, 30-year old, six-four-seven chairman of the Lawrence Progressive Party, called attention to the plight of 22,000 unemployed workers and their families in the "most distressed depression-ridden area in the country."

The workers of Lawrence, Rev. Murphy declared, "are against this bill because they look to their government to provide jobs to keep them from starving, not guns and tanks for a war which they neither desire nor think necessary."

"Gentlemen, this week I traveled around Lawrence on my bicycle talking to workers, small businessmen, unemployed workers, housewives and mothers," Rev. Murphy began, bending his huge frame down closer to the microphone before him. "I asked each of them, 'What shall I tell the joint Senate committee about the proposed billion and a half dollars for arms?' With but one exception the reply was unanimous: 'Tell them to use that money for jobs for the unemployeded.' And when I asked for financial help to bring this message to you, they dug for it."

Looking up at committee chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex), Rev. Murphy asked "Why should five billion dollars be handed to a crook in China and not one cent be used to help the plight of the people?" Connally stared down his glasses perched on the tip of his nose and was silent.

The youthful Unitarian minister proposed that Congress appropriate funds for the Merrimack Valley Authority to provide jobs and furnish cheap power that would attract other industries to the area.

He also demanded increased unemployment benefits, and 52-20 payments to jobless veterans.

Hungry workers cannot eat guns. They cannot eat phony war scares. They cannot eat promises," Murphy concluded. "They demand you kill this costly bill for destruction and get on to your job of helping the people in their need."

Yarnell, an engineer, said shipments of arms and munitions can in no way reconstruct the economic well being of Europe and the U.S. He said the need for economic reconstruction is primary in the world, and said the resumption of trade between the east and the west would do more to establish peace than all the arms shipments planned by the U. S.

There is no basis for war preparations, he declared. Soviet doctrine, he maintained "does not preach war; it predicts that the capitalist states, as their systems become less successful, will make war as a desperate expedient to escape economic disaster."

Churchmen Call D. C. Rally to Defeat Arms Bill

Three prominent religious leaders have joined in issuing a call for an emergency People's Hearing on President Truman's arms program, to be held in Washington the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Aug. 24, at the Willard Hotel.

Initiators of the call to the conference were Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a member of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, who has just returned from the recent meeting of the Council in England; the Rev. Prof. Halford E. Luccock of Yale Divinity School; and the Rev. John B. Thompson Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Called to help mobilize public sentiment for the defeat of the Truman arms program, the conference will bring to Washington prominent church, educational, Negro and cultural leaders from many cities and states to plan for the final defeat of the arms program and the presentation to the American people of a program of peaceful alternatives to our present cold war policy.

Arrest 2 Yugoslav Officials in Romania

BUCHAREST, Romania.—Two Yugoslav embassy officials were arrested here July 17 for distributing subversive leaflets containing "dirty Fascist propaganda," a government communique announced Friday.

The communique, published in the Communist organ, Scanteia, charged the Yugoslav government was using its diplomatic staffs for espionage, transmitting material through diplomatic pouches.

It charged the embassy officials had made statements to police revealing themselves as part of Marshal Tito's network of espionage which carries out "subversive and fascist activities" abroad.

The two men held were Bosco Latitch and Nicola Meditch.



THESE THREE CHICAGO Communist women leaders, who testified in the trial of "The 12" in New York, are now heading an Illinois committee which will spark the fight for the release of the Communists in this area. They are Florence Hall, Geraldyne Lightfoot and Yolanda Hall.

Japan Gov't Fires Unionists

TOKYO.—The rightist Japanese government is resorting to firings to break the power of militant unions among its employes. On Aug. it laid off 32 of the 40 members of the strike policy committee of the Government Communications Workers Union, including president Yamaguchi. This action was duplicated in many locals, in which elected officers were inevitably among those fired. The union has decided to return and disregard all such dismissal notices.

SPAAK HEADS 'COUNCIL OF EUROPE'

STRASBOURG, France.—Paul Henri Spaak, former premier of Belgium, was named president of the assembly of the Council of Europe. The organization was formed under the leadership of Winston Churchill to fight democracy in Europe.

NEGRO LABOR ORGANIZES AGAINST BIAS, JOBLESSNESS

By Pete R. Morrow

Organization by Negro labor against unemployment and job discrimination, inspired by the example of New York's Harlem Trade Union Council, is snowballing across the nation, the Worker learned this week.

Ewart Guinier, American Labor Party candidate for Manhattan Borough President, and chairman of HTUC, reported that similar fighting groups are organized or are being organized in seven industrial centers including Chiago, Detroit, Los Angeles and Cleveland, second, fourth, fifth and sixth largest cities in the United States.

In Chicago, the South Side Labor Council, embracing an initial five unions representing 175,000 workers, Negro and white, has been formed under the direction of Bernard Lucas, Regional Director of the ILWU.

In Cleveland, 8 unions with approximately 25,000 members have had a Council in operation since May. The Buffalo Council, formed in April, has union affiliations totalling 35,000 members.

In Detroit, where 75 percent of the unemployed are Negroes, the CIO United Public Workers, of which Guinier is secretary-treasurer, has taken the lead in formation of a Council.

CZECH SLAVS PROTEST

PRAGUE.—The Czechoslovak Slav Committee cabled a protest to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark against the imprisonment, pending deportation, of George Pirinsky.

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On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



And Now the Red Sox

THE GOOD WORD from Boston is that the Red Sox have finally signed a Negro ballplayer into their organization. One morning back in 1945 just before Brooklyn cracked the ice, the Sox held a queer, gingerly tryout in which Jackie Robinson hit a few, fielded a few, general manager Eddie Collins ran away in indecision and the man now leading both leagues in hitting was told "thank you," and never heard from the Sox again. Lucky for Brooklyn at that. Collins is still around, so it seems people can learn, sometimes.

A strong assist on the signing of Piper Davis Monday night should be credited to the democratic-minded people of the Abolition City, both for the enthusiastic way they received the interracial Cleveland and Brooklyn teams and their pressure upon the Bosox owners. Sports columnists Dave Egan, it should be noted, has been a consistent needler of the Sox on the question of democracy and reminded his readers of the Robinson "trial" time and again.

Davis, the player signed by the Red Sox for delivery next spring after playing the year out with the Scranton farm, is good. He plays a smooth, ground-devouring second base, makes the pivot exceptionally well, and can also handle the first baseman's fishnet. He's six foot four and fast afoot. Only 24, he has been developing year by year as a strong right-handed batter and this season seems to have really matured, whaling away at a .400 clip for the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro American League.

• • •

THE SIGNING of Davis by the Red Sox emphasizes more strongly than ever the hypocrisy of the Phils, White Sox and Pirates. In answer to their fans' reasonable query as to why they don't follow the successful example of Brooklyn and Cleveland in introducing democracy to our national pastime, they claim they have no Jimcrow policies but there are no Negro players good enough. Well, any of them could have signed Piper Davis. Any of them can buy the sensational Sam Jethroe or pitcher Dan Bankhead from Brooklyn today over the long distance phone with Branch Rickey. Any one of them can send their scouts to the Polo Grounds this very Sunday to watch the New York Cubans play the Houston Eagles and if they can't find half a dozen players more promising than some on their rosters and in their farm system they're color blind indeed.

With the salutory move by Yawkey's ballclub, it's certainly time to refresh the fans' memory on which outfits still maintain lily white organizations. If I am in error in listing any of these teams, if any have quietly signed a Negro player even to a Class D affiliate, I will apologize sincerely and in big print. In the meantime, here are the Jimcrow organizations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
Cincinnati	Detroit
Pittsburgh	Washington

There are a lot of sad sack teams in that list which could have used a potential star more than the contending Red Sox. Meanwhile, more power to the Red Sox.

Speak for Yourself, O'D

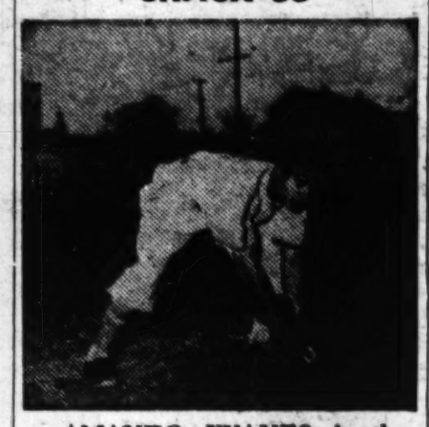
CONNIE MACK SLUSH INSUFFERABLE

Amid avalanches of press slush, Connie Mack received an official City Hall welcome and parade here Friday. Mayor O'Dwyer presented Mack with a "Certificate of Distinguished and Exceptional Public Service" and cut loose with such words as "Mr. Mack's dignity and his modesty have been an inspiration to his teams and to his country and have enlisted the heartfelt gratitude and deep appreciation of the people of the city of New York." He also announced himself as "the happiest of all the eight million people of New York to greet Mr. Mack."

This is all hogwash for the birds, as the long suffering fans of Philadelphia well know. The way a lot of other people look at it, they would have made the following speech to Mr. Mack.

"Mr. Mack, you were a pretty good manager and have spent a lot of years in baseball. But you've also been selfish, arrogant and tightfisted and you're getting worse all the time. You've taken over the ownership of the club, banked heavy dough by cynically selling winning teams down the river and going years with low-salaried second divison teams. As owner, you make certain you can't be fired as a manager who is growing insufferably arrogant and foul tempered with your ballplayers, as witness your shocking firing of Nelson Potter. You protect yourself as a manager who helps "the owner" keep salaries down, as a manager who refuses to listen to the clearly expressed democratic voice of the people of Philadelphia and the color line on your team and all teams in your farm system. You've long outlived your usefulness in our national pastime. The parade is passing you by. On behalf of millions of sport lovers, allow us to present you with this Certificate of Retirement." . . .L. R.

CRACK SS



AMANDO YVANES is the new shortstop of the New York Cubans of the Negro League and he's good, as you'll discover if you take in the twin bill between the Cubans and Houston Eagles Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

WEEKEND SCHEDULE

SATURDAY
A's at Yankee Stadium (2:30)
Dodgers at Boston (nite)
Giants at Philly

SUNDAY
A's at Yankee Stadium (2:00)
NY Cubans vs. Houston at Polo Grounds, 2, (2 p.m.)
Dodgers at Boston
Giants at Philly (2)

Back to the Kids

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 18 (UP).—Football followers can expect only one more season of "top performance" by college teams that have been souped up by war veterans, in the opinion of Bud Wilkinson, University of Oklahoma coach.

Rookies, T, Perk Up Grid Yankees

Too early for a football story? Maybe. Anyhow, the New York Whatchacallums, the amalgamation of the Yanks and Dodgers of the All America Conference, are looking pretty good.

Coach Red Strader has shifted from the painful old Flaherty attack he inherited last fall to the T, and the club has the backfield to make it go.

Buddy Young, football's fastest, is ideally suited for the quick openers and wide laterals of the T. On the passing side, Don Panciera, a rookie from San Francisco touted by these who know, showed real sharp shooting of the kind the team has never had in the 28-14 exhibition victory over Baltimore.

Then there is Gil Johnson, who completed 33 out of 44 passes in one stretch at SMU last year, and Pete Layden, who did most of last year's heaving. Angelo Bertelli is out again, and Sanders has retired, but the backfield looks good.

Lou Kusserow, Columbia's ace, is running well from a halfback post, as is Tom Casey, a Negro speedster who was largely wasted last year. Mickey Colmer, hard-running fullback from the Dodgers, and 200-pound Tom Landry of Texas supply the straight-away stuff.

The line is good, well loaded with veterans, unexpectedly helped by the acquisition of two National League aces, Mastrangelo from Pittsburgh and Dobelstein from the Giants (former was voted NL's outstanding lineman last year), and helped by the few good linemen the Dodgers had. Marty Ruby 250-pound terror, and John Wazniak are the transfers who have made first string.

So—if the rookie passers come through big ala their college reps and early showing, this club could make it more interesting for Cleveland than Paul Brown would care to have it.

UNION GAMES

Trade Union Baseball League games over the weekend feature the opening playoff clash between the Fur Joint Council, which won the pennant, and Local 65, which finished fourth. They meet Sunday at Central Park Diamond Number Two, 1 p.m. On Saturday, same time and place, the Fur Joint Board meets Local 6.

A Bow to the Professor, Please!

WORKER'S DEMON STATISTICIAN FEELS DOM DIDN'T GET CREDIT DUE HIM

By Bill Wolf

When Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox speedly outfielder broke his 34 game hitting streak, metropolitan papers gave the event a once-over-lightly, as though it were something that happens every Sunday. Most of them reported that the little Professor had batted .357 in the 34 game span, by virtue of 51 hits, including 10 doubles, 2 triples and 3 homers, out of 143 at bats; and that he had fallen 22 games shy of big brother Joe's 56 game streak in 1941. Period.

The junior Dimag's hitting feat deserves a lot more attention on at least two counts. In the first place, Dominic put together a consecutive game hit streak topped by only two American League hitters in the 49 year history of that circuit. And in the whole 74 years of major league baseball just 4 individuals have done a better job than Dom. So it's quite obivous that his hitting performance merits a lot more than a passing mention. Secondly an analysis of the hitting record uncovers some very interesting stuff.

The two junior leaguers who compiled better hitting streaks than Dom DiMaggio were Joe DiMaggio and George Sisler. The Yankee Clipper's astounding feat of hitting safely in 56 straight contests also included a lofty .408 streak average and among his 91 blows were 16 doubles 4 triples and 16 home runs, a far greater slugging pace than brother Dom could maintain. There is one batting mark that'll stay on the books for a long time.

Some of our younger fans were not even around and perhaps never heard of George Sisler, one of the greatest batters that ever stepped up to the plate. In 1922, Gorgeous George set an American League record by hitting safely in 41 straight games, and it took a Joe Dimag to wipe it off the books 19 years later. Sisler that season finished up with a batting average of .420, tying the matchless Ty Cobb for the highest season mark in the league. Believe it or not, Sisler suffered throughout his career from eye trouble, and the very next year was out the entire season because he was half blind. The St. Louis Brown first sacker recovered sufficiently to equal Dom DiMaggio's stunt by hitting in the first 34 games of the 1925 campaign.

Willie Keeler, rated as the most scientific hitter of them all, compiled a pair of batting feats in 1897 that will long endure. He opened the campaign by bagging at least one hit in his first 44 games, to establish a National League mark still untouched by modern day swatters. As if this weren't enough, after being horse-collared in one game, he bounced right back and hit safely in the next 28 games, for a total of 72 out of 73 games hitting safely. Don't fall out of your chair when you read that he wound up the season with a .432 batting average. Yes sir, there were giants in those days.

Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves outfielder is the 4th and last stalwart who can boast a superior hitting streak. In 1945, he hung up a 37 game hitting mark that is recognized as the modern National League record. The streak helped considerably as he chalked up 224 hits, for his first and only season over the 200 hit total.

With that out of the way, let's come back to Dom DiMaggio's performance. You may recall that he was turned back hitless by Yankee chuckers Reynolds and Page, the night of June 28th, the very same game where Brother Joe made his 1949 debut by belting a homer and a single to beat the Gold Sox, 5-4. The younger DiMag launched his hitting streak the next day with a single, but once again the older DiMaggio ruined the Red Sox with a pair of homers. From there on, Dom rolled rolled along collecting baseknocks regularly, until stopped once again by a Yankee hurler, this time Vic Raschi, and once again in a night game, Aug. 9.

In between horsecollars there was a lot of interesting baseball being played by Dom and the Sox. The figures show that D. D. spared no club as he collected his daily baseknocks. He hit all seven clubs pitching for better than .300. The Washington Senators were his softest touches, as he socked them for an even .400, while St. Louis moundsmen held him to his lowest figures, .333. He made up for this slight by banging out his largest total of hits, 11 and runs, 8, against the Brownie throwers. Some fans may be under the impression that during the run. Dom was batting way over his head, but the fact is that his streak average was .357 and his season average was .342.

The little righthander had a few close calls while keeping his string alive. Of the 20 games in which he was able to get just one safety, twice he barely managed to stay in the hit volumn. In his 29th game, on Aug. 2, in a jinx night game, he went up to bat in the 9th with nary a blow in 4 trics. His grounder bounded away from Brownie thirdbaseman Dillinger for a lucky single, and he ultimately scored the winning run. On Aug. 7, the 34th game of his streak, he outran a bunt in the first inning off Tiger hurler Art Houtteman, and that was all the hitting he did for the rest of the day.

Dom started his hitting with the club in the midst of a slump. They dropped 8 in a row before Dom socked a triple and a homer to beat his nemesis, the Yankees, 4-2. Then the club did an amazing about face and won their next 8 games. At the tail end of DiMaggio's streak, they had another winning run of 7 and one of 5. The Gold Sox with the aid of DiMag's, bat won 22 and lost 12 in the period covered by his itting.

One final fact for the "iffy" fans. Before going hitless against the Yanks, Dom had gone 4 games in a row prior to starting the streak. And after drawing 5 zeroes versus Yank hurlers to end the run he reeled off another 7 games of hitting safely, so that if it were not for the pesky New York mound crew the little Professor would have had 47 straight and might still be clicking for his daily safeties.

And thus concludes an article whose primary purpose was to correct an injustice to a darn good ballplayer whose excellent batting feat has been minimized by some segments of the press.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY AUGUST 21, 1949 SE

CARDINAL SPELLMAN'S letter to Mrs. Roosevelt may well have been written in 14th century scripts for he resurrected an ancient issue, one which the founders of this nation believed they had settled once and for all.

But obviously, the aristocrat of the Church does not regard it as settled and has no intention of letting it sleep. Regardless of his well-modulated protestations to the contrary, the school issue is integral to separation of church and state.

It is an old, old story and our 18th Century forefathers thought they had finished it for good. But the medieval Inquisitor has returned to the political scene, though Thomas Jefferson thought he had been conquered and his bones buried.

The wheelwrights and carpenters of the 1790's argued this question, had said their say in the meeting-halls, battle-fields and cross-roads of the time that the Constitution came into existence. And they had cast their decision.

Origins of Struggle Against Clerical Rule

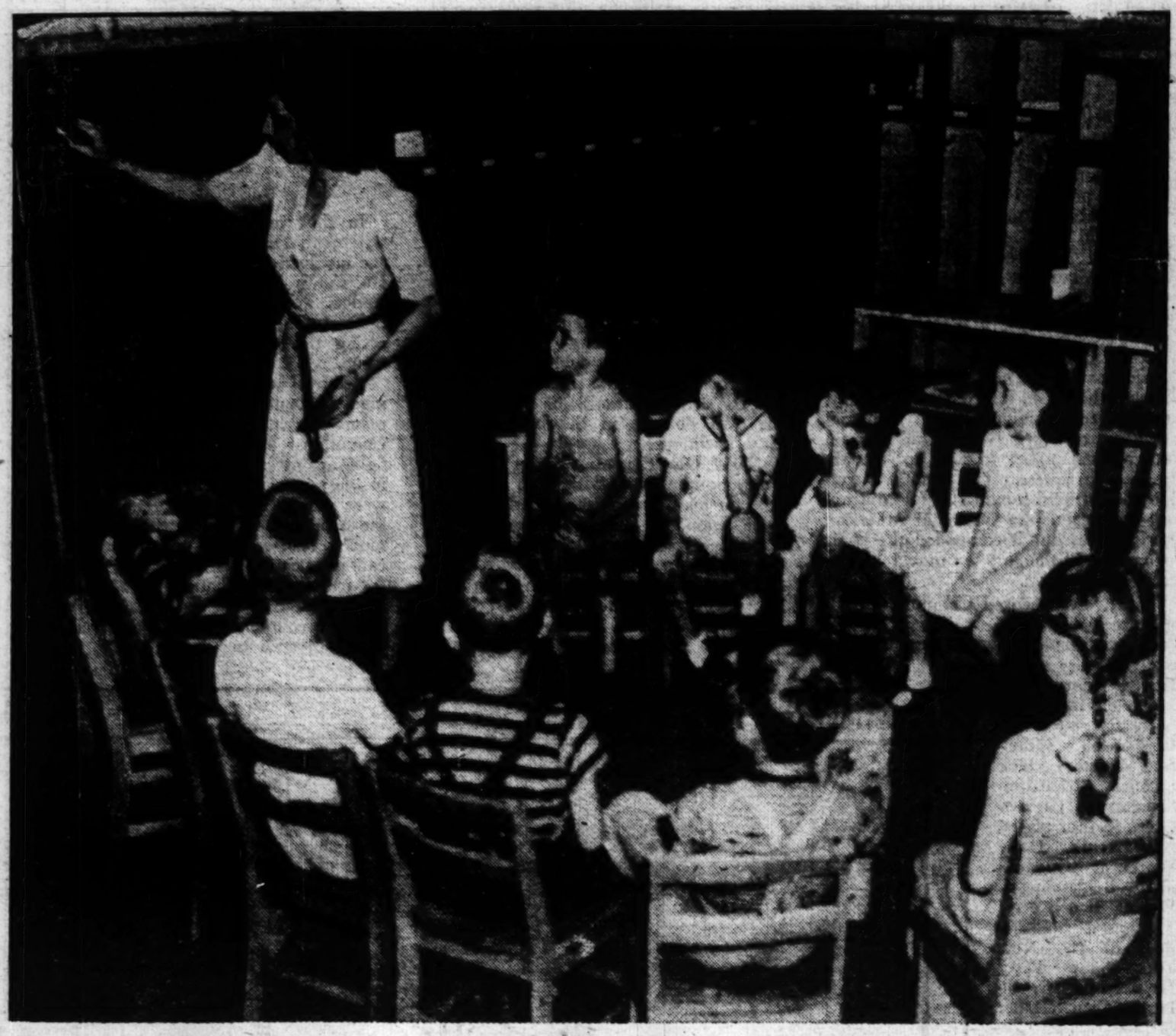
Talk to the workingmen of today, and predominantly, you will find, as this newspaper did, that the passage of a century and a half has not altered the majority's will.

Jefferson had been their voice. Their resolve to keep popular education separate from clerical domination has deep roots in our country's history.

Listen to Philip Foner, in his History of the American Working Class. He tells us that Frances Wright, "militant champion of women's rights, who advocated the abolition of slavery, the separation of church and state, and the elimination of clerical influence in education, was credited with being the ideological parent of the 'workingmen's movement.'"

The labor groupings of that time, particularly in the 1830 presidential

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)



Free public education in the United States is one of the beneficial results of the separation of church and state.

Out of the Dark Ages



By JOSEPH NORTH

When Francis Cardinal Spellman rebuked Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, he tried to resurrect in 20th Century America the medieval inquisitor—the power of the church to determine policies of the state. Thomas Jefferson thought this old relic of barbarism had been interred with the victory of our revolution, and today the man in the street thinks it should remain buried.

A Briton Looks at Foley Square

By HARRY POLLITT

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain

A leader of the British working class recalls that 24 years ago, twelve leaders of the British Communist Party were sent to prison on trumped-up charges as part of the plan to smash a miners' strike. He calls the British working class to solidarity with the American Communist Party leaders. "Their fight," he says, "is our fight."

LONDON

ON July 21, 1948, the United States Government arrested 12 leading members of the Communist Party of the United States. They were charged with belonging to an organization that "advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence." They were released on bail, and finally, after several postponements, came up for trial on March 21 of this year. The opening of the trial was preceded by a magnificent nine-week fight by the Communist leaders and their lawyers to expose the "hand-picked" jury system, devised by Judge Knox for the Southern District of New York, a system based on discrimination against unemployed, foreign born, industrial workers and their wives and certain geographical areas known to contain progressive voters. This publicly conducted and hard-fought struggle did not end the rigged jury system of American class justice, but it compelled the court to include in the jury a number of Negroes and women.



The twelve accused Communist leaders are William Z. Foster (National Party Chairman), Eugene Dennis (General Secretary of the Party), Henry Winston (Organizing Secretary), John Williamson (Industrial Secretary), Jack Stachel (Education Secretary), John Gates (Editor of the New York Daily Worker), Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Robert Thompson (Chairman of the New York State Party Organization), Gilbert Green (leader of the Illinois Chicago Organization), Carl Winter (leader of the Michigan Detroit Organization), Gus Hall (Chairman of the Ohio Cleveland Organization) and Irving Potash (leader of the powerful CIO Fur Workers Union).

These are all American citizens, well known to the American people, men who have devoted their lives to the cause of the American working class. The list includes men who fought in the International Brigade in Spain, men who won high American awards for their courage in the Second World War, men known for their struggle against lynch-law and Negro-baiting, men prominent in the trade union movement which they themselves have done so much to build.

Eugene Dennis, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA, now 44 years old, has worked as a lumberjack, teamster, electrical worker and longshoreman. Active already as a youth in the labor movement on the Pacific Coast during the great slump of the thirties he helped to organize the agricultural, maritime and unemployed workers, and led hard industrial struggles in Southern California.

Several times he has suffered imprisonment for his working class activities, and in April, 1930, when brought to trial for leading the March 6 unemployed demonstrations, he carried out his own defense in the best working class traditions.

NOW ONCE again, in the Court of Foley Square, New York City, he stands trial for his Communist comrades. Now, once again, he defends himself. It is his opening statement to the jury which we publish in the following pages.

It should be noted that William Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, is gravely ill, and on medical orders, unable to attend the court.

In thist magnificent and courageous statement, Dennis expounds the real issue involved in the Trial of the Twelve. He shows how the Communist Party leaders are accused of exercising the right of political association and of advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Readers will mark how those passages in Dennis' statement where he explains the attitude and actions of the Communist Party in elections, in the fight against the Taft-Hartley Act and in the fight against fascism and war, were excluded from his statement by the court. Dennis, like the other Communist leaders, was accused of advocating Marxism-Leninism, but when he tried to explain what Marxists stood for and to destroy the false calumnies of the prosecution, he was ordered by Judge Medina to "desist."

YOU CAN STUDY the indictment, read it and re-read it, but you will not find one specific charge. Not one scrap of concrete evidence is provided to show that any of these 12 men or that the organization of the American Communist Party have advocated or committed any specific act of force or violence against the American Government. Nor has any such concrete evidence been provided by prosecution witnesses, including paid spies and stoolpigeons, in the first days of the trial itself.

These men are guilty of one "crime" only. They are Marxists, members of the Communist Party; they have advocated Marxism-Leninism; they have fought for the interests of the American workers and the vast majority of the American people.

Marxist organizations have existed in the United States for well-nigh one hundred years. The first Marxist club was founded in New York in 1858. In 1870 there were 30 sections of the First International publishing and circulating the **Communist Manifesto** inside the USA. The United States Supreme Court, refusing to revoke the citizenship of a Communist leader, William Schneidermann, in 1934, declared that the Communists were **not** engaged in unlawful activity.

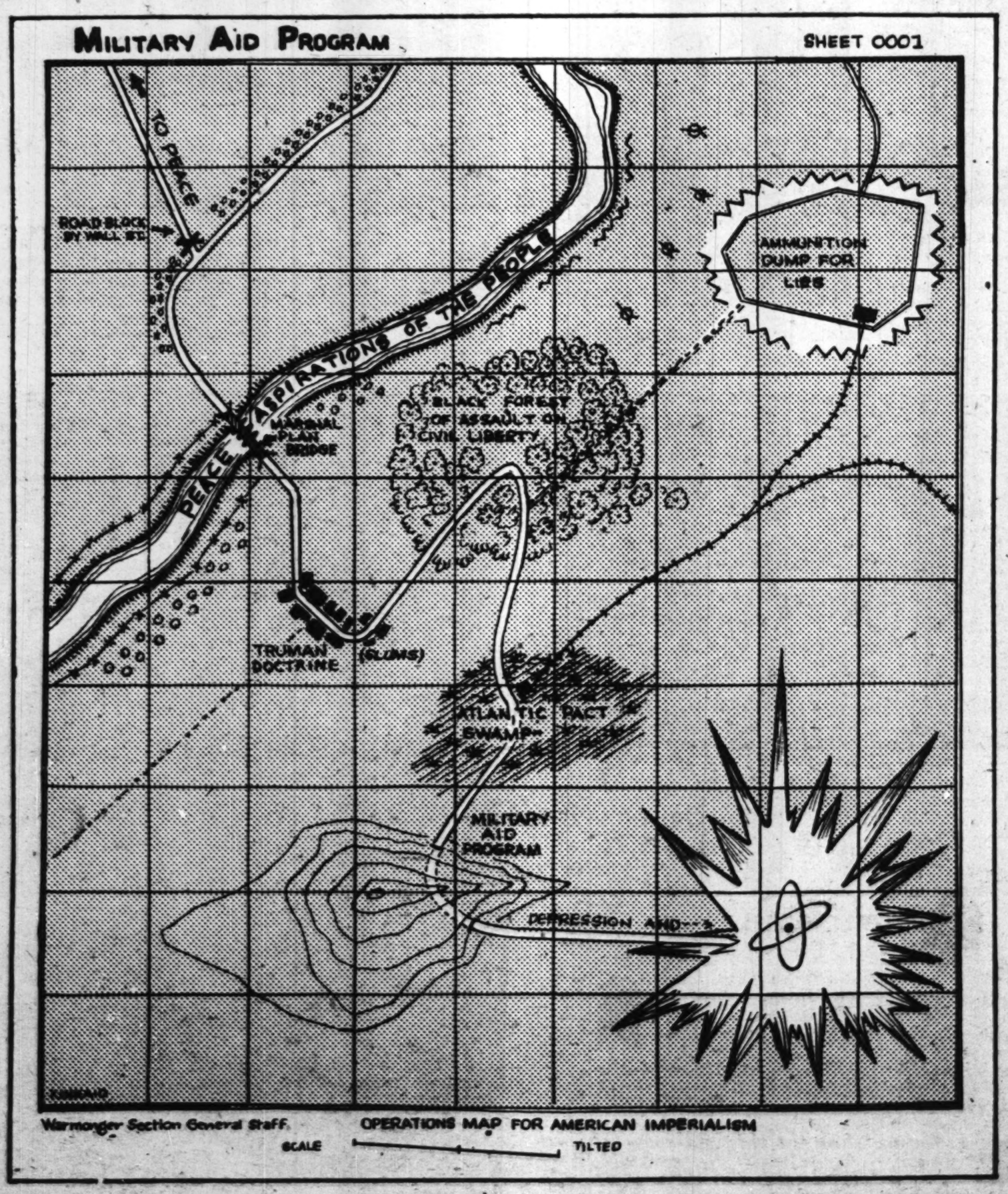
In 1948-49, however, the great United States trusts, aiming to dominate the entire world and preparing war against the Socialist Soviet Union, see that before they launch the attacks on other peoples they must first subdue and smash their own people, and in the first place the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party.

This is always so! Witchhunting and war-mongering have their own fatal logic. In the USA, as in Germany, reaction starts its attack on the vanguard, the Communist Party, proceeds thence to attack the whole working class and trade union movement, and thence to attack every liberal, progressive, peace-loving citizen. Those Liberals and Socialists who by their weakness and hesitation allowed the Communists to be attacked in Germany soon fell victims themselves. In America the Trial of the Twelve is accompanied by the anti-trade union Taft-Hartley Act (still unrepealed despite all election promises) and the purge of every progressive and New Dealer from state employment.

The Trial of the Twelve is intended to provide a pretext to outlaw the Communist Party, as a step towards extending the millionaires' attack on trade unionism and living conditions, and suppressing the peace movement in the USA.

THE TRIAL of the Twelve is to serve as an example and a pattern of what is to be prepared by reaction in other countries subordinated to the American trusts. The U. S. crisis is being exported to Western Europe via the Marshall Plan. The Taft-Hartley Act is to serve as a model for West European Governments. Purges are exported with other U. S. surplus products. On American orders, British po-

(Continued on Magafiine P. 4)



THE PLAN by staff artist Kincaid



Hero's Homecoming

A Short Story **by Allen Stevens**

THE old man was tired as he trudged through the plant gate. Eight hours in the glare and heat of the blast furnaces seemed to take just a little more out of him each day than it had 24 hours earlier. He realized it, as other, younger men, men who had done just as much work as he, caught up with him and left him behind. He looked at their shoulders as they gradually moved away ahead, passing the time as he walked by shrewdly estimating how long they'd been in the mill by the degrees to which their heads bowed, by the speed with which they drew away.

The spring sunshine was warm; those who had jackets—worn to shield them from the early morning chill enroute to the plant—carried them now, one hand reaching up to clutch the collar over a shoulder. But the old man wore his. Since the war, with its gruelling overtime—and the news about Frankie—he'd always felt cold when he left the plant, even on the hottest days in summer.

He turned a corner onto Commercial, and could no longer pick out the individuals who'd just come off shift. This was a business street, though a shabby one, and men in dirty work clothes were mixed among their women in house dresses and comfortable oxfords. School let out at the same time the old man's shift went off, and groups of kids were playing tricks, laughing and giggling as



they wandered along the street, joyously free of adult discipline. Ahead of him, a man was seized on with screams of joy by a seven-year-old, and the old man suffered pange of bitterness. How long ago was it that the same thing would happen to him as he trod this route? How long ago was it that Frankie or one of the others would rush from his playmates to greet his "Pop!"

• • •

HE STOPPED UP AT A NEWSSTAND and bought a copy of the Daily News, dallying for a few words with the vendor, a man younger than he who's been maimed in a mill accident a few years ago and now earned his bread on this corner. He always killed a few minutes here, and felt better after making an unconscious comparison. At least he had all his limbs. Besides, this was where he turned off of Commercial, leaving with relief the site of memories best undisturbed. By the time he reached the house he felt warm enough to take off his jacket. About to go in, he stopped at the thought of the dank room upstairs, never lighted by the sun, poorly lighted by the small bulb the rental agent allowed him. Better to sit here in the late afternoon sun for a while and read the paper; something good about the heat of a warm sun. It's different, somehow, from the heat of a blast furnace.

Almost as though he'd been looking for it—though he would have sworn he hadn't been—the small headline over the second column caught his eye as he spread the paper on his lap: **MORE HERO DEAD ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.** The story under it was common—editors didn't seem to bother changing the whole thing from day to day, just the name of the ship, where it had come from, and the number of coffins aboard. Yet this time, those little changes were than enough; this was the ship Frankie was on—or what was left of him.

For a moment the old man wondered if he'd done right; maybe he should have left Frankie over there, but . . . His thoughts began somersaulting.

Once again he saw Frankie standing there saying, "Pop, I've joined up."

• • •

HE BLINKED HIS EYES and now it was Dr. Czilolowski standing before him. What was he saying? ". . . I'm sorry. But the baby'll live. A good strong healthy boy." Frankie! Frank, Junior! He'd been against the idea of naming the kid after himself, if it was a boy, but now—well, she'd wanted it. Junior!

Two drops filled his eyes, blurring the sight of the doctor. He brushed them away to find Frankie rushing to him on Commercial Avenue, arms wide, a shriek of "Pop" pouring from his lips. The shock of the young body smashing against his chest made him cough. Long and hard, not a healthy cough, and when he stopped it was no longer a newspaper he held in his hand, but a telegram. ". . . **REGRETS TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SON, FRANK, JR. . . . KILLED IN ACTION.**"

• • •

THE COLOR of the sheet of paper faded. It became white, and the neat Western Union letters became instead a scrawling handwriting, wandering unevenly across the paper. "Perhaps I should have waited until we were sent back to a rear area, but I wanted to be sure you knew how it happened, and you never know who is going to get back . . . I don't mean he died willingly, like the Kamikaze, because he loved life too much to commit suicide. Frank knew what he was doing. It was a chance, a 100 to 1 gamble, and he took it to save the lives of sixteen of us.

"I know it's no consolation, but one of these days you should be getting a flock of medals that were due Frank. This wasn't the first time he took a great risk to help win the war, and the other times he was luckier. He used to say that there are no heroes in a war, and in a way I suppose he was right, but believe me when I say that all of us feel that if ever there was a hero, it was Frank."

• • •

THE HANDWRITING CHANGED; it was neat and clean now. He'd always been proud of Frankie's precise penmanship.

"You asked, at the time, why I enlisted when I could've stayed on at the plant and been "sure of being safe." I told you I'd try to explain it some time and now, because I know that this ship is carrying us toward war and killing, I think it's time.

"You see, Pop, I joined because I didn't feel right staying in the mill. Sure, I was working hard, contributing to the war effort, and everything, and it was good and necessary. But it wasn't enough for me, because the war, and what it is against, aren't something I don't understand. Most of the guys in the army are fighting because they want to protect the country they've been taught to love—and that's all. They're unsure of what or why we're fighting, it's simply that America is threatened by something that's bad. They know democracy is good and fascism's bad—but they're unsure of just what either of them really is, or why they're good or bad. I'm not. And because I'm not, this is where I belong.

"'Democracy' isn't just a word to me, Pop; I know we haven't yet really had it in America, even though we've had more than most of the world. And when we come back we're probably going to have to fight for it some more right at home—in the south, in our newspapers, on the picketlines. But today, this is where the battle is going on; today, this is where the fight for democracy, and socialism is being waged; this where the future of all the little people in the world hangs in the balance. I'm no great optimist, but I feel sure that we'll have a better and more democratic world when this war is over, because that's what the people want. And I'm happy in the knowledge that wherever people are oppressed, in any way, men believing as I do, men I'm proud to call my comrades, will volunteer, will willingly and eagerly go forward to face the beasts who profit from the misery of human beings.

"That's what I believe, Pop; that's why I'm here."

• • •

THE SUN WAS GOING DOWN; the old man knew it wasn't good for him to sit here and brood like this. "Think of other things; think of the present." That's what everybody said, and he knew they were right. Frankie had been a crazy Communist, gone off and gotten himself killed. It was over and done with—but he couldn't help thinking, wishing. "If only . . ." If only what? If only Frankie'd stayed here! Sure, he could be a Communist if he wanted to, could sit around and make big talk about "rights" and "freedom" and his crazy "socialism" all night if he want to, but at least he could've done it here, where it's safe. Instead—instead he had to go out and make himself a hero—a dead hero!

He knew he had to snap himself out of it, had to stop this thinking. He began to read the paper, conscientiously, meticulously. A headline caught his eye: **RED TRIAL CONTINUES: GUILTY VERDICT WOULD OUTLAW COMMUNISTS AS TRAITORS.**

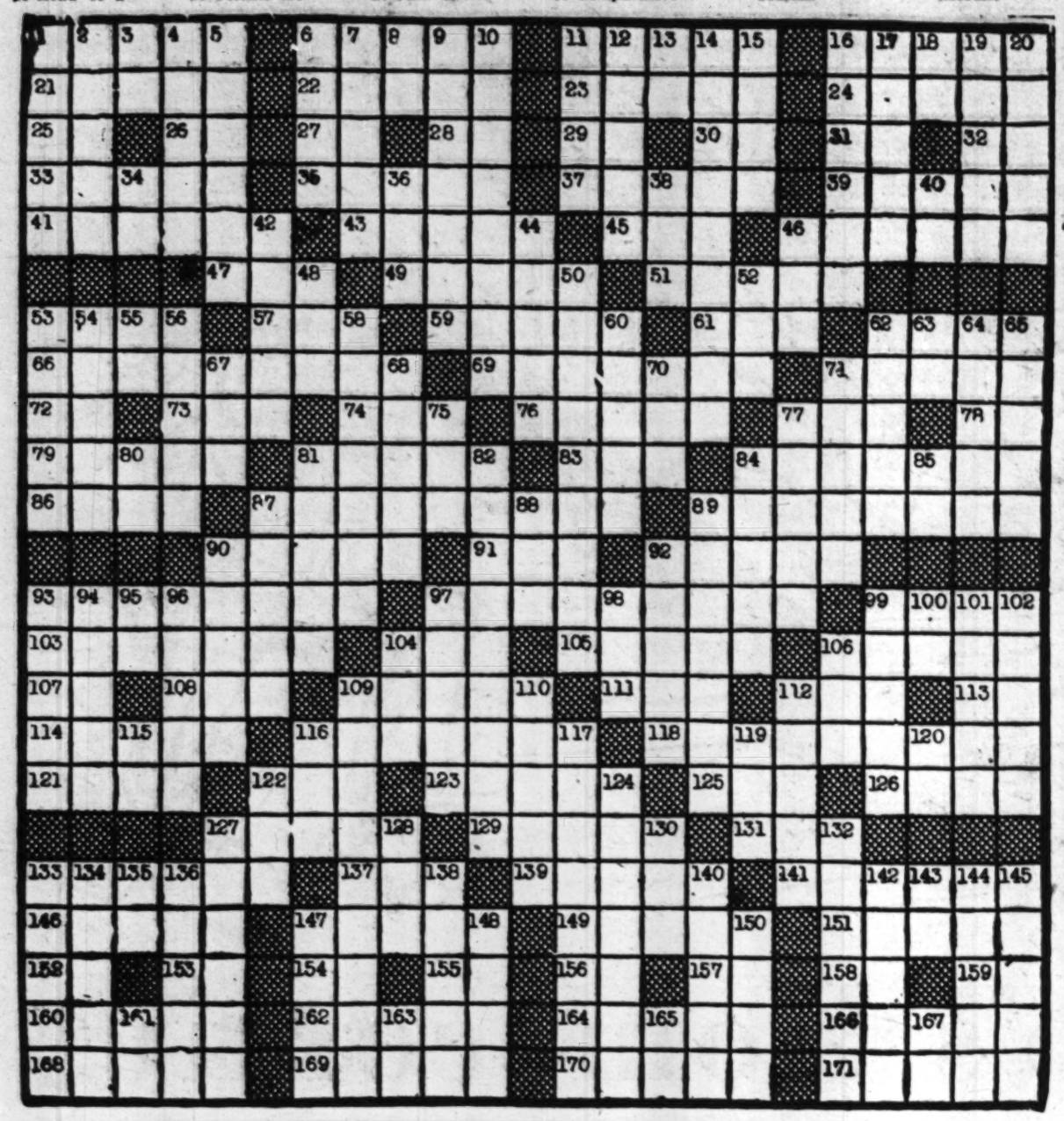
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The old man folded his paper and sat there till long after the sun was gone, thinking.



Cross Word Puzzle

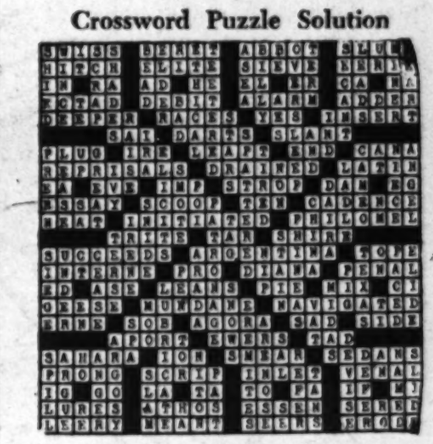
HORIONTAL
1-Central European
6-Round, flat cap
11-Head of a monastery
16-Sudden fall
21-Obstacle
22-Choice part
23-Utensil for sifting
24-Uncanny
25-Preposition
26-Sun god
27-Paid notice
28-Pronoun
29-Colloquial: elevated railway
30-Comparative suffix
31-Symbol for calcium
32-Symbol for sodium
33-Outward (anat.)
35 Left-hand side of an account



37-Notice of danger
39-Viper
41-More profound
43-Speed contests
45-Affirmative
466-To introduce
47-Capuchin monkey
49-Moves swiftly
51-Inclination
53-Old horse
57-Anger
59-Jumped
61-Conclusion
62-Ancient town Near Nazareth
66-Acts of requital
69-Exhausted
71-Classical language
72-Babylonian deity
73-First woman
74-Devilkin
76-Leather strap
77-Barrier
78-For example (abbr.)
79-To attempt
81-To hollow out
83-Softball team
84-Rhythm
86-Tidy
87-Began
89-Nightingale
90-State
91-Sailor
92-Political division of Great Britain
93-Follows
97-South American country
99-To drink to excess
103-Hospital physician
104-In favor of
105-Goddess of the moon
106-Pertaining to punishment
107-Man's nickname
108-Peer Gynt's mother
109-Depends
111-Pastry
112-To blend
113-101
114-Web-footed bird (pl.)
116-Worldly
118-Sailed
121-Sea eagle
122-Convulsive sigh
123-Assembly
128-Melancholy
126-Faction
127-On the left side
129-Pitchers
131-Small child
133-African desert
137-Electrified particle
139-To smudge
141-Enclosed automobile (pl.)
146-Time
147-Certificate
149-Bay
151-Purchasable
152-Inspector General (abbr.)
153-To depart
154-Note of scale
155-Symbol for tantalum
156-Toward
157-Note of scale
158-Whether
150-Note of scale
160-Entices
162-One of the Three Musketeers
164-Site of the Krupp works
166-Archaic withered
168-Slang: suspicious
169-Intended
170-Prophets
171-To eat away

VERTICAL
1-Jumped aside suddenly
2-To flinch
3-Pronoun
4-To discard
5-Overshadows
6-Drop of liquid
7-Senior
8-Japanese measure
9-Moral
10-Seesawed
11-On the ocean
12-Bludgeon
13-To exist
14-To slumber
15-Expression
16-Straight line cutting another
17-Guides
18-City in Chaldea
19-Underground worker
20-Frisky
34-Symbol for tellurium
36-Wicked
38-Ancient bronze
40-Prefix: down
42-To elevate
44-Heavenly bodies
46-Poetic: India
48-Man's name
50-Besprinkled
62-Conjunction
53-To trim with the beak
54-To rent
55-Above
56-Mighty
58-Evokes
60-Weary
62-Gem carved in relief
63-By
64-Female relative
65-Mesesnger from heaven
67-Climbing plant
68-Struct
70-Prefix: not
71-Long-handled spoon
75-Hawaiian dish
77-Arabic tambourine
80-Symbol for samarium
81-Tricky
82-Encouragement
84-Country of Asia
85-Sunshine State (abbr.)
87-Goddess of peace
88-Children's game
89-Man's name
90-Concise
92-Spot
93-Workman's bench
94-Beneath
95-Freestone State (abbr.)
96-To desist
97-Tilled land
98-Pinch
99-Lone Star State
100-Upon
101-Walked with measured steps
102-To omit
104-Writing implement
106-Swine
109-To oil
110-Falls in flakes
112-Greedy king
115-Half an em
116-Cow's cry
117-Hermits
119-Large tub
120-Note of scale
122-Resort
124-Sandy
127-Large ship
128-High, craggy hill
130-Salt
132-To contrive
133-Downpour
134-To debate
135-Stop!
136-Wrath
138-An emanation of radium viewed as an element
140-To allude
142-Postpone
143-Article
144-Called
145-To slip
147-To close noisily
148-Gone by
150-Makes brown
161-Note of scale
163-Exclamation of incredulity
165-Compass point
167-Artificial language

Crossword Puzzle Solution



OUT OF THE DARK AGES

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

campaign, were not tongue-tied on this issue. "They advocated that bonds and mortgages be taxed and the exemption of church property from taxation be ended, not only because it was a form of special privilege . . . but because it also represented the dangerous 'connection of church and state.'"

And, as today, this stand "provoked attack that workingmen's parties were opposed to God and religion, but workers were quick to reply that while they took no stand on matters of personal religious belief, they were following Thomas Jefferson in their views on the separation of church and state."

The majority of Americans today agree. You encounter this wherever you go, and even many workers of the Catholic faith differ with the Cardinal, agree with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Take one man's experience. It did not require an exhaustive survey to determine how New York workingmen felt about the question. Conversations with trade-unionists, with their leaders, with men on the street yield sufficient impressions to add into conclusions.

Almost 100 percent of non-Catholic workers—Negro and white—are opposed to the Cardinal's position. Many Catholics are uneasy; feel as two told me, "The Church is losing friends by this. All Catholics do not agree with the Cardinal."

Two high school graduates, Catholics, I buttonholed on the street, had this to say. They are John Cardoze of the Bronx, a power press operator and his friend Ramon Gonzales, a trimming machine worker of Manhattan.

"I think the Cardinal's wrong," Cardoze said to me. "I went through public high here in New York. I was satisfied. I liked it. And I'm a Catholic" He attends mass every Sunday and believes that the clergy should confine their interests to matters "of the spirit." "Education should be separate, and religion should be separate," he said.

His friend agreed. However, they replied to my question, they did not believe the Church should "tell us what to read, and what to join." This referred to the Pope's recent edict excommunicating Catholics who may read this newspaper or any that could be regarded similarly.

One came here from Puerto Rico, as a child; the other was born and educated in this city. I discovered that they reflect the views of many Puerto Ricans, most of them Catholics.

Similarly, from John Stinson of 211 E. 81 St. **"My father sent us to public schools, though he was a Catholic. He had considered the question and decided on the public school. 'Because that's the way people of different religions, of different views learn tolerance' he had said. I agree with him."**

This man made a telling point. **"Most Catholics in America,"** he said, **send their children to public schools. And its not because there are not parochial schools that are available. Many of them do so because they f e e l as my father did. They do not agree with the Cardinal. They feel, essentially, that the church and education should be separate. That the church and state should be separate."**

I do not cite these three viewpoints as necessarily reflecting what the majority of Catholics in labor feel. I do not know what they feel. But this much is clear, I submit, that many more feel as these do, and that it would be a mistake to believe that the Cardinal speaks for all Catholic parishioners. Doubtless that's the impression he would like to convey; but it's not necessarily so.

Many, I learned from authoritative union circles, recall the Cardinal's disgraceful behavior in the Grave Diggers' strike, and his cold-hearted demeanor toward the wives of the strikers who sought an audience with him. They felt his reflections upon Mrs. Roosevelt's "motherhood" came with poor grace from a man who turned a deaf ear on the entreaties of the strikers' wives. Most of them were Catholic mothers worried over the wherewithal to buy food for their children.

Space does not permit representation of the views of all non-Catholic workers interviewed by this newspaper. But, in large measure, Ann Doliner, office manager of the New York district, United Public Workers, summed them up.

She expressed her full agreement with Mrs. Roosevelt's views on this issue. "It's about time somebody spoke plain talk to the Cardinal," Miss Doliner said. "My feeling is that everybody is entitled to his own religion. But no religion should try to determine what public education should do." She said that public funds should go to no parochial schools, whether they be Catholic, Jewish or Protestant.

"If the religionists want schools, they should sustain them. Not ask the general public. The general public takes care of public education by taxation. And that's enough. Public schools need more attention, as it is, considering the teacher shortage and the condition of school buildings."

And how do teachers feel about this controversy? You can figure it out for yourself particularly after reading the statement by the Teachers Union, CIO, arrived at during a special mid-summer membership meeting a few days back.

They unanimously approved a motion to commend Mrs. Roosevelt. And they brought into light a fact that is probably news to many millions. The teachers charged that "secret and behind-the-scenes pressure of the Catholic hierarchy has blocked federal aid to education for two decades." Now, "for the first time, the controversy is in the open."

Yes, it is an old controversy, centuries old. Sometimes it is waged in the open, more often behind the scenes. And always, there have been spokesmen for the people who worried about this secret war, and who let the public know their worries.

Mark Twain was such a man.

He wrote, in the Connecticut Yankee and other books, that every man was entitled to his own beliefs, his right to worship as his conscience dictated.

But he feared the hierarchs of the Roman Catholic Church; they might, he said, "be on my back in a minute."

"I was afraid," his Yankee in King Arthur's Court declares, "of a united Church; it makes a mighty power, the mightiest conceivable, and then when it by and by gets into selfish hands, as it is always bound to do, it means death to human liberty and paralysis to human thought."

No wonder they are discussing the Cardinal and Mrs. Roosevelt in a million homes and factories.

It took centuries of enormous human suffering to travel from the Middle Ages to 1949.

What reasonable modern wants to go back?

A Briton Looks at Foley Square

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

lice arrest a German anti-fascist political refugee, Gerhart Eisler, on a Polish ship in British waters. The traditional British right of asylum gives way to the "American way of life."

In Britain the anti-Communist campaign that is now in full swing is part of the campaign for the reduction of living standards of the whole working class. Each witchhunting attack on the Communist Party helps only the trusts and the Tories. Cripps' 1949 War Budget and the Tory gains in the local elections have given prof enough.

Twenty-four years ago, 12 leaders of the British Communist Party were sent to prison on trumped-up charges. It is now openly admitted that this was part of the Tory-capitalist preperations to smash the miners in 1926.

Today the urgent task of solidarity with the American Communist leaders stands before the **whole** British working class. Their fight is **our** fight. It is a fight for living standards and peace against monopoly profits and war.

And let us remember this—men can be gaoled, but not ideas. You cannot lock up Marxism-Leninism. Those who have sought to stem the working class movement with oppression have always brought themselves to disaster. In the words of Abraham Lincoln:

"All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America yet he hates labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America yet fears labor, he is a fool. There is no America without labor."



Native bearers carrying rice into a native town in the interior of Malaya.

The Singapore Hinterland Aflame

By ANTHONY PIESTRA

MALAYA.

Fiercest jungle fighting in the world today rages in the Malay Peninsula, where a freedom-loving people battle and die for liberty. A commentary on the British Labor Government and where British and American taxpayers' money (via the Marshall Plan) is going.

PERHAPS the least known of all people's struggles today is the fighting in Malaya. There, shrouded by British censorship, the bitterest jungle fighting in the world is taking place. There British imperialism, this time dressed in the fading pink colors of the Labor Party, is carrying on a ruthless campaign against the workers and peasants. If any proof is needed as to what lengths the Labor Party will go to preserve the British Empire it can be found behind the rubber curtain of Malaya.

Malaya is Britain's wealthiest colony. More money is reaped from Malayan resources and labor by British investors than from all the United Kingdom's exports. In the words of Lord Mancrolt, it is "the biggest dollar-earning agency of the British Empire."

The 1947 census of Malaya lists the population of the Malayan Federation as 4,878,000. The Malays are the largest group, numbering 2,403,000. The Chinese are second with 1,883,000. The Indian population, mostly Tamil, is 534,000.

Discrimination against the Chinese is one of the prime causes of unrest. The British have for years played the Chinese against the Malayans while using the Indians as the "balance of power."

Growth of Workers' Movement

The first organizations for workers in Malaya dates back to 1920 and were organized by the Kuomintang. These "societies" were suppressed in 1925, but were made legal again five years later. In 1934 the Communist Party of Malaya, organized in the early '20's, made its open appearance. Three years later it supported and gave some guidance to a number of strikes which were met with British fury but which won some gains for the workers.

During the early stages of the Japanese occupation of China the Communist Party was energetic in helping to organize and sustain the National Salvation Movement. This movement, a broad united front of the entire Chinese community of Malaya, collected funds for China and boycotted Japanese goods.

During the years preceding the attack upon Southeast Asia by the Japanese the progressive trade unions were smashed and their leaders jailed. Also in the jails were scores of Communists whose great crime was that they had urged preparation for a People's War.

On December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, Japanese amphibious forces landed in Kelantan and marched down the east and west coasts. Malayans who called for a scorched-earth policy were charged with being Communists and thrown in jail. The Japanese captured intact practically every plantation, mine, factory, harbor, quarry and warehouse.

On January 31, 1942, the Japanese were in possession of the peninsula and were grouping their forces for an attack on Singapore. After a two week siege they captured Singapore. They did two things immediately. They renamed Singapore Shonan, "Light of the South," and they began a hunt for all Communists, progressive trade unionists, and active anti-Japanese elements.

While the British were in Japanese prison camps the Communists fled to the jungles and there organized the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, now renamed Malayan People's Anti-British Army.

"It was the Chinese of Malaya who were mainly responsible for any organized resistance," admits the Undersecretary for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Rees-Williams.

Although a Kuomintang guerilla force, the Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Army, also functioned during the early phases of the occupation, it was the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, led by Communists, which was largest, most vigorous and best known.

When the war ended they were in control of many towns and areas. When the British military took over in August, 1945, the MPAJA willingly relinquished command.

'Reward' With Hunger Repression

The termination of the war meant two entirely different things for the MPAJA and the British. The British attitude was: Well, gentlemen, the incident is over, let's get back to business as usual. The people who had fought the Japanese had another idea. They wanted more than the poverty, hunger, discrimination and repressive measures they had suffered from pre-war days. When they made their position known to the British they were told, in effect: You fought for the right to be governed by the British; isn't that reward enough?

Thus began the first deep post-war rift: the question of the status quo.

Next, post-war rehabilitation rubbed the Malayans the wrong way. Priorities went to the British. Then followed the Malayan bourgeoisie. Down the waiting list were the people who had fought the Japanese.

Hunger followed peace. After liberation, rice, the staple commodity of Malaya, was rationed at 3.3 ounces per day, at soaring prices. "Many thousands of manual workers in the early days," after the Japanese had been driven out, said a spokesman for the British government, "were kept on their feet only by buying food at exorbitant prices on the black market."

Later the rice ration was raised to 7.6 ounces in the Federation and 8.2 ounces in Singapore. The British did not suffer from the ration; they are not rice eaters.

High prices, mass unemployment and the return to the feudal status quo forced the workers to build their trade unions. In the last few months of 1945 workers in numerous industries struck for higher wages.

In reply to the demand of the workers the government imprisoned leaders of the General Laborers' Union. A general strike to protest this action was called by the GLU in Singapore and Jahore. Thousands of workers answered the call and the strike lasted until the end of the month. Despite terrorism and numerous attempts to divide the workers, unionists held their ranks intact.

Strike Wave And Reprisals

More strikes followed. The strikes were not political: they were for the one economic purpose of getting higher wages to meet the cost of living which by then was taking wing.

British statistics show that in 1947 there were 300 strikes, involving 69,217 workers. On the rubber estates, where conditions had deteriorated to a point far below the pre-war standard of liv-

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

How U.S. Women Are Degraded

What happened to Rose Lee Ingram could happen only in a society where womanhood is degraded and motherhood debased. And to redress the wrong done the Ingrams would be a powerful blow at the entire system of the oppresssion of women. That's why progressive Americans will be writing the Secretary General of the United Nations during Free the Ingrams Week, Sept. 18-25, urging the Ingram Case be brought before the UN Assembly.

By MAUDE WHITE KATZ

IMAGINE a mother compelled to defend her honor. Imagine her two sons, ages 13 and 15, coming to her rescue. In Africa, China, India, South America and the islands of the sea, in Asia and Europe, East and West, this mother would be a heroine. Her two sons would be heroes. The man who tried to take her honor would be the villain and properly punished.

But in America, the citadel of democracy, it is different. In Schley County, State of Georgia, this mother and her two sons were put in jail Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, a mother of fourteen children, was sentenced to die in the electric chair for defending her honor. Her two teenage sons were sentenced to die in the same way for protecting their mother. Where is the moral conscience of America? Such justice could be rendered only in a society where womanhood is degraded, motherhood is debased and humanity is depraved.

Mrs. Ingram is a widow and a sharecropper. Her husband, Jackson Ingram, died in August, 1947, at the age of 64. She tried to manage the Georgia farm as best she could to eke out an existence for her eleven children who were at home. It is in these facts—a Negro, a woman, a mother, and a sharecropper—that we see the whole oppression of the Negro people in the South. Not only that, but we see in full view the whole plantation system, a relic of chattel slavery itself with all its evils dominating every aspect of their lives.

Her Crime—Defiance Of a Relic of Chattel Slavery

"The plantation is the generator, continually reproducing Negro inequality in all walks of life," writes Harry Heywood in **Negro Liberation.** And it is this shadow of the plantation that hovers over the heads of the Negro in the North as well as in the South. It is the atmosphere of the plantation that is spreading all over this country in the flareups of violence against the Negro people.

But the plantation system is not only the oppressor of the Negro people. "Of all the nation's people," continued Heywood, "the Southerner is the poorest fed, the poorest housed, the poorest clothed, and has the lowest income." In the field of education, "white illiteracy in thirteen southern states is twice that of the rest of the country." Thus we see the plantation system is responsible for the Negroes' oppression and the degradation of the whites.

As the author of **Negro Liberation** observed, "The stultifying influence of plantation economy in the Black Belt on economic and political conditions in the entire South explains also the degrading plight of Southern women, subject to an even more intensive exploitation than that suffeerd by the men. As late as 1938, only one of the Southern states had established an eight-hour day for women in any industry."

It was this plantation system of the south that Mrs. Ingram defied in November, 1947. It was its most degrading and demoralizing aspect, handed down from the institution of slavery. Not only was she held in economic bondage as a sharecropper, but the demoralizing influence of this outmoded economic relic made her a victim of the lustful desires of this white farmer.

Mrs. Ingram defied the system which is the breeder of white supremacy and male superiority. In so doing she has performed a pioneer job of historic importance for all American womanhood. It is in recognition of her service in womanhood that a Negro mother in a church where I spoke cried out in anguish: "Must Mrs. Ingram bear the cross alone? No, we will shoulder it with her—so she can go free."

How Women Were Degraded

The Ingram case symbolizes the oppression of the Negro woman dating back nearly 300 years to the days of slavery. Then the Negro woman was forced to give—both her labor power and her body to help perpetuate the institution of slavery. She was forced to mother tens of thousands of babies in the slavebreeding states of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the Carolinas. These were the babies who in a few years were sold as slaves to work on the cotton plantations in the deep South. Their mothers were the tens of thousands of Negro women raped by white slavemasters and white overseers.

This degradation of Negro womanhood and motherhood meant the degradation of white womanhood as well. Behind the cloak of chivalry and the protection of white womanhood lurked male superiority and white supremacy. While the slavemaster boasted of their respect for white womanhood and the inferiority of the Negro race, they were the fathers of tens of thousands of children by Negro mothers.

The white woman saw his hypocrisy in the Negro children on the slave plantations who were the images of her own children—because they were blood relatives, her own husband's children. This was the double standard of morals that dominated the plantation during slavery and still hovers like a shadow over the Negro woman and casts its reflection on the white woman.

There were white women during slavery who rebelled against these conditions. They saw in the degradation of the Negro woman and mother their own degradation. Thus they joined the abolitionist movement to exterminate slavery with all its evils. These were the white women who become co-workers of women who became co-workers of Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and Elijah Lovejoy in the abolitionist movement.

Lot of Majority Of Negro People

Slavery as an institution was abolished. This is half of the story according to John A. Logan, an authoritative writer on this question, "the old forms of slavery, to be sure, were dead beyond reanimation perhaps; but, in their place, were other forms of slavery which attracted less attention and reprobation from the world at large, and yet were quite as effectual for all Southern purposes. The system of peonage and contracted convict-labor, growing out of the codes of Black Laws, were all-sufficient to keep the bulk of the Negro race in practical subjection and bondage.

These are the conditions under which Mrs. Ingram toiled with her children. Hers is the lot of the majority of the Negro people living in the South today. That is why the crusade to free the Ingram family is a burning issue in the struggles of the Negro people for freedom and equality. It becomes at the same time an important issue for all progressive America.

The National Committee to Free the Ingram Family established March 21, 1949 is engaged in a crusade to set the Ingram Family free. Local committees and sponsors in 21 cities have collected 50,000 signatures—30,000 of which were presented to the White House on June 1, 1949. The signature campaign still goes on. The important job now is to speed up the campaign to arouse public opinion and protest. This can be done by participating in the activities of the committee around the Ingram Brief to be presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations the third week in September.



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM with her sons photographed in a Georgia prison as they have a brief moment together.

What You Can Do

National Ingram Week will be observed beginning Sept. 18 and continuing through Sept. 25. It will be a historic week—because the Ingram case will be presented before the United Nations in the form of a brief prepared by the noted historian and scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

The General Assembly opens Sept. 20. There are 59 member nations in the General Assembly. Delegations will visit the offices of these nations beginning Monday, Aug. 15, and will continue through Friday, Aug. 26, a two-week period.

These delegations will present the Ingram Brief to each nation to be read and translated into the respective language. They will request the nation to bring the Ingram Brief to the floor of the General Assembly and to use its influence to see that it is referred to the Human Rights Commission for such action as will speedily effect the unconditional freedom of the Ingram Family.

All persons going on these delegations to the 59 nations will meet 9:30 a.m. daily beginning Monday, Aug. 15, in the office of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family—Room 108 in Hotel Theresa, 125 St .and Seventh Ave., New York City.

Churches, religious bodies, trade unions, social and fraternal organizations and individuals are urged to send resolutions to Mr. Trygve Lie, to the president of the General Assembly and to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the Human Rights Commission urging them to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram Brief before the General Assembly.

Where Hungary's Young Athletes Train Today

BUDAPEST

One year ago Eszterhazy Park at Tata was opened to Hungarian sportsmen to train for the world Olympic Games. The result? Hungary, a country with only nine million population, placed third in the world Olympics at London in 1948.

Last year, Hungarian sportsmen and sportswomen put up at the former castle of Count Eszterhazy. This year, on the eve of the Tenth World University Summer Games, they are finding accommodations in the famous Palace Hotel of Lillafured.

Hungary is actually doing everything possible to care for the sportsmen and sportswomen preparing for the Tenth World University Summer Games, held Aug. 15-21, during the great demonstration of the world youth and students fighting for peace—the World Festival of Youth and Students, organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.



The Palace Hotel at Lillafured.



Fencing teams practice in the hotel park.

Hungary's Workers Launch a Ship

By ANN SILVER

And our corresspondent drinks champagne, attends a banquet, and gets to learn how the shipbuilders live in the new people's democracy.

BUDAPEST

ACCOMPANYING Robert Stewart, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of England, and his wife on a tour of inspection through the Ganz shipyards of Budapest, one of us asked what might well be considered a frivolous question: How is a ship launched in this People's Democracy?

"Why," (answered the Communist Party secretary, who was taking us around) "in the usual fashion, we break a bottle of champagne, and the ship is launched. Then we take the workers to a banquet."

There is much, however, that is unusual, as was demonstrated by Mrs. Stewart's broad grin and quick reply. **"When my husband worked in the shipyards back home, I dreaded the day when the ship was launched. He would be sent home and there would be another long period of unemployment. Here, the only time off for the workers, is to be feted at a banquet."**

But this remark by no means sums up all the differences in working conditions between the Hungarian shipbuilders and those of England and America. In social service benefits these workers receive 33 percent over and above their weekly earnings, which vary with skill. On the premises of the plant there is a completely equipped hospital where the workers get everything from an aspirin, to a new set of teeth. The doctor knows the physical condition of each worker and checks constantly on those who need it, from the special diet required for noonday meals to the home care which may be indicated.

On weekdays after work, and on weekends, the workers can visit the recreation centers which both the plant and union conduct. For fishing fans, cabins are provided for those who care to spend the night and 250 boats are available for the use of the workers and their families free of charge.

The Right To Leisure

They get 24 working days vacation, with pay, which they can spend at the union or plant rest homes. For this they pay the equivalent of approximately one hour's pay for each day's stay. They pay no more than this for their wives. Their children are sent elsewhere free of charge.

The young workers of the plant, in addition to getting their vacation pay, pay nothing for their vacation. At these rest homes they have all the usual facilities, such as swimming, boating, sport and cultural activities, plus five meals a day, special diets for those who require it and doctor's attention is needed.

Our visit took place around midday. Hot lunches were being served—soup, meat, vegetables, desert—big generous portions. No dry sandwiches for these workers, no scurrying around to find a cheap quick place in which to eat. The plant provides food adequate for hard workers, for the plant belongs to the workers.

And there can be no denying, even by the most casual and skeptical observer, of the pride and confidence this fact gives to the shipbuilders of Ganz. Everywhere there are bold slogans proclaiming their determination to excel. Already a prize winning enterprise, they are out to beat their own record. Aptly put by the Party Secretary: **"When Rakosi, prime minister of Hungary and Workers Party leader, makes a speech we consider that a personal directive, and we immediately set our plans accordingly."** Shock brigadiers by the tens are listed by a gaily decorated competition board, and everywhere the workers greet you with **"Szabadsag"—Freedom!**

That which is new and provides the inspiration, enthusiasm and firm conviction that theirs is the right way, is felt in the answers one gets to every question asked. Who is the plant director? Why, a worker who has worked here for 16 years! And well they can be proud of him, for we talked with him in his office, over a glass of wine.

A short, youngish looking, mild-mannered man, he was very much interested in the American worker, as everyone here is. What is the American worker like, what does he know of Hungary, of world problems? Observing our hesitation, he proceeded to tell us how their workers, while getting their technical training, are simultaneously given an academic education. They want their workers to know much more than merely how to use their tools, they want them to know all about Hungary, to know something about the world. They want their workers to understand the problems of the American workers and would like the American workers to know the truth about what they are doing here in Hungary.

Ship production is not their only pride, equally proud are they of the personnel they provide for other industries, for sate leadership. Ticking of his fingers in such rapid succession that we could hardly keep up with him, the Party secretary enumerated worker after worker who became regional and national leaders—so many congressmen, governors, foreign diplomats, all of whom were taken right from the plant to those positions of responsibility and trust. People, he said, are their greatest asset and anyone who shows any potentiality is given every opportunity for development and promotion.



Hungarian children in peasant dress for the special occasion of a village fair.

Children Socialism's Future

Most enchanting of all to me was the nursery attached to the plant. There children up to the age of 12 are taken care of, while their mothers work. The school children are brought in the morning for breakfast, then taken by bus to school. They are brought back for lunch, and then back again after school. Specially trained teachers help them with their home work. Then play, supper and home with their parents.

The working mother is completely relieved of all worry, the children are safe and well taken care of all day long. Their evenings together can be completely relaxed and entertaining, and a true comradeship can be built in this fashion between parent and child, with none of the harassment and strain which so often develops between working mother and uncared-for children in our own America.

It is extremely difficult to convey in cold words the spirit of the Ganz shipyards. Calm and hard work and the dignity that only the building of a new social order, a socialist society, can bring to the worker. He labors to make a better world for himself and in so doing, a better life for all. This he grasps more fully with each passing day, and it is this which enables him to overcome all difficulties.

Movies:

Polish-Americans Offensively Caricatured in 'Anna Lucasta'

By JOSE YGLESIAS

IT IS quite common for Hollywood to take a play or a novel and emasculate it for the screen. It is not often, however, that the writer of the original is around to help the process along. That is the case with Anna Lucasta, whose author, Philip Yordan, has written the script of the movie and produced it for Columbia. Yordan can now add the movie of this play to his script for House Of Strangers, which was an offensive story of Italian-Americans.

There was not too much in the original Anna Lucasta worth weeping about. But what made it a bright spot on Broadway during the war was the exuberant ensemble acting of its Negro cast. They took some excellently written family scenes and filled the stage with life. Otherwise the play was sentimental and mechanically contrived, with a conventional happy ending and the traditional romanticized view of prostitution.

The Johnston Office, of course, makes it impossible for a movie to act as if there's such a social phenomena as prostitution. But there are ways open to an inventive producer to overcome such censorship. Anna's morals can be interpreted in the movie as loose, but nothing is left of the play's other prostitute whose problems were a vehicle for the play's social commentary.

• • •

BEREFT OF THE documentation of waterfront life, Anna Lucasta had its lively picture of the heroine's family to carry it. But Yordan has changed the



PAULETTE GODDARD

tone of this. They have become a set of stereotypes. Their direct approach to life has become coarseness, their ignorance meanness, their warped values inherent characteristics. Not only does this lose the play its richness, it invites the generalization that workers, in this case recent immigrants, are contemptible and uncouth.

We do not ask that workers be prettified in the movies or in any other art medium. The facts of working class life are necessary to any picture of their lives. The documentation is the very vehicle for our understanding them as people.

• • •

YET YORDAN'S handling of his material is offensive. There are many ways for a writer to achieve this sort of distorted portraiture. One is done by omission—omission of the economic and social relations that cause poverty and prostitution. There are the omissions of people's aspirations, so that it is never seen that even the meannest of actions can be a way of satisfying a human need. Thus, the impression that Anna Lucasta gives is that its characters live in a world they have made out of their inherent traits.

Another example from the movie is the transformation of a trait into caricature. In the play Anna's family hopes that if she marries the son of a friend of the father they may be able to get their hands on his $4,000. Its only significance in the play was an empty illusion that characterized the desperateness of their situation. In the movie this becomes the whole plot, the only reason for the family's appearance on the scene.

Such a portrait of a family has its revenge on the film. It appears narrow and unrewarding. No one knows such inhuman people. Their paces cannot hold our attention, for estranged from reality they cannot give the life we know the depth and strength for which one goes to art. Writers like Yordan can only use new material like Polish-American working class life opportuniistically. They are slumming through life.

Such an approach, it is necessary to say, is disastrous to film are. But, more important, it results in a film that will have, considered with so many other movies, a bad influence among people. With such a picture of one working class national group can the trust of workers in each other be demoralized. Far-fetched and righteous as this may seem, a film, as widely distributed as Hollywood movies are, can be as divisive and weakening as a strikebreaking company police force.

Around the Dial:

On the Radio Publicity Blurbs

By BOB LAUTER

MANY TIMES I have wondered, as I read the radio publicity releases, what the networks would think if radio columnists took these blurbs just as they came in, and published them. They are wonderful examples of unconscious self-satire.

Today I am doing just that. I am publishing a few publicity releases—exactly as sent me—leaving out nothing but the date and time of these past programs:

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"LORA LAWTON. Lora Lawton is unaware that her new friend, Jock Bartell, secretly is working for Octavia Holt in an attempt to discredit Lora, during the 'Lora Lawton' sequence for the week beginning Monday. . . ."

• • •

"PHILIP MARLOW struggles through jungle of intrigue. Detective Philip Marlow fights his way through a jungle of intrigue on CBS' **Adventures of Philip Marlow . . . in The August Lion.** Gerald Mohr plays Marlow. Norman Macdonnell produces."

• • •

"BET HE WON'T FALL ASLEEP ON THE TRAIN AGAIN SOON. Same Moore, who both directs and co-writes NBC's **Hogan's Daughter,** is a West Coaster accustomed to getting around by automobile. Living in Darien, Conn., for the summer, he is trying to learn the routines of the commuter.

"The other day he was to be met at the station by his family and several house guests; so he made a special effort, caught the right train and settled down for a brief nap. When he came to, the train had passed Darien. He was two hours late in getting home."

• • •

"FRONT PAGE FARRELL. The 'Girl Whose Dreams Come True', Ramona Petry, once more comes to the aid of newshawk David Farrell when her mystic foresight aids him in solving the mystery of the **High Explosive,** in the sequence of NBC's adventure serial, **Front Page Farrell. . . .**"

• • •

"JUST PLAIN BILL. Bill unveils his guess as to who murdered Evelyn Groves when he charges the trusted chauffeur of Evelyn's mother with the crime in the sequence of NBC's daily dramatic story, **Just Plain Bill.**"

• • •

"'HOGAN DAUGHTER', concerned about father's bad leg, decides to take action. Phyllis takes action about that chronic bad leg of her father's in the NBC **Hogan's Daughter. . . .**

"Phyllis, less skeptical than her mother about a leg that permits Hogan to bowl but not to do errands, arranges for X-rays and a full examination. But Hogan's reaction to all this tender concern is a surprise to everyone. . . ."

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I COULD GO on for pages like this, but it's my job to read this stuff—not yours.

Hollywood:

How the Big Money Ruins Rival Film Industries

By DAVID PLATT

THE BIG Money which has a stranglehold on movie production in this country pursues the same monopolistic practices abroad. These practices have pretty well ruined the film industries of France, Italy and Britain.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Producers Association and one of the most ardent press agents for the century of American Big Business, together with ex-Secretary James Byrnes engineered the infamous Byrnes-Blum pact which dealt the French film industry a deadly blow.

Johnston, who was once described by Soviet Art, a Moscow weekly as "an imperialist agent with the face of a model and the smile of a toothpaste advertisement" also used diplomatic pressure to get special cut-throat privileges in other Marshall Plan countries.

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IN ENGLAND a year after V-Day 80 percent of the films playing in Britain's 6,000 cinemas were Hollywood films. Since then a furious war has developed between British and American monopolists for control of this highly profitable ket. The British succeeded reducing the percentage of U. S. films to around 45 percent. The Americans retaliated by grabbing a big slice of the movie market in the British dominions. So it goes back and forth with the British, tied as they are to the American dollar, steadily being edged out everywhere.

All this financial uncertainty has caused a general deterioration in the quality of the British product. Said the London Daily Worker a few months ago: "The Rank organization which is streamlining its production methods" and advancing its own private interests at the expense of the workers and artists of Britain is "playing it safe intellectually, following set formulas supposed to appeal to popular taste, relying on the faces and figures of favorite stars to put over second rate shows. With this has come a gradual degradation of the minds of Britain's young people . . . the gradual acceptance of the idea of American domination" and all that that entails.

The independent producers who could change all this are hamstrung by the Labor Government policy of lending funds "only to those who have a reasonable expectation of being able to arrange production or distribution of films on a commercially successful basis." But the independents have no guarantee that their films will be given a fair trial either by the distributors or the exhibitors, most of whom are agents of Rank. The Government film bank which was set up to aid the independents is lending funds to the wrong independents. Alexander Korda, for example received $5,000,000. Here, says the London Daily Worker, "we see monopoly capitalism nakedly and unashamedly at work."

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AMERICAN intervention in Italy has all but ruined the Italian film industry which enjoyed a brief renaissance after the war



with such films as **Open City** and **Shoe Shine.**

The extent of the wreckage can beceasured by the fact that the foremost name connected with postwar Italian film art, Roberto Rossellini, director of **Open City,** recently announced that he was through making social films and would henceforth devote himself to mysticism. One of Rotsellini's later films is titled **The Miracle.**

Many of the artists who participated in the Italian film revival have been corrupted by the influx of American gold and glamor and have changed their entire approach to film content said screen writer Paul Jarrico in a recent issue of **New Republic.** Some of them told Jarrico frankly that what they want now is to make Hollywood films at Italian prices.

In Italy last year 84 per cent of the box office revenue went to Hollywood—8 per cent to other countries—and 8 per cent to the Italian film industry. Fifty thousand Italian film workers were threatened with unemployment as a direct result of the wholesale dumping of Hollywood films under the Marshall Plan. Seeing an opportunity to tighten the noose on a rival industry, the American magnates proceeded to make Hollywood films in Italy, drawing on the vast reserve of cheap labor and on blocked lire funds.

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THIS HAS aggravated the unemployment problem in Hollywood which has been developing steadily as a result of the slashing economies instituted to offset the losses sustained through curtailment of the foreign market. At the beginning of 1949, only 370 actors in all Hollywood had long-term contracts, according to the **New Republic;** yet the Screen Actors Guild alone has 8,000 members. "Out of a total of 1,800 screen writers who worked on scripts in recent years, only 250 are employed today and of these only about 50 are under long-term contract. The list of directors reads like a Hollywood whose who. Fully one-third of all unemployment insurance applications in the Los Angeles area are studio workers."

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ALL TOLD the number of craft union workers employed in Hollywood fell from 22,000 in 1946 to 14,300 in June, 1949. (California Department of Industrial Relations.) And though a nationwide survey of key theatres made recently by the N. Y. Times showed that attendance dropped 15-20 percent ovr the same period last year, the superprofits of the movie companies have not decreased. Figures rereleased by the Department of merce in July, 1949, show that movie industry earnings for 1949 are holding their own with the alltime peaks of 1948.

The brightest showing was made by MGM, whose profits for the first 40 weeks of the fiscal year ended June 9 totalled $5,160,773. "MGM continued to advance over last year, when its comaprative net for the same period came to $4,729,063."

YET, METRO (LOEW'S) refuses to give any pay increases to its home office employes whose salaries are as low as $23 a week. This company, which piles up super-profits year after year and pays its executives salaries of $5,000 weekly, refuses to give its employes job security and protection against unjustified and unreasonable firings; refuses to settle its differences with its employes through impartial arbitration; refuses to guarantee, by contract, that there will be no discrimination in employment, because of race, creed or religion. All this suggests that the movie moguls are determined to place the full burden of the crisis upon the movie workers and the moviegoers.

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AT THE N. Y. Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, John Howard Lawson said: "The drive to reduce other countries to a sort of cultural colonialism is an essential part of our present foreign policy." That this can only be achieved by cutting the throat of the American worker is shown by the above figures.

World News In Brief

WARSAW (Telepress).—The campaign to end illiteracy in Poland by the end of 1951 is well under way with the registration of 1,200,000 illiterates, of whom 30 percent were from the urban population and the balance from the countryside, in 10,000 courses organized for September.

Priority will be given to young people between 14 and 19 who are still young enough to undergo serious educational training after they have learned to read and write. Next in priority will be all those under 35.

The amount of money the Polish Government has set aside for the balance of this year for teaching people to read and write alone is 10 times as much as the prewar government spent yearly for all adult education.

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WARSAW (ALN).—The Polish Government is spending over $100,000 for a modern Jewish Industrial Trades School in Wroclaw. The school is now training 208 young Jewish enrolees in trades ranging from advanced engineering to lathe operation and dress designing. It is only one of over a dozen Jewish industrial schools in Warsaw, Lodz and other Polish cities.

Jews were kept out of basic industries in prewar Poland. Now thousands work in the coal, steel and precision tool industries. The huge Pafawag railroad car plant alone employs several hundred. Two Jewish coal miners, Goldstein and Obermeyer, are nationally famous for introducing improved methods in the pits.

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TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Workers walking into restaurants here were greeted with the good news that prices had been cut 10 to 12 percent. The latest reduction is a continuation of a downward trend in meal costs which started shortly after peace came to the new Jewish state. Reason for the price dip was an increase in food supplies.

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MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (ALN).—The daily output of industry in June, 1948, was running at an average level of 41 percent above the prewar 1940 figure, it was announced here by the central statistical board of the USSR council of ministers. Gross output of industry for the second quarter of 1949, it was reported, was 20 percent higher than the 1948 figure for the comparable period.

During the one-year period, passenger car production was up 123 percent; tractors, 73 percent; trucks, 38 percent; rails, 90 percent; rolled metal, 30 percent; steel, 27 percent, and grain combines, 100 percent. Light industry also produced more in the second quarter of this year than in 1948, with radios up 106 percent; watches, 100 percent; shoes, 28 percent.

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SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Government intervention on the side of a major metallurgical concern here has failed to smash a three-month strike. Despite a government notice to the plant that it would protect the right of scabs to work, strikers have remained solid. Instead of weakening in the face of this official pressure, workers voted overwhelmingly to stay out. Management, they charged, is stubbornly resisting all their demands.

Originally the workers sought 19 basic contract improvements. They are now willing to settle the walkout if five are granted.

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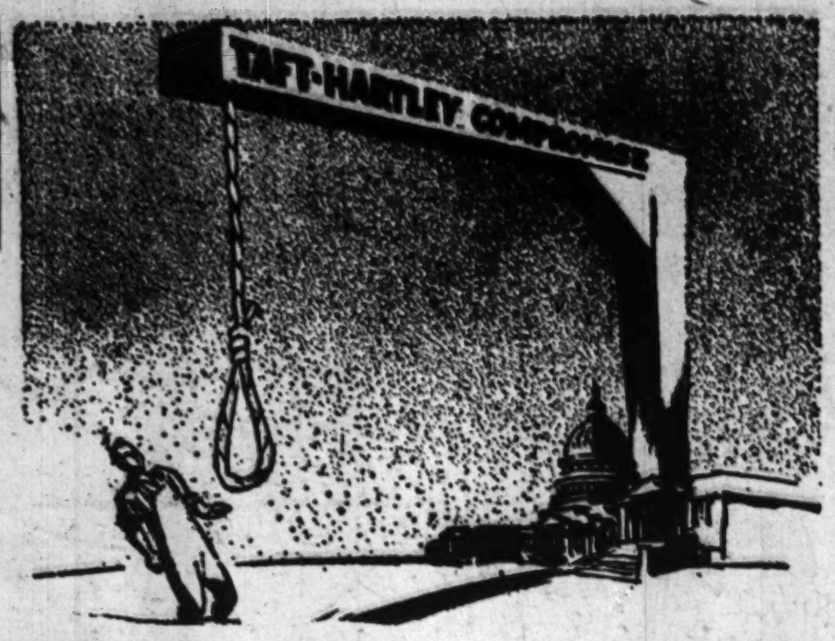
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14 (ALN).—An estimated 120,000 building workers walked off numerous construction projects here demanding immediate wage boosts. At the same time milkmen and dairy workers also struck for higher pay and other benefits.

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HAVANA, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Representatives of several unions responded to a call from the Cuban Confederation of Labor for a meeting to discuss methods of opposing government plans to accept a loan from American bankers.

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OSLO, Aug. 14 (ALN).—Mine workers are demanding wage increases in upcoming negotiations here. For the regular day shift, they seek a 25 percent raise, for Sundays and holidays a 50 percent to 75 percent boost.



Books:

COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON MATERIALIST THOUGHT

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Philosophy for the Future, subtitled The Quest of Modern Materialism, is a collection of essays which range over a wide field of subjects but which are united in the employment of the materialistic method. Authors

PHYLOSOPHY FOR THE FUTURE, edited by Roy Wood Sellars, V. J. McGill and Marvin Farber. Macmillan. New York. 657 pp. $7.50.

represented include J. B. S. Haldane, George Lukacs Maurice Cornforth, Maurice Dobb, Dirk J. Struik, J. D. Bernald, V. J. McGill, Bernhard J. Stern and others.

Philosophy for the Future is for the most part, a rich and welcome book, but it is a revealing commentary on the maturity of American bourgeois culture that the most striking feature about a volume of materialist thought should be the fact of its publication. Yet it is only too true that the materialist science of Marxism, which is employed by ever-growing millions of the world's peoples, is at best a devil-word in our educational system and, in all too many cases, is simply non-existent.

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THE APPALLING ignorance about materialism (and sometimes the crude distortions of it) which abound at all levels of American bourgeois scholarship is highlighted in this volume by Leslie A. White's piece on current anthropological theory. White points out that virtually the entire school of thought is not only scarcely veiled idealism, but that its spokesmen refute Marxist materialism by falsely identifying it with economic determinism and then demolishing the latter.

Philosophy for the Future opens with a historical section, followed by essays on various scientific and philosophical questions. "The third part," in the words of the editors, "is devoted to a critical study of diverging philosophical positions, such as subjectivism, pragmatism, positivism and Neo Thomism." A grievous lack in the volume, one acknowledged in the editorial foreword, is the absence of any article on dialectical materialism—as distinct, that is, from articles using the dialectical materialist method.

Philosophy for the Future itself is a demonstration of the tremendous possibilities for the enrichment of man's knowledge which await the systematic and general use of scientific materialism. In this one volume alone, the potentialities are illustrated in the fields of history, philosophy, mathematics, economics, physics, chemistry and biology, anthropology, and psychiatry.

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THAT MARXISM has ever been aware of the complexities of man's culture, was clearly expressed by Engels, in a letter cited by Bernhard J. Stern's article on "Historical Materialism."

In this letter Engels declared that "we make our own history, but in the first place under definite presuppositions and conditions. Among these the economic ones are finally decisive." But, he added, with much emphasis:

"If therefore somebody twists this into the statement that the economic element is the only determining one, he transforms it into a meaningless, abstract and absurd phrase. The economic situation is the basis, but the various elements of the superstructure-political forms of the class struggle and its consequences, constitutions established by the victorious class after a successful battle, etc.—forms of law—and then even the reflexes of the actual struggles in the brains of the combatants: political, legal, philosophical theories, religious ideas and their further development into systems of dogma—also exercise their influence upon the course of historical struggles and in many cases preponderate in determining their form. There is endless interaction of all these elements, in which, amid all their endless host of accidents (i.e. of things and events whose inner connection is so remote or so impossible to prove that we regard it as absent and can neglect it) the economic movement finally asserts itself as necessary." It will be appreciated that scholars who accept materialism as a worthy tool in their own field do not necessarily accept it as a synthesis capable of encompassing all forms of human knowledge and endeavor. It is this all-embracing utilization which distinguishes Marxism-Leninism, a science which is not restricted to philosophy, to history, to political economy, but is applicable to the entire edifice of human culture.

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IT MUST BE NOTED that the materialist label does not fit, with equal validity, all the contributions to this volume. Along with the articles by outstanding Marxists, there are others which, in whole or in part, run the gamut of anti-Marxism from a vulgar, mechanistic materialism to a sheer idealism. In quite a few contributions, too, there is a stupefying amount of jargon, sometimes, it is true, due to the use of necessarily technical language, but at time, one suspects, merely camouflage for nonsense.

While the volume has several excellent contributions demonstrating the use of the historical materialist method in historiography, there is no counterpart for recent and contemporary events. A Marxist analysis of the rise of fascism and the crisis of imperialism would have added a required touch of contemporaneousness and vitality.

'Welfare' In Alabama

By Eugene Feldman

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama is a state rich in coal, iron, cotton, and other rich resources and products, but it has next to nothing to offer its needy aged, children, or handicapped people.

The wealth of Alabama's cotton, steel, and coal go to fill the coffers of Wall Street firms. Thousands of old citizens of the state don't have enough to take care of themselves after a life of hard labor in cotton fields, mills, and plants. The money they helped make, and which should help now take care of them in time of need, is going to make big business bigger.

While 2,359 needy cases have been approved as eligible by the state welfare department they can receive no aid because of inadequate funds. This is the sad situation in a state that abounds in wealth! What is the figure of the many more needy who have not yet been "approved?"

THOSE RECEIVING AID get below bare subsistence need. The average old age assistance in Alabama is $22.53 a month. The aid to the handicapped averages only $16.28 a month. For these times of high prices just how far will this help? The answer is painfully obvious.

Not only does Alabama lack funds for its needy, but its poor wages, inadequate medical care, and lack of other public facilities create cases that otherwise would be taken care of.

Miss Loula Dunn, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, says, "Many persons live at 'marginal level' throughout their working years—and it is impossible for them to set aside enough to care for themselves in old age or periods of illness."

Just how much can a worker or farmer save for old age who earns but $837 a year? This figure is the average per capita income in Alabama for 1947. This was a "good" year. Now unemployment is on the rapid increase and even this "good" wage is down.

MISS DUNN hit the lack of coverage Alabamians have in the protection of Federal Social Insurance. She says that some states have as many as 75 percent of their workers covered by this insurance—thus the Federal insurance helps care for them. In Alabama only 38 percent of our workers are covered.

This is mainly due to the fact that the state is largely agricultural. Farm workers are not covered by this kind of insurance. Those who labor in the fields, produce the wealth of cotton and crops receive little in wages and nothing in security and pension for their old age.

Another factor contributing to dependency in Alabama, according to Miss Dunn, is the inadequacy of public medical care. She says, "Over one-half of the people approved for aid are in need because of the disability of the bread-winner. Frequently, such disability is not sudden or immediate illness, but is due to prolonged periods of insufficient medical care."

Alabama's Welfare Commission explained that public welfare is directly affected by "society's failures to solve such major social problems as housing, available and low-cost medical care, balance between wages and prices, and full employment, including job opportunities for the handicapped.

While there are many white citizens needing welfare assistance, the Negro people have a special need. Their wages, housing, medical care, and education for skilled trade and employment opportunities are fewer.

NEGRO WOMEN are special victims of this cruel exploitation system which takes their labor and gives less than subsistence, and no old age security in return. Many Negro women are farm or domestic helpers. Neither of these groups are covered by federal insurance. Those who do receive state welfare aid get less than $23 a month to live on. This is the average figure, many receive even a lower amount.

This is just one cruel way in which Alabama's workers and citizens are robbed. This robbery, however, is not a matter of five or 10 dollars. It is a robbery of a life's labor and the right to security in old age and need. Those who do the robbing are Wall Street firms who syphon off the wealth of Alabama's cotton, coal, iron, and other rich resources.

These firms pay little in taxes to the state. The people of Alabama pay the largest chunk of taxes in the form of a 2 percent sales tax, and it is this sales tax money that supports much of the welfare program.

Alabama citizens, Negro and white, must unite and demand that the Wall Street firms pay more taxes to the state. This unity is imperative. Wall Street knows this, too, and that is why it is keeping the barrier of hatred between the two peoples in Alabama by means of current Klan violence and a campaign of hate.

JUST FOR US



(Reprinted from "The Old Aztec Story Teller," by J. A. Richard, with the permission of Beechhurst Press.)

***WHAT HAPPEND LAST WEEK:** This is a story about a very lazy Mexican boy who discovered that certain figs made his nose grow long, and certain other figs made it grow short again. This gives him a rascally idea about how to make money. He sets out with a basket of each kind of fig on his arms.*

PART TWO

NO ONE would buy his figs, because the people in that village had all the fresh figs they wanted simply by picking them. Jose went on to the next village, but the people there did not want any figs either. He walked a long way before he came to a village where fresh fruit was very scarce. As he was tired from having walked and carried the heavy baskets so far, he stopped at a deserted hut outside the village. There he hid the basket of nose-shrinking figs, and with the other one on his arm, he went through the streets shouting, "Fresh figs! Fresh figs!"

The excited villagers rushed from their adobe houses, eager to buy the rare fruit. They bought it so fast that soon Jose had an empty basket, but there was much money in his pocket. He went back to the deserted hut and hid the money under the hearthstone; then he sat down in the shade and waited to see what the figs would do when they were eaten.

The villagers were so happy about the rare figs that they decided to have a fiesta, or picnic, and have fun while they ate them. They began to gather at the village plaza. They came in painted wagons, in high two-wheeled carts, on lazy gray burros, or on their own legs. They gathered at the gurgling fountain of the plaza and sang and danced and were happy.

When they grew tired of this, they met under the great oak tree that had branches drooping over the fountain and spread out the figs they had bought.

All the people began to eat, and as they ate their noses started growing, just as Jose's nose had done. Each vilager looked at his neighbor and laughed, for the growing noses looked funny, but when he felt his own tickling nose he stopped laughing and began to be angry.

Soon the noses on all the men, women, and children were moving up and down like rabbit noses. Folks were so scared that they forgot to eat any more figs. One little boy was so frightened about his nose that he fell splash! right into the fountain water, and another ran crying to his mother. Other children were crying, too, because their noses hurt when they scraped over the cobblestones. Some of their mothers were crying, and a few of the men felt like crying. There was no fiesta.

Carrying, dragging and stumbling over their noses, the people rushed into their houses to hide. They were ashamed to have other people see them, and they did not yet know what had caused their noses to grow.

Jose knew though, and now he picked up his basketful of nose-shrinking figs. Into the vilage streets he ran, shouting, "Fresh figs! Fresh figs!"

The villagers were so angry about their noses that they would not buy any more figs, and some of them even threw stones at Jose. He tried to explain that his figs would cure them, but they would not listen.

At the fountain in the plaza Jose stopped, breathless from running. As some of the people watched him, he took a nose-growing fig from his pocket and ate it. Instantly his nose began to grow.

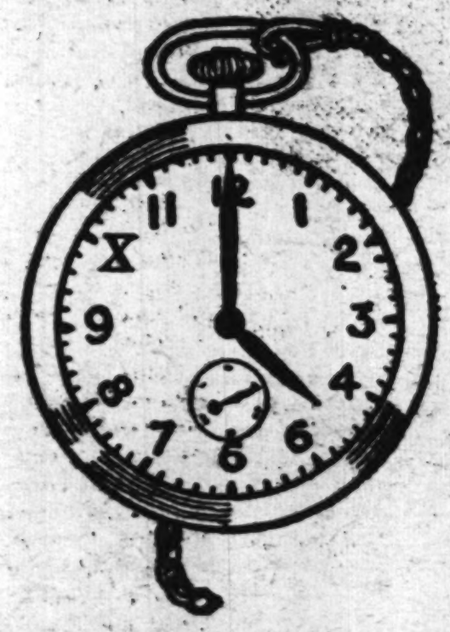
"Look!" cried the people. "When he eats a fig, his nose grows."

"But wait!" cried Jose, as he grabbed a nose-shrinking fig from the basket and ate it. At once his nose began to shrink, and it did not stop till it was back to its normal size, like a button on his face.

"Let us have some of those figs!" cried the people, crowding around Jose, They took out their purses and money bags and pressed around so fast that Jose could hardly hand out these figs fast enough. At first their noses made a tangle when they ate, but when they found their noses shrinking, they were happy.

Jose was happy too, for he had much money. He decided that he never would be lazy again, for lazy people could not make money.

What did he do with his money? Oh, he bought an airplane and flew over the country toward Houston, then he flew far away over the sea. If he did not become lazy again, he may still be flying. Who knows?



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS WATCH?

Second hand is off center; 8 should be 5; 8 is crooked; X should be 10; hour hand wrong for 4 o'clock; only 4 minutes between 2 and 3.

More Favorites

Here are some more answers to our questions about favorites:

LINDA SLAZEK, Bayonne, N. J. age 6.

flower ---------- rose
poem ---------- Peter
food ---------- milk and cookies
hobby ---------- clay
outdoor game ---------- house

(Sorry, Linda, we couldn't read all your answers.)

BARBARA FELDSTEIN' Brooklyn

flower ---------- a rose
poem ---------- The Swing
book ---------- Little Women
movie ---------- Kissing Bandit
radio program ---------- Milton Berle
baseball team ---------- Brooklyn
food ---------- spaghetti
song ---------- A You're Adorable
hobby ---------- art
indoor game ---------- school
outdoor game ---------- potsy

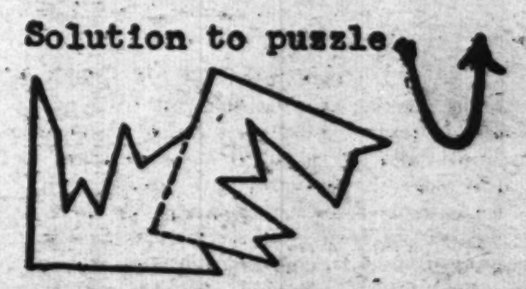
PAUL KOSANOVICH, Lackawanna, N. Y.

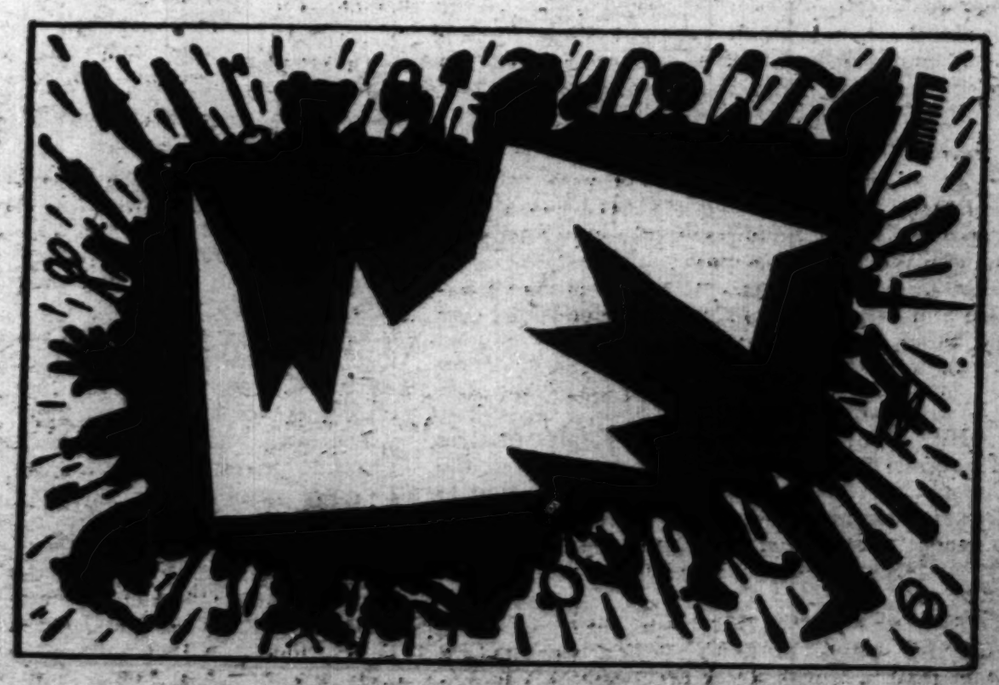
flower ---------- rose
poem ---- O, Captain, My Captain
book ---------- Treasure Island
movie ---------- Babe Ruth Story
radio program ---------- Burl Ives
baseball team ---------- Dodgers
food ---------- watermelon
song ---------- Riders in the Sky
indoor game ---------- Darts
outdoor game ---------- water polo

FRANCES, New Brunswick, N. J.

flower ---------- rose
poem ---------- Success
book ---------- Riddle Club
movie ---------- Black Velvet
radio program ---------- Lone Ranger
baseball team ---------- Dodgers
food ---------- hot dog
song ---------- Santa Fe Trail
hobby ---------- animals
indoor game ---------- bouncing ball
outdoor game ---------- tennis

Solution to puzzle





See how many black things you can recognize coming out of the edge of this puzzle. Afterwards, cut out the white piece in the center; by making one cut across it, you can form a perfect square.

FOOD AND HEALTH

Puerto Rican Food

By Martha Garfield

New Yorkers have an easy introduction to the foods of other lands. Every decade has seen the migration of large numbers of peoples from other countries to settle in the city. Newest arrivals are the people of Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Ricans have settled mostly in what we call East Harlem, but should be called the Latin Quarter—La Barreo Lation, as the Spanish-speaking people call it. This is the area extending from 100th to 118th Street and running from about Lexington Ave. to Fifth Ave.

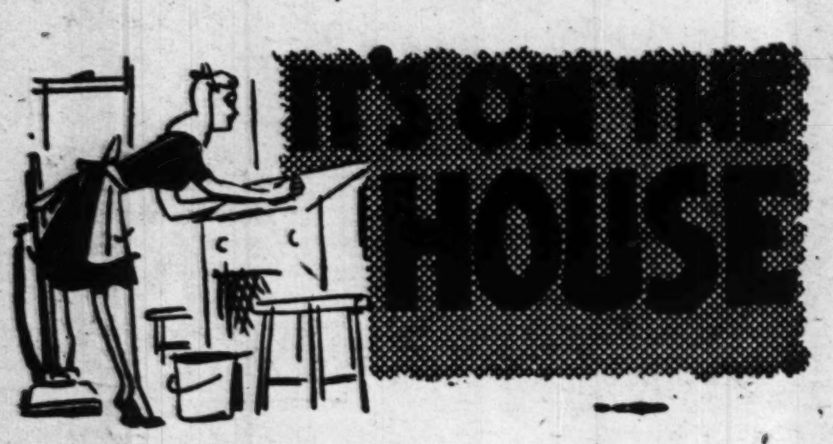
One advantage to cooking and eating is that you don't have to visit a country to learn its recipes and its foods. A visit to New York's Latin Quarter, the Park Ave. food market and some of the restaurants in that neighborhood will give you a real taste experience in unusual foods.

The Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States but their eating habits are far different from those of us who live on the mainland. Just as each section of the mainland has its particular food charcteristics—like Southern, New England and the all American hamburger—so the people of Puerto Rico have their distinctive dishes too.

The great majority of Puerto Ricans are poor peasants and their diet consists mainly of the much talked about rice and beans. It's peculiar too that they get their rice from Louisiana. To this basic rice and beans which is taken almost twice a day, native fruits and vegetables are added according to the income of the family. The most popular vegetables are plantains which look like giant bananas and are used quite often instead of bread. Yams, like our large sweet potatoes, yucas and cassava are typical vegetables of Puerto Rico.

Refrito is the vegetable seasoning made of tomatoes, green peppers, onions, olives and capers—and a bit of pork if the family is prosperous. This sauce is used with almost every dish prepared. Puerto Rican food is highly seasoned and brightly colored. Annato seeds which yield a vegetable dye are always added to food to give a bright yellow coloring to most of the dishes.

In the fruit family, bananas of course are widely known and used—in cooking as well as fresh oranges and pineapple are also quite common—cocoanuts and mangoes are also found in Puerto Rico but are used less frequently. If you would like to try any of these exotic fruits and vegetables why don't you take a trip to the Park Avenue market. This is a city owned market containing stalls rented by individuals—the market runs from 112th St., to 116th St., on Park Avenue—all the Puerto Rican foods cost four times as much here as they do in Puerto Rico.



By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

PLANNING FOR CANNING

One way to save money is to put up some of your own fruits and vegetables.

Not only do you lop dollars off your food budget in the course of the year but your meals gain in interest, variety and good flavor.

This is true if you grow your own fruits or vegetables. If you have to buy the food you put up you will have to figure very carefully to see whether you really save anything.

The food has to be reasonable in price, it has to be fresh, and it has to be of good quality. Only top quality fruits and vegetables are worth home-canning or freezing.

EQUIPMENT IS IMPORTANT

Another thing you have to consider is what equipment you have on hand. Unless you have a freezer or freezer locker now, you will have to count on considerable savings over a period of time to warrant investing in a freezer.

A boiling water bath canner can be used for canning tomatoes and fruits, and that is fairly inexpensive. All vegetables except tomatoes, however, require a pressure canner.

Some pressure cookers can be used for canning small batches of vegetables. Follow the directions given by the manufacturer very carefully. In general, most vegetables have to be processed about 20 minutes longer in a pressure cooker than in a pressure canner.

PLAN THE JOB IN DETAIL

Once you have decided what you are going to can or freeze, you ought to do a good deal of paperwork before you get out jars and cookers. If you canned last year, check back on what you used most, how much you have left, and what you ran out of first among the things you canned.

If you put up 20 quarts of canned pears and still have 10 left, your family doesn't go for pears and you cut down on what you make this year. But if you used up all your tomatoes by February you should increase this year's quota.

If you have both freezer and canner, decide how much you will can by each method. Perhaps you want to freeze peas and also can some. Consider the capacity of your freezer and of your can storage space in deciding.

HOW IT PANS OUT

Figure in how much you have available in your own garden and what you can easily buy in the neighborhood before you start canning.

The following table shows you much you will need to produce one quart of canned product: 4 lbs. asparagus; 4 to 5 lbs. lima beans in pods; 1½ to 2 lbs. green beans; 2½ to 3 lbs. beets; 2½ to 3 lbs. carrots; 4 to 5 lbs. green peas; 2 to 3 lbs. spinach; 2½ to 3 lbs. sweet potatoes; 6 to 16 ears sweetcorn.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

IF you are a gardener, or a friend of a gardener, there are times when you may be inundated with a vegetable that needs eating quickly.

CREAM OF LETTUCE SOAP

Have 1¼ pints of soup stock. You can make this by simmering the bacon rinds, onion ends, any washed bone, etc., in water with some herbs or bay leaf and any vegetables. Strain.

Chop ½ tablespoon onion and cook 5 mins. in tablespoon margarine.

Add 1 large lettuce chopped finely, 2 tablespoons rice. Cook until rice is soft.

Then add ½ cup milk-top or evaporated milk, salt and pepper to taste and a little grated nutmeg. Serves 4.

★

BASQUE SUMMER SOUP

Take ½ pound new potatoes—either uniformly small ones, or cut into small pieces. Put them in 2½ pints boiling salted water with a cupful of spring-onions cut in half.

Bring to boil and simmer ¼ hour. Then add 2 handfuls of lettuce leaves (the outside ones that are too coarse for salad will do) — having washed these, remove coarse ribs and coarsely chop them.

Simmer for another 15-20 minutes, until you have about 1½ pints soup left.

Adjust seasoning, roughly break potatoes with a fork and serve. Enough for 5, and fresh-tasting beyond description.

★

BRAISED LETTUCE

Several large hearts of lettuce, quartered. Soak in cold water 1 hour. Simmer 10 minutes in boiling salted water. Drain.

Melt 2-3 tablespoons margarine in heavy pan. Add lettuce, season and cook slowly 35 minutes.

Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve.

★

. . . SPANISH STYLE

Take nicely hearted lettuce, cut in half, blanch with boiling water and drain well.

Put in casserole, sprinkle with salt and lay on each a strip of fat bacon.

Scatter over these a cupful of chopped spring onions and some chopped parsley. Add a bay-leaf and 2 whole cloves.

Moisten with stock or water, and bake with lid on in moderate oven 35 minutes.

Lift each half lettuce on a piece of buttered toast or fried bread and pour over it the gravy from the casserole.

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The next best thing to dining out on these hot nights is to eat a cool salad at home. And if the salad can be made in the morning before heat exhaustion takes over, why, it's just about perfect. This Seafood Horseradish Salad can be made in the a.m. and eaten in the p.m.

SEAFOOD HORSERADISH SALAD

2 tablespoons gelatin
¼ cup cold water
½ cup horseradish
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Dash of tabasco
1¾ cups tomato juice
½ teaspoon pepper
½ cup chopped celery
¼ cup chopped green pepper
2 cups flaked fish or crab meat
Crisp lettuce

Add gelatin to cold water. Bring tomato juice to boiling; add gelatin and dissolve. Add remaining ingredients except lettuce. Pour into eight inch ring mold. Chill until firm. Unmold and garnish with lettuce. Yield: 6 servings.

Picnic Meal

. . . Easy does it for safe, nutritious, outdoor meals.

Letting picnickers make their own sandwiches. It saves work in the kitchen and is more fun for all.

Just take along the sandwich fillings and some plain bread-and-butter sandwiches or buttered rolls. Keep meat or egg mixtures cold—in an insulated container or one surrounded by ice.

Fresh vegetables can come to the picnic crisp and cool in covered jars, plastic bags, or wrappings of waxed paper or aluminum foil—surrounded with ice in a pail. Wrap the pail in newspapers for insulation. Keep fruits and bottles of fresh milk, ginger ale, or fruit juice in the same icy pail to keep them chilled.

For safety, its important to keep meat, poultry, and egg dishes piping hot or thoroughly cold for picnics. They need to be kept either hot or cold from the kitchen to time of eating. If such foods cannot be kept hot, it's safest to chill them thoroughly before packing and reheat or serve cold at the picnic.

Pienics can be as well-balanced as home-served meals. Provide protein by including one of these on the menu — eggs, cheese, poultry, fish, or meat. And have a variety of fruits and vegetables.

FACTS FOR CONSUMERS

Your Dollar

By Consumers Union

DENTIFRICES

THE new ammoniated dentifrices may ultimately prove to be valuable in helping prevent tooth decay, but their value has not yet been definitely established, says Consumers Union in the current issue of Consumer Reports. Those tested by CU (28 brands)



are at present much more expensive than non-ammoniated preparations. The main purpose of a dentifrice is to aid the toothbrush in cleaning the teeth. Ninety-three brands of tooth pastes and powders were tested by CU mainly for abrasiveness and presence of grit, although tests were also performed to determine the degree of acidity or alkalinity and the presence of harmful ingredients.

Because most persons' teeth stain to some extent, dentifrices should have some abrasive action but for most users a minimum degree of abrasiveness is satisfactory. Many tested were found to be excessively abrasive, since they contained particles which scratched glass in laboratory tests.

Among the least expensive pastes of low abrasiveness rated Acceptable were Rexall Milk of Magnesia, 35 cents; Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, 39 cents; Iodent No. 2, 43 cents; Ammoniated pastes of low abrasiveness rated Acceptable were Peb-Ammo, 49 cents; Dox, 49 cents; DK Anti-Acid, 49 cents; Ammi-I-Dent, 53 cents. Among the least expensive powders of low abrasiveness found Acceptable were Pebeco, 25 cents; Briten, 50 cents; Iodent No. 2, 43 cents. Acceptable ammoniated powders of low abrasiveness are Ammoniated Dr. Lyon's, 47 cents; Amm-O-Cal, 59 cents; Colgate Ammoniated, 43 cents; Pepsodent Ammoniated, 43 cents.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

The certificates which accompany almost all clinical thermometers now on the market were found by Consumers Union to be worthless as an indication of quality. CU's conclusions after tests of 644 samples of 13 brands are that you have a good chance of getting a satisfactory instrument at the present time if you purchase a thermometer marked either Pecco, Eisele Eco or Faichney Apex.

CU suggests that you buy a "stubby" type thermometer rather than an oral or rectal thermometer. The stubby type can be used equally well orally or rectally and registers just as fast as other types. Select one with a clear, boldly marked, uncrowded scale.

TIDE AND FAB

Tide has proved to be the best synthetic detergent so far tested by Consumers Union for use in hard water. For washing cottons and woolens in hard water, Tide and Fab were both better than soap. In soft water, Tide was almost as good as soap for washing cottons, just as good as soap for washing woolens. For most uses, Fab was inferior to Tide.

The cost of Tide or Fab is approximately the same as that of the granulated soaps ordinarily used in laundering. Some users have complained that they find Tide irritating to the skin. Anyone noticing irritation should discontinue its use.

MIRACLOTH AND PLARACOT

Miracloth (69 cents a roll) and Plaracot (69 cents for 4 towels) are two examples of non-woven bonded fabrics made from spun rayon, intended to serve as hand or dish towels, wash cloths, dish cloths, dust or scrub cloths. Neither paper nor cloth, they lack some desirable qualities of cloth (durability) and of paper (cheapness) but they have the advantages of being re-usable and very easy to clean. Consumers Union found both fabrics reasonably strong when dry, less so when wet. As towels they proved less satisfactory and more expensive than ordinary toweling. When used for varied kitchen tasks, they lasted as long as a week before bursting or tearing.

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YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3 and available by individual subscription at $5 a year. Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by CU in the open market.

Ted Tinsley Says....

Mr. Farch, Company Psychiatrist

A RECENT ISSUE OF BUSINESS WEEK assures us that psychiatry is gaining a strong foothold in industry. Now that the term "company union" has fallen into disrepute, the "company psychiatrist" has been rushed in to fill the gap. Already I. E. duPont de Nemours and Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, and the American Cyanamid Company, among others, employ company psychiatrists.

Their job, according to Business Week, is threefold:

1. Clear up any emotional rubs between bosses and operating personnel.

2. Catch, cure and prevent emotional upsets in individuals which might turn into major disturbances.

3. Discover and use every possible means for improving the mental health of all employes in the industry.— This may involve educational procedures. For example: group discussions of emotions; group consultations on immediate administrative problems.

Recently I was privileged to attend a group discussion at the National Rubber Gasket Corporation. Dr. Arch Farch, the company psychiatrist, led the discussion. It was a pleasant scene indeed. Fifty workers reclined on couches. (The cost of the couches was deducted from their pay, and the meeting was held on their own time so that they would value the results properly.) Dr. Farch himself sat at a desk and



took notes. He began by asking, "Are there any emotional rubs between any of you and the bosses?"

Fifty men put up their hands. "We don't like the bosses," the men said.

Farch considered the answer carefully. "Obviously," he intoned, "you see in them the father image. You were all jealous of your father's attention to your mothers, and now you transfer that jealousy to the bosses."

"It ain't that," said one of the workers. "It's the speed-up."

"The subject is closed," said Dr. Farch. "Now let us pass on to a group discussion of emotions. Do you men have any emotions?"

Fifty hands went up. "We hate the bosses," the men said.

"Hmmm," said Dr. Farch. "Now obviously you see in the mthe father image—"

"That's what you said before," shouted one of the workers.

"Well," answered Dr. Farch, "you told me you didn't like the bosses before, didn't you?"

"What about the speed-up?" a man yelled.

Farch turned to his secretary and had her note the man's name. "Emotionally unstable," he whispered. "Feels hungry in the face of insufficient food."

Farch turned again to the group meeting. "Any more emotions?" he asked.

"We hate the bosses!" the men yelled.

Dr. Farch sighed, and adjourned the meeting. As he and his secretary horsewhipped each other just for the fun of it, he remarked, "My dear, it is obvious that the working class is maladjusted to capitalism."

"Well, doctor," she replied, taking a well-aimed blow at his rump, "I sometimes wonder whether a company psychiatrist can turn the trick."

Malaya Aflame

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

ing—which was bad enough—46,282 workers engeded in 280 strikes.

As the workers clamored for more wages British repression mounted. Strikes were smashed, trade union leaders hounded, demonstrations broken up with force. All semblance of democracy was forgotten as the British moved to quell the demand of the people for bread, jobs, houses, self-government and civil rights with terror such as had not been seen even under the Japanese.

In June, 1948, the Malayan authorities declared the existence of an emergency. Outlawed almost immediately were the 300,000 members of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions which represent 91 percent of the country's organized workers. The PMFTU had made the "mistake" of being militant, running their affairs without British supervision, and of encouraging "the fight of the Malayan people against colonial rule." In the same month the Communist newspaper at Kuala Lumpur, "Min Sheng Pau," was shut down by the police.

Into the jungles, pursued by British police, went the men and women who had been active in the people's struggles against hunger and tyranny.

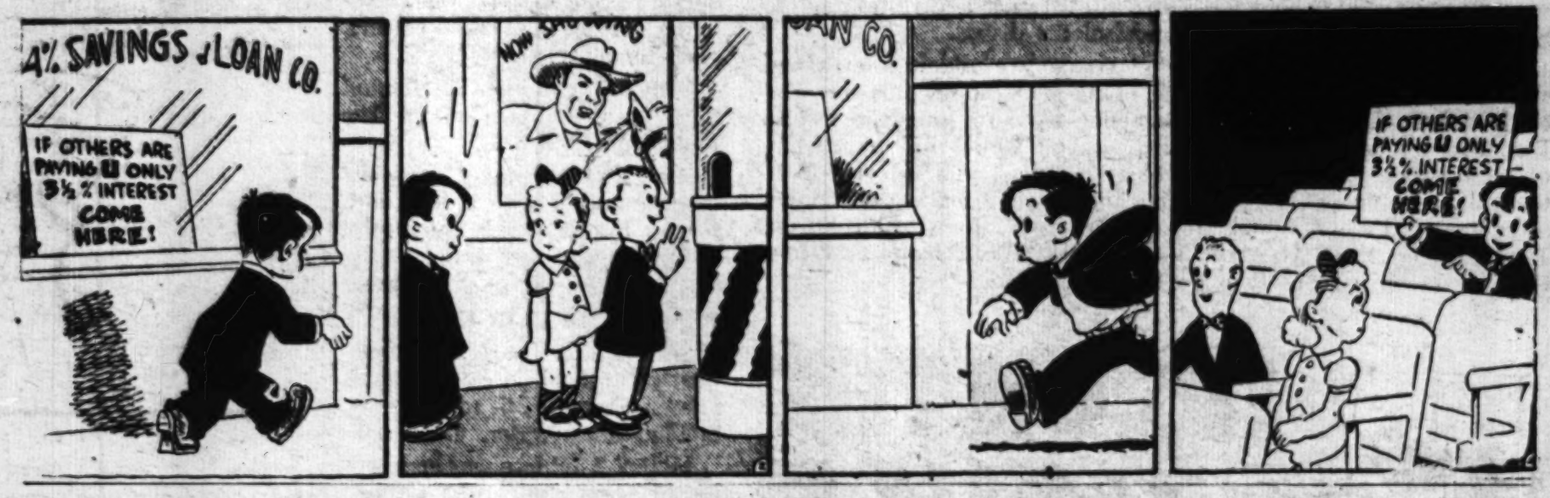
It was now obvious that the fight for better living conditions, free trade unions and democracy could not be waged in the political field; British weapons would not permit it. It was also very obvious that the first step toward meeting the urgent needs of the people was the expulsion from Malaya of all imperialist interests, primarily the British. Thus, the campaign which had begun for lower prices, higher wages, jobs and some self-government developed into a struggle for national independence. There in the jungles was born the Malayan Peoples Anti-Imperialist Army.

After months of fighting, what is the result?

A member of parliament, L. D. Gammons, wrote: "I came back from my recent visit to Malaya with three distinct impressions. The first is that there is no sign of an early end to the bandit troubles. The position is really fantastic: five thousand ill-armed Communists are challenging a police force of ten times their number and the largest British Army that Malaya has ever had in peace time, and what is more, getting away with it."

It is not uncommon for the British to encircle a village, seal off all roads, round the people into the village street, search every house, turning each house-

VIRGIL—Temptation **By Len Kleis**



hold upside down and then grill the villagers for hours. Upon leaving, the police or troops always threaten any villager with instant death if he or she is even suspected of aiding the guerilla forces.

There is already a Malaya Lidice, and there probably will be others as British desperation grows. On Dec. 4 British police entered the village of Kuala Kubu Bahru, drove the 23 adult males away in truck and shot them, leaving behind a fatherless and husbandless village.

Under the emergency decrees any individual may be arrested and held under detention without charges placed against him or trial set. In reply to a question asked by Communist member of Parliament Philip Piratin on Jan. 21 in the House of Commons, British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones admitted that 5,291 persons were jailed. Since then thousands more have been arrested and held.

The United States became involved in the fighting when the U. S. Rubber Co. received weapons from America. The purpose: to defend its six estates with armed "Europeans."

American arms, flown to Malaya by Pan-American Airways, were used by British police to shoot down workers striking the Pacific Tin Co.

Again, the United States is involved since the British are financing their "extermination campaign" with American money. This is the ultimate logic of the Marshal Plan: colonial suppression.

The big British concerns in Malaya have expressed grave concern about the gigantic expenditures involved in "maintaining security." On the other hand, through their ties with government, they have avoided having their profits taxed to pay for the war which is, in the final analysis, for their continued right to exploit the Malayans.

To get additional money to carry on the war, a loan of eight million pounds was floated by the city of London in May, 1949. The loan carries a three percent interest and is backed by the government. This means the loan will be paid for by the British taxpayers when the Malayans win their independence. Thus, both Americans and British will have to dig deep into their pockets to pay the cost of shooting down men and women fighting for their liberty.

What is the situation today? Unrest is spreading. Prices are 300 to 600 percent above pre-war days while wages, in the same period, have advanced only 60 to 200 percent. The price of rice is ten times more than it was in pre-war days and the quality is not good. Wheat, which is offered as a substitute staple, is also high in price and low in quality.

Many thousands are unemployed. Housing is deplorable. Kuala Lumpur has been described as "one gigantic slum" by none other than a British housing authority. The congested areas of Singapore have been called "uninhabitable" by visiting British officials. Rural slums are spreading swiftly.

The courts dispense British justice in more of a high-handed manner than ever. The people are treated with contempt, abuse and are constantly watched and searched. Everyone over 12 years of age has to carry identification papers. Visitors are given special passes.

The victory of the Chinese liberation forces has fired the Malayan people and the condemnation of British treatment of the Chinese by the Peiping government has been warmly applauded.

This, then, is a glimpse behind the rubber curtain, an air-tight curtain which Britain has hung around her richest possession. Behind it, in the jungles and inland villages, a savage war is being fought.

Despite overwhelming superiority of weapons, equipment and money the British are fighting a losing battle. For history is swinging away from imperialism. The death struggle in Malaya will be fiercer and bloodier in the next year but in the end, as it must everywhere, the peoples' army will triumph and Malaya will gain her freedom.

WHEN THE GODS GO A-BEGGING

A POEM

By **Michael Beck**

Ah, mistress Mary, you and I
Will live to see the gods all die.

'Tis said when men believe no more
The mighty gods lose all their power;
And won't the poor damned mortals smile
To see the motley gods of guile
When out into the world they've trooped
To earn their bread like those they've duped.

'Tis such a merry sight as ne'er
Was seen from here to Foley Square.

Oh, J. Wellington Horner
The market did corner,
And my how the rents did fly!
He stuck in his thumb
And pulled out a slum
Shouting, "'Ray for demand and supply!"

To see Olympians shorn of sheers
Who've coupons clipped throughout the years,
And calloused dainty hands thereby,
Is such a sight as moists the eye.

Oh, prices are high, and the gods in the sky have magical powers enow.
With the right incantation, why here's exploitation
Transformed into sweat of the brow.

And with flick of the wand the gods are quite fond
Of changing the Russians to Huns.
"You say men want bread, you must be a red?
Outlandish! Why let them eat guns!"

So, dear mistress Mary, for now it's goodbye,
But hear the old legend the night breezes sigh:
"O, the gods lose their power when men wonder why.

There's an end to the hate and the hunger and sorrow
With the dawn when the gods go a-begging to-morrow."

—MICHAEL BECK.